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ABSTRACT

Utilizing data derived from a national survey of state support of adult education and regional Futures and Amendments meetings, this report on the results of the Adult Education Act examines the scope and character of the federal-state grant adult education program. The content is in three sections: (1) discussion of the Futures and Amendments meetings including background, process, student review, results of the futures sessions (policy statements in ten areas), results of the amendments sessions (prioritized recommendations regarding fourteen sections of the Adult Education Act), and a list of participants attending the meetings; (2) description of the state surveys including a summary of data (purpose of study, outcome variables, and instrumentation); trends, conclusions, and recommendations regarding federal-state partnership, constitutional provisions and state adult education legislation, teacher salaries, and instructional costs; and survey conclusions and recommendations; (3) summary of the state data, which for each state includes overview, governing documents, state adult basic education/secondary adult education descriptors and financial resources, and economic indicators. The appendix includes state education organization charts, sample adult education state legislation and regulations, state allotment of federal funds, and the Adult Education Act. (EM)

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ED149123

National Advisory Council on Adult Education 1977

Section II

ADULT EDUCATION

Futures and Amendments

Survey of State Support

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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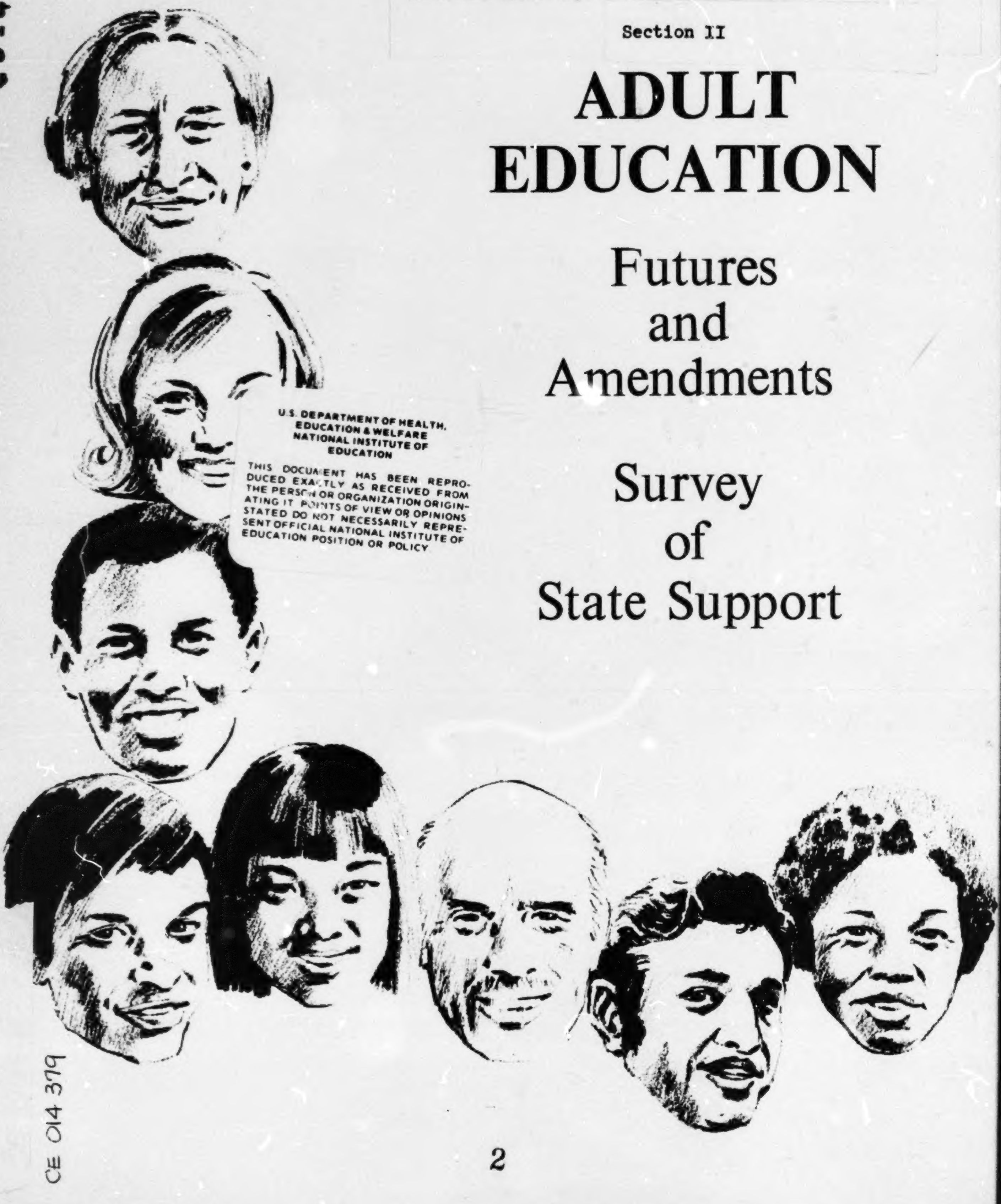

CE 014 379

National Advisory Council on Adult Education

As mandated in the Adult Education Act (P.L. 91-230 as amended)

Sec. 311 (a) The President shall appoint a National Advisory Council on Adult Education (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Council").

(b) The Council shall consist of fifteen members who shall, to the extent possible, include persons knowledgeable in the field of adult education, State and local public school officials, and other persons having special knowledge and experience, or qualifications with respect to adult education, including education for persons of limited English-speaking ability in which instruction is given in English and, to the extent necessary to allow such persons to progress effectively through the adult education program, in the native language of such persons, and persons representative of the general public. The Council shall meet initially at the call of the Commissioner and elect from its number a chairman. The Council will thereafter meet at the call of the Chairman, but not less often than twice a year. Subject to section 448(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, the Council shall continue to exist until July 1, 1978.

(c) The Council shall advise the Commissioner in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including policies and procedures governing the approval of State plans under section 306 and policies to eliminate duplication, and to effectuate the coordination of programs under this title and other programs offering adult education activities and services.

(d) The Council shall review the administration and effectiveness of programs under this title, make recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports to the President of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in this title and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services). The President shall transmit each such report to the Congress together with his comments and recommendations. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare shall coordinate the work of the Council with that of other related advisory councils.

This report is published under provisions of the Adult Education
Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

National Advisory Council on Adult Education, 1977
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NOVEMBER 1977—Section II

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Introduction

Alton C. Crews, Chairman

A dozen years of direct Federal participation in adult education have produced major results in meeting the educational needs of adults having less than the completion of secondary education and/or those without basic survival competencies and with no access to their acquisition.

Success stories concerning adult basic and adult secondary education activities generated by and in concert with Federal funds are numerous. The reports of this Council, Federal testimony, state plan reports, and special project activities give positive evidence of these success bench marks.

It is now time to examine the program and administrative results of the Adult Education Act and to make recommendations concerning the future of Federal legislative activities directed at the target population of individuals needing basic learning skills as well as those needing to improve their ability to make judgments about self-directed learning.

This report is a study of the scope and character of the Federal state grant adult education program. Most of the data are derived from responses by state adult education officials obtained in face-to-face interviews, and from questionnaires. The report also reflects information and insights gained through regional meetings sponsored by the Council.

Section I of this two-part report explains the need for gathering data from the broadest possible spectrum of adult education clients, practitioners, researchers, and administrators in order to assist the Council in developing valid recommendations for Federal laws and policies. The results of the Council's state-by-state data gathering efforts are reported in Section II.

The "Futures Sessions" provided the Council an insight to non-centralized, diverse, highly flexible, learner-centered adult education concepts which are broader than literacy training. At the same time, the "pay-off" from the "Amendments Sessions" has furnished the Council with a large number of suggestions for modifying the Federal Adult Education Act which the Council will give consideration as it develops legislative recommendations for 1978.

The publication provides the reader with a survey of state support for adult education together with state education demography, trends, conclusions and recommendations. State education agency organization charts, and examples of state adult education legislation and regulations are also provided. Fiscal year state allotments beginning in 1965 through 1979 have been compiled for the first time in a single publication.

The Council will develop in early 1978 its final legislative recommendations which will reflect the input from hundreds of individuals representing the interests of adult education. Scores of individuals gave generously of their time in meetings, interviews, and correspondence to assist the Council in compiling this data. For all this assistance, we are most grateful.

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Acknowledgments

The Futures and Amendments sessions were planned and executed by Council members, the Council's Executive Director, Dr. Gary A. Eyre, and the Assistant Director, Dr. Carlene Turman.
State data was compiled and prepared by Dr. Turman with special assistance from Council staff members, and the cooperation of state directors of adult education.

Futures and Amendments

BACKGROUND

The Federal adult education legislation, the Adult Education Act (P.L. 91–230, as amended) will expire at the close of the 1978 fiscal year. Prior to that time, recommendations must be proposed for the revision of this legislation and/or the development of new legislation. The legislative mandate of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education includes making recommendations to the President for changes in the Adult Education Act and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services. The Council recognized in early 1976 the critical need for input into the legislative planning process from the broadest possible spectrum of adult education practitioners, researchers, administrators and the lay public. In order to obtain this input, two pilot meetings on adult education amendments and futures were initiated.

Held in the spring of 1976 in Washington, D.C., these two meetings ("amendments" and "futures") were designed to test the feasibility of a process which would produce data in two significantly diverse areas: recommendations for the improvment of the existing legislation, and futures forecasting for the development of new legislation.

As a result of the success of the two pilot meetings, a prospectus for implementing this dual data collection effort on a regional basis across the country was developed. At the August, 1976, Council meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, the Council moved to make the conduction of eight sets of regional futures and amendments meetings the highest Council priority for Fiscal Year 1977.

Process

Seven sets (one futures & one amendments) of regional meetings were held during 1976 and 1977 with a final "wrap-up" session held in Kansas City, Missouri, in May, 1977. The Chairman of the Council and two senior staff members conducted each of the regional meetings. Council members attended each meeting held in their region.

The amendments meetings addressed the existing legislation, wrestling with possible changes which might improve the delivery of services, increase administrative efficiency and economy, increase operational impact, and in general increase the return on investment of Federal, state, and local adult education resources.

The futures sessions brought a wide range of people together from adult education, business, industry and government as did the amendments sessions. The futures participants, however, discussed their dreams of what adult education should ideally be in ten to twenty years in terms of its clients, purposes, delivery systems and personnel—and what role the Federal government might play in moving adult education toward this ideal.

The Kansas City "wrap-up" sessions—both futures and amendments—were made up of participants from earlier regional meetings. These two sessions, conducted concurrently as were all futures and amendments meetings, analyzed the data which had been collected across the country. As could be expected, the results are significantly different. From the hundreds of recommendations for new legislation, the futures group derived a set of characteristics of adult education in the future, and eleven policy statements which the National Advisory Council will consider for recommended national policy for adult education in America. From the set of recommendations for changes in existing legislation, the amendments group established priorities for recommended changes which the Council will consider and from which the Council will make final legislative recommendations. These recommendations are contained in a separate publication.

CLIENT REVIEW

Having completed the Futures and Amendments process, the Council determined that one additional segment of the population had to be afforded input before the final decisions and recommendations could be made on adult education legislation. To this end, a client review process was developed and implemented in September, 1977, to allow current and former adult basic and secondary education students an opportunity to comment on their experiences in and express their views on the Federal adult education program.

Each Council member contacted state and/or local director of adult education to request that visits be arranged with ABE/SAE students who had completed, dropped out, or were currently enrolled in Federal adult education programs. Using a structured interview instrument as a format for their discussions, Council members interviewed students and recorded their impressions of student views.

Students were asked their reasons for entering the Federal program, and the results of their participation in terms of upgrading their academic skills, their employment, their life coping skills and their language skills. They were asked if additional services (such as transportation, child care, etc.) might have made program participation easier for them, how they found out about the program, ease of access, program structure, and their recommendations for program improvement.

The results of this information collection process will be integrated into the Council's decision-making for the purpose of final legislative recommendations.

Results of Futures Sessions

Prologue

The members of the Futures section brought with them to Kansas City a sense of the "futures vision" felt at each of the regional conferences, and a feeling for the intent of the many specific recommendations that resulted from those meetings. The policy statements which were developed in Kansas City were written to serve the future by establishing viable, realistic and humanistic ideals for the measurement of present and future program and/or legislative recommendations which would meet the educational needs of adults in society.

The policy statements are reflections of a theme which reoccured throughout the regional sessions: that all legislation must be supportive of and consistent with a system that is non-centralized, diverse, highly flexible, and learner-centered. If the policy statements meet the test of time, they will be, as intended, the guideposts for accepting or rejecting specific recommendations for program or legislative changes in the years to come.

Goal Statement

Adult education is more than literacy training. Every adult in America has a RIGHT TO LEARN.

Characteristics of Adult Education in the Future

- The system will promote equity.
- The system will permit individual self-determination and responsibility for setting own educational goals.
- The system will have directives/incentives to ensure that priority areas will be addressed.
- The system will assume that everyone is a legitimate learner.

- The system will have the ability to allocate resources based on learners needs (will include a comprehensive taxonomy of educational experiences).
- The system will provide for articulation and active coordination between agencies/institutions/delivery systems.

POLICY STATEMENTS

Equity

Equity is a concept which must be an underlying mandate for all of adult education. It directs adult education to provide vehicles for meeting the diverse educational needs of individuals and groups in our society through an aggressive and resourceful policy for the allocation and reallocation of resources and attention based on the reality of the specific and unusual nature of problems to be solved in specific environments at given times. The objective of equity is the flexible and unequal allocation of resources on a short-term basis in order to assure equal access to opportunity in American society as a long-range goal for every American in the best interests of the society as a whole.

Comprehensive Taxonomy

Adult education in America must provide the individual with opportunities to pursue a comprehensive taxonomy of educational experiences which include basic education, vocational training, the development of personal competencies, avocational skills, and specialized areas which meet particular personal needs such as those of the handicapped or the older adult.

The inclusion of a comprehensive taxonomy of educational experiences in future legislation will provide for open-ended learning, maximum flexibility to adjust to an individual's life-style, greater opportunity for an individual to plan and implement his own program of learning, and will allow the development of greater opportunities for every adult.

Special Publics

A national policy and national program must be established which:

- guarantees the opportunity to participate in education for a lifetime for all persons
- recognizes the existence of special publics (including but not limited to minorities, women, the elderly, the handicapped)
- identifies and provides for the needs of special publics including, but not limited to those with a limited life capability
- provides incentives to agencies/organizations/individuals to encourage both the provision of and the participation in programming for special publics
- encourages a systematic review and where indicated a revision of program direction and resource commitment reflecting the transitional nature of American society.

Funding

A national policy for full funding of Federal adult education programs/services must include funds for: counseling; research and development; learner-responsive institutions; and an entitlement system for all eligible individuals.

Federal adult education monies must be open to competitive bidding from the private sector.

There must be incentives both to individuals and business and industry in the form of tax breaks, rebates, and vouchers to meet the educational needs of special publics. Funds must be available for day-care and transportation.

Funding formulas must be built on individual needs in terms of functional competencies, not grade levels.

Evaluation

Federal legislation must provide funds for a national evaluation system which will produce data upon which judgements can be made concerning present program success and future funding patterns. The system must establish national standards, indicators of those standards, and means to assess current performance. Elements of the evaluation must be the assessment of performance against program objectives and judgments concerning the worth of program goals.

Maximum Flexibility with Individual Life Patterns

Federal legislation must provide funds for a flexible system which will accommodate individual learning patterns by establishing such support systems as adequate day-care and after-school programs for children, twenty-four hour learning centers, adult counseling centers, and transportation systems.

Research and Development

Research and development is a primary source of program renewal in adult education. Legislation must ensure a national capacity to conduct research, developmental activities, dissemination and diffusion, and provide technical assistance in adult education. These functions must be performed as part of an integrated network, not completed separately. Priorities within these functions must be set by a mechanism which is sensitive to local and regional needs. On the other hand, research activities must not be constrained by state boundaries.

Business and Industry

Recognizing that people have the right to order their own lives and to develop coping skills, funds must be appropriated in an equitable manner to provide programs responsive to the needs of all disadvantaged individuals sixteen years of age and older. Supportive educational and career counseling must be made available to the participants in order to enhance competencies for planning learning experiences and to provide for maximum utilization of the delivery system.

Tax credits must be awarded to business and industry to serve as an incentive for granting released time and tuition repayment plans to employees who choose to participate in work and non-work related educational and personal development programs. In addition, more comprehensive deductions from Federal personal income tax must be allowed for all educational expenses. Similar incentives must be developed to encourage labor unions to negotiate for and provide for educational and developmental experiences for their membership.

Continuing Development of the Profession

A national professional development system must be devised which includes a network of regional staff development centers or systems.

There must be established in each region, in cooperation with each state education agency, regional staff development programs, provision for research and development, training centers, and other activities which support the training and development of professionals who deliver services to the adult learner, including linkages with business, industry and labor, and inter and intra-group cooperation.

Regional advisory councils should be established to assist in articulating program needs for each region, delivery systems, intraregional policy coordination, and information dissemination.

International Adult Education

This policy is based on the assumption that adults in all nations should be and are in control of their lives, their nation, and their world. As national priorities change, adults are increasingly faced with the mandates and tenants of global interdependence. Adult education has been and should continue to be a major way for adults to understand, cope with, and improve their world.

The United States policy on international adult education must be:

- Dissemination and implementation in the United States of the 1976 UNESCO recommendation on the development of adult education,
- Encouragement of the establishment of regional training centers for world-wide professional development, research, information dissemination, etc.
- Technical and financial assistance to developing countries for adult education.
- Support for innovative multicultural exchanges for consumers as well as practitioners and academicians in adult education.
- Research on and adaptation of programs, methodologies, and national strategies for adult education in other countries. This should include but not be limited to functional literacy, citizen literacy and participation, nutrition, conservation, and population control.

The future success of American adult education lies in the degree to which we as a people recognize that it is not only our need to continue to learn for a lifetime, but our right.

Until we as individuals and, collectively, as a society, subscribe automatically to the logic of such a policy, adult education will continue to struggle for the right and the opportunity to serve.

All of what has been delineated in the policy statements is not only currently possible but, in some instances around the country, is operational. The purpose of these statements is to articulate a philosophy for the future that legitimizes and establishes adult education, and assures its availability not only as a national program, but also as a national priority.

Results of Amendments Sessions

Participants in the Kansas City wrap-up session reviewed all recommendations made by participants in the regional meetings, then ranked each section of the Adult Education Act * in terms of priority for needed change. Sections listed are in order of the priorities thus established, with recommendations for consideration by the National Advisory Council on Adult Education.

Priority #1—Section 306. State Plans

Current legislation requires that states submit to the U.S. Office of Education an annual one-year program plan.

Recommendation: The State Plan should not be an annual program plan. The program plan should be of longer duration, perhaps to coincide with the length of the legislation. The plan should serve as a master planning document with a letter of compliance or agreement submitted each year. It should not address financial projections.

Recommendation: Two-way cooperative agreements (and evidence of such cooperation) must be a part of the state master program plan.

Recommendation: Provisions for special projects, teacher-training, and research, should be retained in Section 306, as well as Section 309.

Recommendation: The master plan must maintain protection for the adult basic education client.

Recommendation: Special populations should be addressed in the plan. Such populations include but are not limited to: bilingual; handicapped; migrant; Native Americans; the elderly; rural; poverty populations; minorities; urban; women; institutionalized; the under and unemployed.

Priority #2—Section 304. Grants to States for Adult Education

Recommendation: The state grant process must be retained. A viable working system is in place to state education agencies with the grant authority vested in the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Recommendation: The use of census figures for grant allotment purposes is an inadequate method of making grants to states. A better process must be developed.

Recommendation: An individual local project basis for grants should not be considered as in the case of Indochinese refugee assistance funds.

Priority #3—Section 307. Payments

Recommendation: The Federal commitment should not be less than 90 per centum. A sliding scale of Federal, state funds is not acceptable. The Federal share to the territories should remain at 100 per cent.

Recommendation: The maintenance of effort should be maintained on an average of years.

Priority #4—Section 309. Use of Funds for Special Experimental Demonstration Projects and Teacher Training.

Recommendation: The basic 309 provision should remain in the legislation with a requirement for professional staff development, research, and the provision for the use of state grant funds for 309 purposes as specified in Section 306(a) (4).

Recommendation: Dissemination and diffusion must be a priority for, and a requirement of 309 projects.

Recommendation: The "not less than 10 per centum" factor should be retained.

Recommendation: Federal funds must be made available over and above the state grant program as a special line item to the U.S. Office of Education for addressing national issues, problems, and priorities.

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*P.L. 91-230: The Adult Education Act (as amended) is provided in the appendix.

Priority #5—Section 313(a). Appropriations Authorized.

Recommendation: The initial funding year for an amended Act should begin at a $200 million level with annual increased increments using zero-based budgeting methods.

Priority #6—Section 310A. State Advisory Councils

Recommendation: State Advisory Councils should be a "MAY" provision of the Act. A separate line item in the appropriation section should provide funds to those states electing to implement the advisory council process. Consideration should be given to a dollar-for-dollar matching basis.

Recommendation: The Federal law should not provide for the specific composition of the council and the appointment authority.

Priority #7—Section 302. Statement of Purpose

Recommendation: The primary purpose of the Act as presently stated should be maintained and not expanded beyond an adult basic and secondary education responsibility. Grade level reference should be eliminated and the purpose reflect a competency-based program geared to individual needs.

Recommendation: Reference to employment and a means to secure training should be minimized. The mastery of basic skills should be emphasized.

Priority #8—Section 313(b). Appropriations Authorized (Administration Funds)

Recommendation: The 5% factor must be dropped or significantly raised with a line item appropriation.

Recommendation: The Act should reflect a dollar-for-dollar matching provision for state administration with no limit on an expenditure level.

Recommendation: Advance funding should be retained.

Priority #9—Section 301. Short Title

Recommendation: The title of the Act should be cited as the "Adult Education Act."

Priority #10—Section 305. Allotment for Adult Education

Recommendation: The base should remain at $150,000 for each state plus the 1% factor for the territories including the Northern Mariana Islands.

Recommendation: The reallotment language should be maintained.

Priority #11—Section 303. Definitions

Recommendation: The definitions for adult, adult education, and adult basic education should be retained with clarification for competency-based education.

Recommendation: Age sixteen should be the minimum age level for participant eligibility.

Recommendation: When bilingual education programs are referred to in the Act, definitions contained in section 703 of Title VII—Bilingual Education Programs—should be used.

Recommendation: The Adult Education Act should reflect the establishment and operation of bilingual educational practices, techniques, and methods rather than a requirement for separate bilingual programs.

Priority #12—Section 311. National Advisory Council on Adult Education

Recommendation: There should be a separate line-item appropriation for the Council.

Recommendation: Membership on the Council should reflect representation of each of the ten Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regions with five members appointed "at large."

Recommendation: Section 311(d) should have a line item provision in order to carry out the evaluation and review process mandated by Congress.

Priority #13—Special Populations

Recommendation: A new section should be written which provides categorical aid for special populations such as bilingual, handicapped, migrant, Native Americans, the elderly, rural, poverty, minorities, urban, women, institutionalized, and the under and unemployed.

Priority #14—Section 309A. Clearinghouse

Recommendation: A Clearinghouse should be established, *not* at the discretion of the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Recommendation: A line item category in the appropriation is necessary for the establishment and operation of a Clearinghouse.

Recommendation: The funding provisions for the Clearinghouse should follow the recommendations made by the Council in Section 5, page 21, of the Council's *Position Paper on A National Clearinghouse on Adult Education* (April, 1976).

Participant List

Meeting: April 22–23, 1976
Location: Washington, D.C.
Participants:

State Directors of Adult Education
Bob Allen—Texas
Elmer Clausen—Washington
J. Ken East—South Carolina
Leonard Hill—Nebraska
Ethel Matthews—Pennsylvania

Local Directors
William Edwards—Cleveland, Ohio
Robert Rupert—Los Angeles, California

Higher Education
Curtis Ulmer—Athens, Georgia

Council Members
Brent H. Gubler—Utah
Charles P. Puksta—New Hampshire

* * * * *

Meeting: May 3–4, 1976
Location: Washington, D.C.
Participants:

State Directors of Adult Education
Carl English—Vermont

Associations
James R. Dorland—Washington, D.C.

Local Directors
Abram Friedman—Los Angeles, California

Staff Development Specialists
Don Mocker—Kansas City, Missouri

Regional Educational Laboratories
Aubrey Gardner—Portland, Oregon

Researchers
Norvell Northcutt—Austin, Texas

Private Sector
Robert Worthington—Princeton, New Jersey

Federal Officials
Roy Minnis—Denver, Colorado

Council Members
Brent H. Gubler—Utah
Charles P. Puksta—New Hampshire

* * * * *

MEETING: September 13–14, 1976
LOCATION: Indianapolis, Indiana
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/State Departments of Education—Adult Education Units
Sherwood Clasen—Minnesota
William Gahn—Missouri
James W. Miller—Ohio
Keith R. Lape—Illinois
Charlotte Martin—Wisconsin
Mary Rogers—Michigan
Mary Williams—Indiana

Local Directors
Benjamin Bryant—St. Paul, Minnesota
Harold Wilson—Indianapolis, Indiana
Kenneth Woodruff—Portage, Indiana
Mike Carpino—Raytown, Missouri
Florence Wesselius—Kenosha, Wisconsin

Community Colleges/Vocational Technical Institutes
Larry Warford—Fort Dodge, Iowa
Conrad Dejardin—Marshalltown, Iowa
Jane Sellen—Sioux City, Iowa

Higher Education
John A. Niemi—Dekalb, Illinois
Harlan G. Copeland—Minneapolis, Minnesota

Correctional Education
J. Clark Esarey—Springfield, Illinois

Federal Officials
E. Eldon Schultz—Chicago, Illinois

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa
Donald G. Butcher, Michigan

* * * * *

MEETING: September 16–17, 1976
LOCATION: Denver, Colorado
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/State Departments of Education Adult Education Units
John Brennan—Colorado
Brent Gubler—Utah
Leonard Hill—Nebraska
Clint Vieth—South Dakota
Gordon Kendall—North Dakota
Lloyd Kjorness—Wyoming
W. W. Lee—Kansas

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Sig Johnson—Lakewood, Colorado
Cecilia Linenbrink—Denver, Colorado
Curt Sederburg—Lincoln, Nebraska
Mel Crites—Denver, Colorado
Howard Hovland—Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Phil Mattoon—Longmont, Colorado
Lyle Newman—Alliance, Nebraska

Community College/Vocational Technical Schools
Larry Devane—Overland Park, Kansas
Jim Grote—Colby, Kansas

Higher Education
Donald Eden—Alamosa, Colorado
Glenn Jensen—Laramie, Wyoming

State Legislators
Les Klevin—Sturgis, South Dakota
Matilda Hansen—Laramie, Wyoming
Maroni Jensen—Salt Lake City, Utah

Local School Administrators
Gordon Paulson—Dickinson, North Dakota

Private Sector
Paul Johnston—Des Moines, Iowa

Federal Officials
Roy Minnis—Denver, Colorado

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa
Alton C. Crews, South Carolina
Reuben T. Guenthner, North Dakota

* * * * *

MEETING: September 27–28, 1976
LOCATION: Boston, Massachusetts
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/State Departments of Education—Adult Education Units
David S. McCullough—Maine
John Ryan—Connecticut
John Sideris—New Hampshire
Harold McNulty—Massachusetts
Mary Reiss—New York
Lawrence V. Troiano—Rhode Island

Local Directors
Diana Carminati (Right to Read)—New Haven, Vermont
Jonathan McKallip (Literacy Volunteers)—Waterville, Maine
Garrett Murphy—Albany, New York
William Stickney—Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Henry Tarlian—Warwick, Rhode Island
Leonard McGinnis—Waterville, Maine
Gerald McGrain—Worcester, Massachusetts

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Ellen Reid—Randolph, Vermont
Nancy Slater—Winooski, Vermont
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Rose Mary Pattison—Columbus, Ohio

Federal Officials
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Carroll Towey—Boston, Massachusetts

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Nicholas Motto—Hartford, Connecticut

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Marjorie Trombla—El Dorado, Kansas

Council Members
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Archie L. Buffkins, Maryland

* * * * * *

MEETING: November 29–30, 1976
LOCATION: San Francisco, California
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/Adult Education Units—State Departments of Education
Elmer E. Clausen—Washington
Xavier A. Del Buono—California
Donald A. McCune—California
Clifford C. Norris—Oregon
William J. Cuneen—Montana
James Showers—Arizona
Harold Goff—Idaho
James Levine—Hawaii
Roy Steeves—California
Jerry Neilsen—Nevada

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Thomas F. Damon—Palo Alto, California
Ben Fallon—Billings, Montana
Dave Keltz—Butte, Montana
Charlesetta Alston—San Francisco, California
Bert Watson, Jr.—Lodi, California
Thomas J. Johnson—La Puente, California
Wally Quayle—Flagstaff, Arizona

State Legislators
Donn Charnley—Seattle, Washington

State Board of Education
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Howard Takenaka—Hawaii
Helen Radke—Washington

Community Colleges/Vocational-Technical Schools
Gertrude B. Calden—Santa Barbara, California
Charles Greenhaw—Elko, Nevada
John Caserta—Reno, Nevada
Val Z. Garner—North Las Vegas, Nevada
Gerherdt Steinke—Sacramento, California
Nancy Swadesh—San Francisco, California

Higher Education
Tom Grigsby—Corvallis, Oregon
Gordon Jones—Pocatello, Idaho
Florence Dunlap—Lewiston, Idaho

Teachers
Connie Munro—Juneau, Alaska
Linda Hoines—Havre, Montana

Federal Officials
Theodore George—Seattle, Washington
Raymond M. Lawrenson—San Francisco, California

Local School Administrators
Thomas Ralls—Nogales, Arizona

Regional Education Development Laboratory
Aubrey Gardner—Portland, Oregon

Private Sector
Julie O'Mara—Castro Valley, California
Rudolph Flothow—Los Angeles, California

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa

* * * * *

MEETING: December 6–7, 1976
LOCATION: Houston, Texas
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/Adult Education Unit—State Departments of Education
Bob Allen—Texas
George Bertrand—Louisiana
Luke Easter—Tennessee
Luther Black—Arkansas
William C. Box—Mississippi
Johnny P. Howard—Oklahoma
Norman O. Parker—Alabama
Luther Rogers—Florida
Thomas M. Trujillo—New Mexico
Margaret Walker—Georgia
Lawrence N. Young—Arkansas
Richard Casillas—Santa Fe (State Manpower—ABE Coordinator)

Local Directors
Lloyd Brumfield—Miami, Florida
Evelyn Carson—Houston, Texas
Arnold Stock—Tulsa, Oklahoma
Robert Avina—San Antonio, Texas
James Ellis—Gretna, Louisiana
Betty Henderson—Houston, Texas

State Legislators
Dick J. Batchelor—Orlando, Florida
John N. John—Crowley, Louisiana
Elliot Ozment—Nashville, Tennessee
Victor Wickersham—Mangum, Oklahoma

Teachers
Anita Belew—Lawrenceburg, Tennessee
Florence We[illegible]and—Nashville, Tennessee

Higher Education
Richard Etheridge—Mississippi State, Mississippi
Hugh L. Mills—Fayetteville, Arkansas
Norvell Northcutt—Austin, Texas
Don Seaman—College Station, Texas
Laverne Knotts—Ringo, Louisiana

Community/Junior Colleges—Vocational-Technical Schools
Maya Stanley—Houston, Texas
Billy Thames—Wesson, Mississippi
Monroe Neff—Houston, Texas
Tom Ridlehuber—Waco, Texas

Local School Administrators
Raul Besteiro—Brownesville, Texas
Dan W. Bramlett—Thomasville, Georgia
John Gaines—Palatka, Florida
Arturo McDonald—Brownsville, Texas
Howard Miller—Carlisle, Arkansas
Fernando Ramirez—Santa Fe, New Mexico
W. L. Tobias, Sr.—McComb, Mississippi
David Williams—Durant, Oklahoma

Correctional Education
Lane Murray—Huntsville, Texas

Federal Officials
George Blassingame—Dallas, Texas
Weldon Rougeau—Washington, D.C.
Marcus Vann—Fort Worth, Texas

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa
Kyo R. Jhin, Alabama

* * * * * *

MEETING: March 21–22, 1977
LOCATION: Washington, D.C.
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors of Adult Education/Adult Education Unit—State Departments of Education
Frank Commander—South Carolina
William M. Moore—Virginia
Barry Semple—New Jersey
Charles M. Barrett—North Carolina
Ted Cook—Kentucky
Lowell Knight—West Virginia
Ethel Matthews—Pennsylvania
Hazel J. Showell—Delaware
Mary G. Turner—District of Columbia

Local Program Directors
Elva Brooks—Wilmington, Delaware
Mark Schmutzler—Martinsburg, West Virginia
Rosemary Slacum—Salisbury, Maryland
James Anderson—Wilmington, Delaware
Robert Shamberg—Trenton, New Jersey

State Legislators
James Melville Evans, Jr.—Richmond, Virginia
Robinson B. James—Richmond, Virginia

State Government
Thelma Stovall—Frankfort, Kentucky
T. Roosevelt Greer—Washington, D.C.

Teachers
Mary-Elizabeth Hoff—Choptico, Maryland
Walter Painter—Charlestown, West Virginia

State Department of Education
Joan Schwartz—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Higher Education
Gordon Lippitt—Washington, D.C.
Jean Eason—Greensboro, North Carolina
Leonard Nadler—College Park, Maryland

Federal Officials
Jack Grisham—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Private Sector
Charles A. Bundy—Lancaster, South Carolina
Barbara L. Simmons—Washington, D.C.
Raymond G. Wasdyke—Princeton, New Jersey
William R. Langner—Richmond, Virginia

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa
Archie L. Buffkins, Maryland
Eugene L. Madeira, Pennsylvania

* * * * * *

MEETING: May 22–24, 1977
LOCATION: Kansas City, Missouri
PARTICIPANTS:

State Directors
Don McCune—California
William Moore—Virginia
David S. McCullough—Maine
Mary L. Reiss—New York
Luther Rogers—Florida
Mary Rogers—Michigan

Local Directors
Terry Brattin—Casper, Wyoming
Robert Rupert—Los Angeles, California

Higher Education
Dick Etheridge, Mississippi State, Mississippi
Tom Grigsby—Corvallis, Oregon
Don Mocker—Kansas City, Missouri
George Spear—Kansas City, Missouri

Community Colleges
Larry Warford—Fort Dodge, Iowa

Professional Associations
Linda Hartsock—Washington, D.C.
James R. Dorland—Washington, D.C.

Regional Education Development Laboratories
Aubrey Gardner—Portland, Oregon
Norvell Northcutt—Austin, Texas

State Government
T. Roosevelt Greer—Washington, D.C.

Federal Officials
Marcus Vann—Fort Worth, Texas

Private Sector
Barbara L. Simmons—Washington, D.C.
Robert M. Worthington—Princeton, New Jersey

Council Members
Mary A. Grefe, Iowa
Joan E. Kenney, Nevada

Survey of State Support of Adult Education

SUMMARY OF DATA

Background

State support of adult education is as varied as the individual states themselves, both in level of commitment and the manner of funding. No central and accurate data base has existed which would allow for comparisons or identification of trends, or which might provide even a general overview of levels of state commitment in relation to the infusion of Federal dollars provided under provisions of the Adult Education Act. It has been assumed that a partnership does exist between the Federal government and the states in supporting adult education, but the nature and definition of this partnership has been vague and poorly delineated.

Recognizing the need for information—for national legislative planning as well as the coordination and planning for inter- and intrastate adult education services and systems—the National Advisory Council on Adult Education, in August of 1976, moved to authorize staff implementation of a national survey of state support of and commitment to adult education.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to determine the status of state support of adult education, to identify possible trends in the relationships of state adult education support patterns and levels to Federal support, to identify and define past and current state laws and school codes which relate to adult education and to determine the nature and effect of the Federal-state partnership as it relates to adult education.

For the purpose of this study, adult education was defined as any planned/structured learning experience for persons over compulsory school age in elementary or secondary public school programs (Adult Basic Education and Secondary Adult Education—ABE/SAE).

The study addressed the following questions:

1. How do states support adult education?
    - In terms of legislation
    - In terms of financial resources
    - In terms of human resources
2. Do levels of state support for adult education and state support patterns for adult education have any observable relationship to: levels of Federal support since 1967; percent of target population * reached by adult education programs?

Outcome Variables

The proposed outcome variables to be determined were:

1. State constitutional provisions for adult education
2. State adult education legislation
3. Levels of state financial support for adult education

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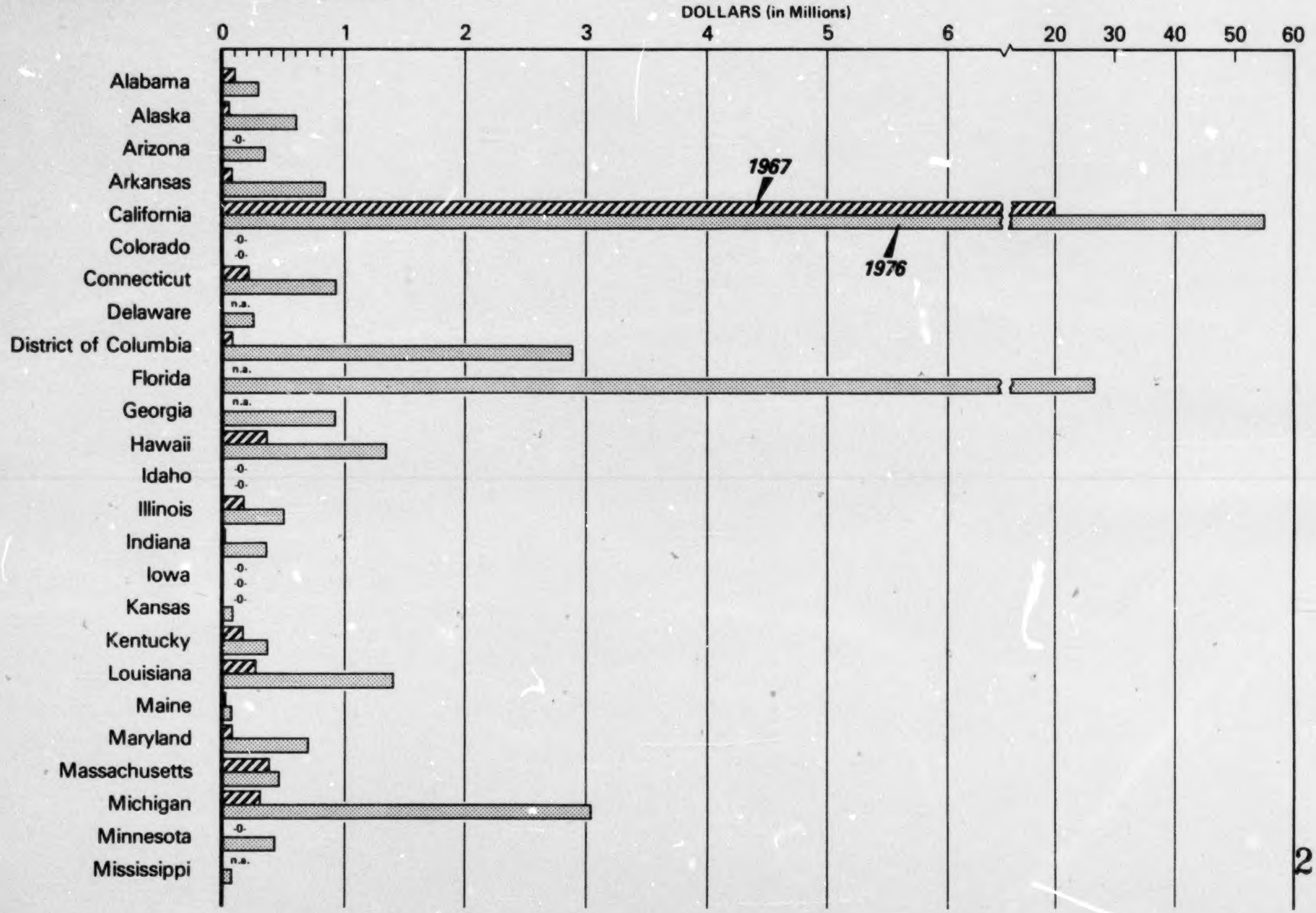
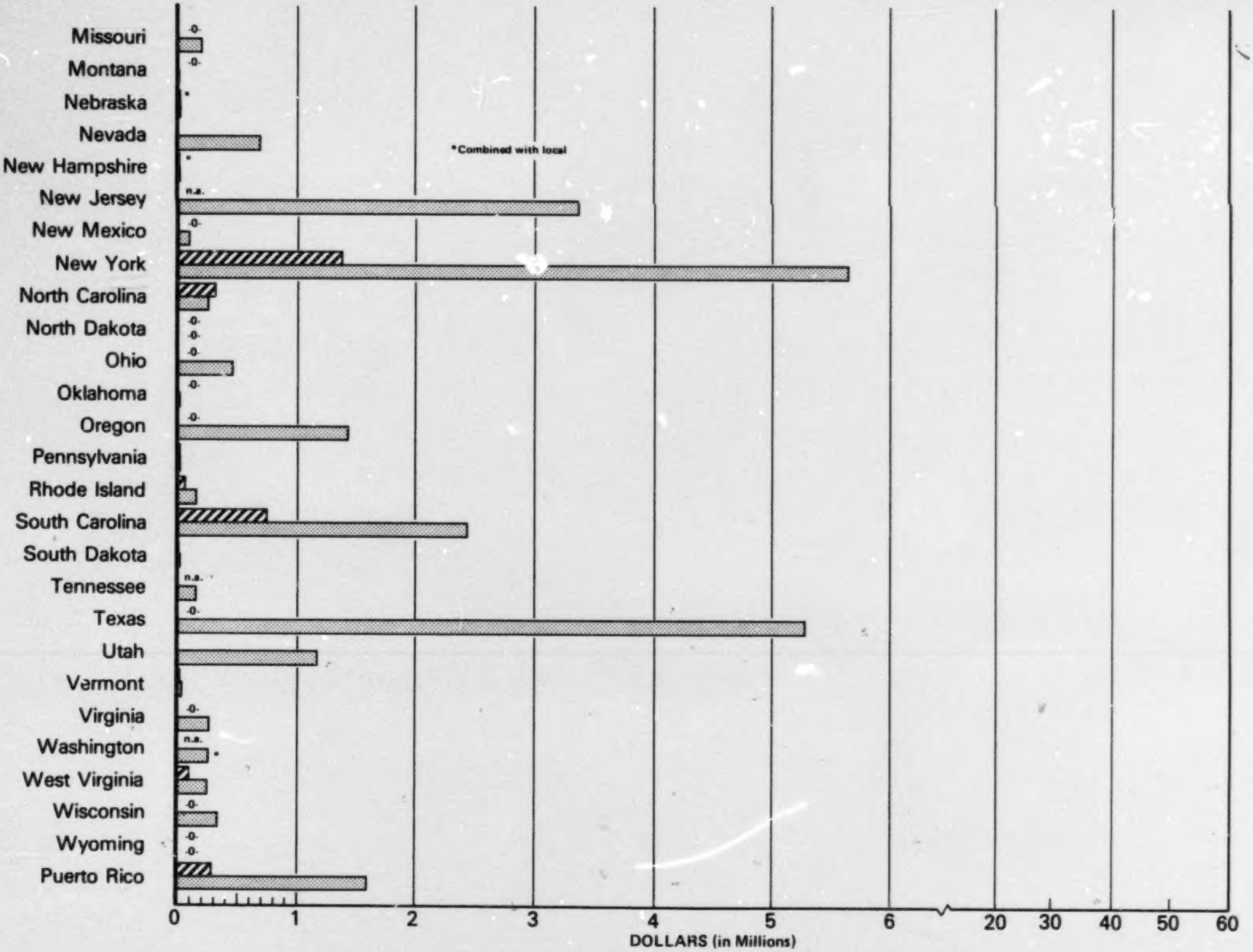
*Target Population: Adult 16 years of age and over with less than a high school diploma not currently required to be in school.

Figure 1

State Funds for ABE/SAE, 1967 & 1976




Missouri
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Texas
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Utah
Vermont
Virginia
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Washington
n.a.
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West Virginia
Wisconsin
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Wyoming
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Puerto Rico
*Combined with local
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1
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3
4
5
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20
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40
50
60
DOLLARS (in Millions)

4. Federal support for adult education
5. Cost per 100 instructional hours of ABE/SAE
6. Comparison of state to Federal support for adult education
7. Number of students served during the 1975–76 school year; proportion to identified target population
8. Organizational structure of state departments of education; placement of adult education unit within state department structure
9. State Board of Education policies impacting on adult education

Significance of the Study

The results of this study show, for the first time, a state-by-state profile of adult education legislation, support patterns, and the relationship between resources and students served. It is obvious that a growing Federal-state partnership does exist with regard to adult education in America today, and that the Federal role since 1966 has been one of initiating and facilitating state growth and responsibility. It is also obvious that a stronger Federal as well as state and local commitment is necessary.

Methodology

The primary methodology utilized was a survey design using a structured questionnaire and face-to-face in-depth interviews with state directors of adult education and their staffs.

SUBJECTS: All adult education units in state departments of education; the adult education units of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

INSTRUMENTATION: A structured interview instrument was used as a basis for 3 to 6 hour interviews with each of the fifty state directors of adult education or their representatives, and with the directors of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. The questionnaire was mailed to Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific, however, no responses were received. Data received from the Virgin Islands was incomplete and not included in the study.

After the initial interviews were completed and the data compiled, data were returned to each state for validation. These sets, once validated, were then forwarded by each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to the Council for final analysis. The data were then treated by ranking, computing means and percentages.

TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Federal-State Partnership

When the first year of funding of the Adult Education Act was completed in 1967, available data showed 25 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia making a financial contribution of $25,223,629 at the state level to Adult Basic Education/Secondary Adult Education programs. The Federal contribution that year was reported as $26,280,000 by the U.S. Office of Education. By 1976, reported state support had increased to $122,052,864 with every state, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia providing funds for ABE/SAE programs at either the state level ($122,052,864) and/or the local level ($66,544,036). Federal funding in FY–1976 was $67,500,000, a $41,220,000 increase over 1967; state funds showed an increase of $96,829,235 in FY–1976 over FY–1967.

By 1976, the effect of Federal attention to the needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate segment of the American adult population could be seen not only by viewing state fund growth since 1967, but also by comparing reported state and local commitment to levels of Federal support as illustrated in Figure 2.

In FY–1976 almost every state reporting showed an increase over 1967 in state and/or local support levels, and although the increases have not been shared equally, state and local funds have increased considerably more than Federal funding levels.

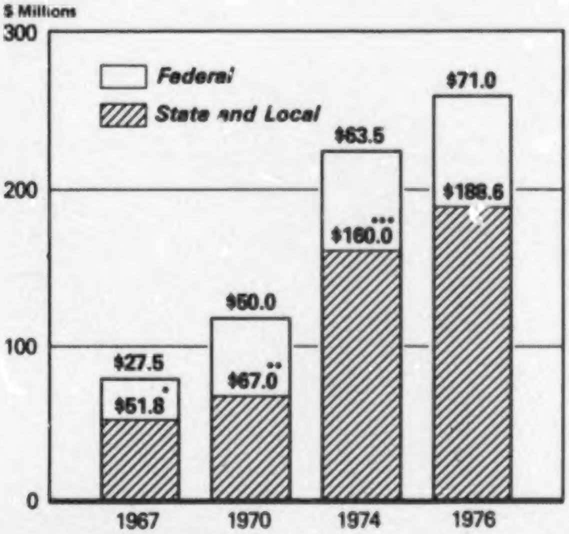
Twelve states in FY–1976 provided from $1,350,000 to $55,000,000 of state dollars for ABE/SAE. Eleven additional states appropriated from $500,000 to $1 million from state funds for ABE/SAE as shown in Figure 4. Six states, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Texas provided over $1 million at the local level for ABE/SAE in FY–1976. Of these six, however, it should be noted that in California, New Jersey and Texas, state appropriations were higher than the local contribution.

When viewing the twelve states that provided over $1 million for ABE/SAE at the state level in relation to the percent of their target populations reached in 1976, an interesting fact is revealed. Two states, California ($55,000,000) and Florida ($26,950,900) account for 67% of the total amount of state support for adult education. In addition, these two states have reached higher levels of their target populations (38% and 11% respectively) as compared to other states.

The data in Figure 5 demonstrates three distinct state and local fund growth patterns compared to Federal funding: (1) all states including California and Florida are

Figure 2

Total Expenditures for Adult Education–By Source, 1967-1976



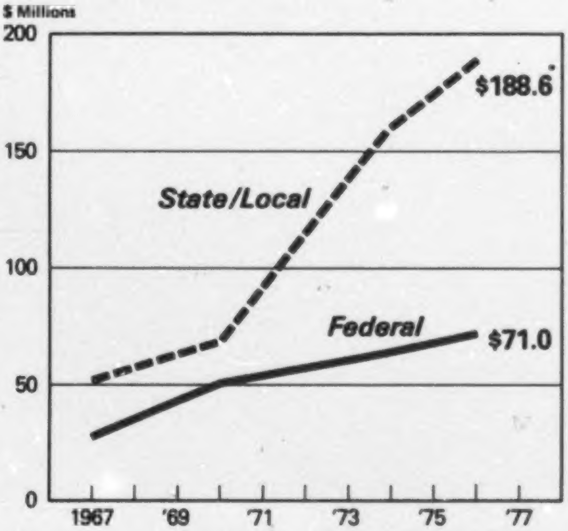
* Data not available from the Dist. of Col., Fla., Ga., Miss., N.J., Okla., Wash., and Tenn.

** Data not available from Alaska, D.C., Fla., Ga., and Wash.

*** Data not available from D.C., Ga., and Wash.

Figure 3

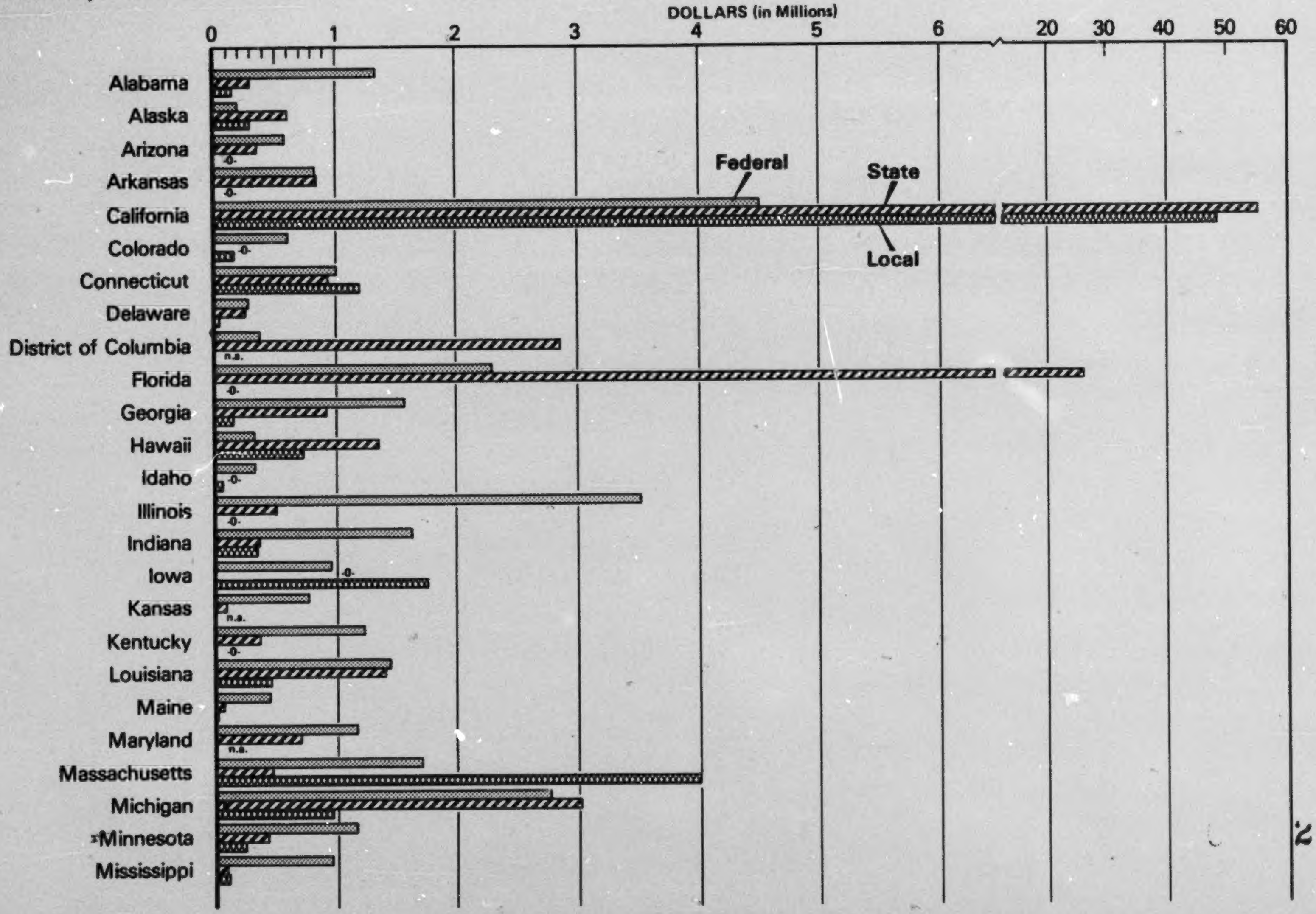
Relationship of Federal Funds to State/Local Funds for ABE/SAE, 1967-1976

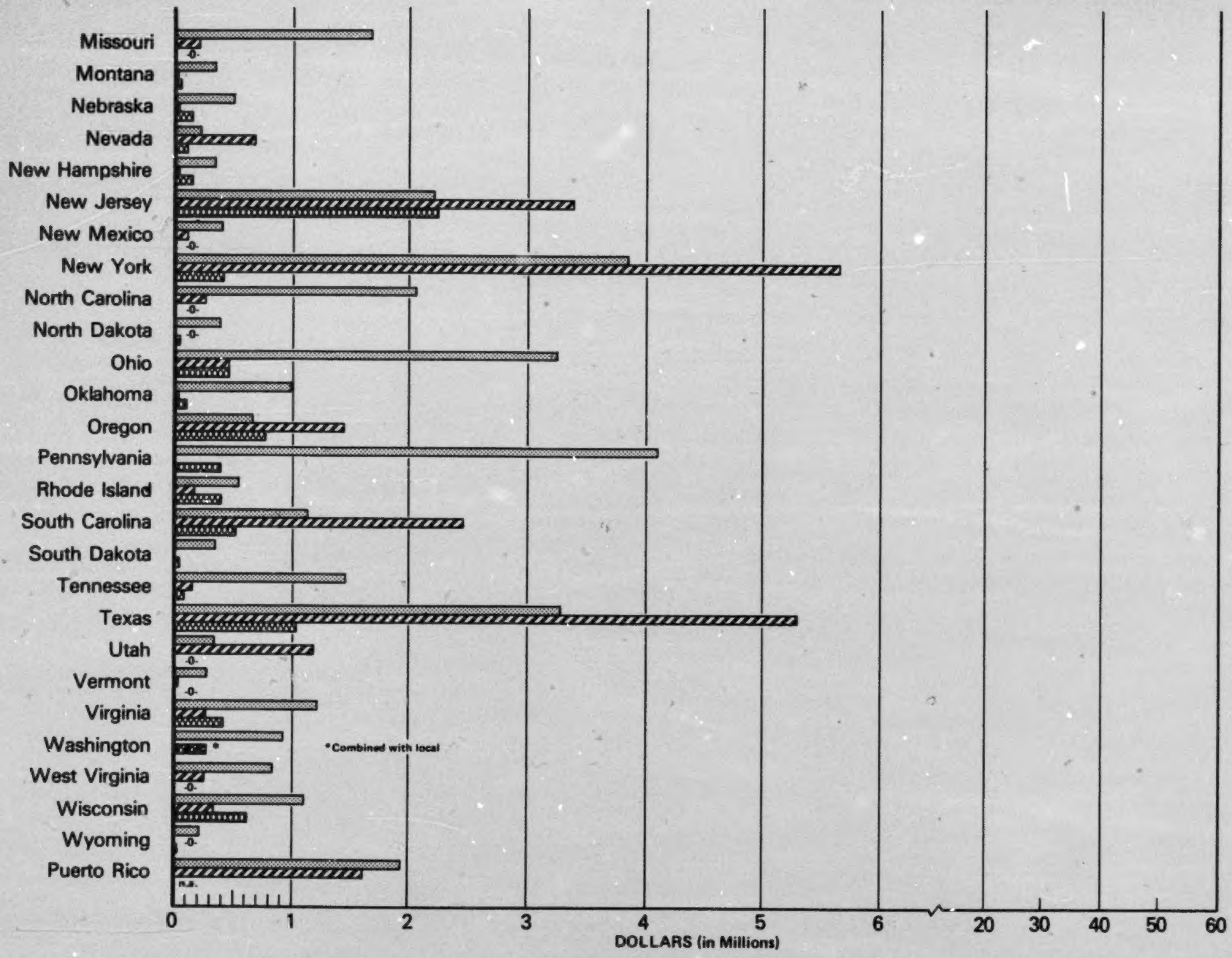


* Local fund data not available from Kansas and Md.

Figure 4

Federal, State and Local Funds for ABE/SAE, FY 1976

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North Carolina
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North Dakota
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Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
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Vermont
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Virginia
Washington
*
*Combined with local
West Virginia
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Wisconsin
Wyoming
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Puerto Rico
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6
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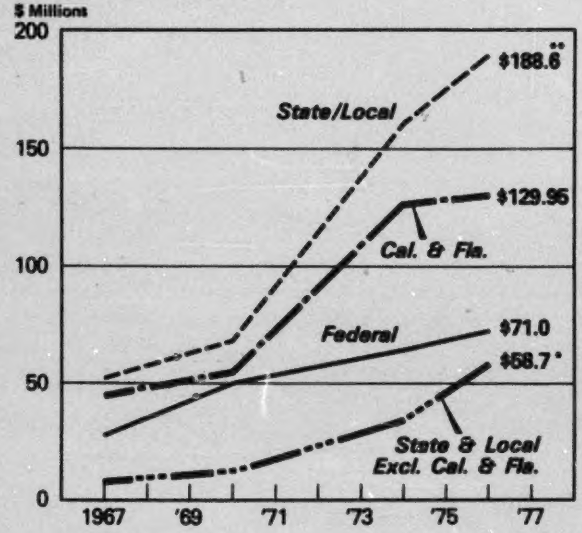
60
DOLLARS (in Millions)

Figure 5

Comparison of California and Florida State/Local Funds to Total Federal and State/Local Funds, 1967-1976



* Does not include local fund data from Kansas and Md. in addition to Fla. and Calif.

** Does not include local fund data from Kansas and Md.

compared to Federal funding, (2) all states except California and Florida are compared to the Federal level, and (3) California and Florida alone are compared with Federal funds for the period 1967 to 1976.

Table 1 shows the twelve states reporting over $1 million in state appropriations accounted for 90% of all state funds for ABE/SAE in FY–1976. This group of top-funded states also reported that, collectively, they reached a level of their target populations (8.7%) which was more than twice the national average (4.25%).

The Federal-state partnership must be reviewed continually in terms of the intended outcome of that partnership—that is, the number of people reached in the target population. When viewed on a state-by-state basis, this outcome becomes the percent of their target population which each state has been able to reach through a combination of all available resources. Table 2 presents reported FYs–1967 and 1976 enrollments, total resources of each state for FYs–1967 and 1976, and the percent of target populations reached.

It is assumed that the 90–10 matching requirement (90% Federal, 10% required state or local match—which may be cash or in-kind contribution) written into the law for the disbursement of Federal ABE/SAE funds was a result of Congressional intent to develop a Federal-state partnership through the infusion of Federal funds to the states.

Table 1

States Ranked by Level of State Appropriations—ABE/SAE With Target Population, Student Enrollments and Percent of Target Population Reached, FY 1976

Rank	State	State Appropriation	Target Population	Enrollment	% of Target Population Reached
1.	California	$55,000,000	4,450,000	1,700,000	38%
2.	Florida	26,950,900	2,333,000	265,625	11
3.	New York	5,654,930	8,350,000	176,000	2
4.	Texas	5,300,000	4,000,000	122,437	3
5.	New Jersey	3,379,533	2,115,023*	52,549	2
6.	Michigan	3,051,787	2,730,000	120,980	4
7.	District of Columbia	2,862,173	215,018	21,346	10
8.	South Carolina	2,449,190	916,775	82,451	9
9.	Puerto Rico	1,608,468	1,317,623	75,411	6
10.	Oregon	1,438,566	532,834	14,820	3
11.	Louisiana	1,409,733	1,180,582	32,666	3
12.	Hawaii	1,349,144	456,000	56,589	12
	Total:	$110,454,424		Average:	8.58%
	Total State Appropriations:	122,053,042		National Average:	4.25%

* New Jersey uses 18 as lower age limit.

Table 2

ABE/SAE Enrollments and Financial Resources as Reported by States for 1967 and 1976[1]

State	1967 Enrollment	1967 Resources Federal	State	Local	1967 Total	1976 Target Pop.	1976 Enrollment	%	1976 Resources Federal	State	Local	1976 Total
Alabama	9,647	$825,607	$100,000	N/A[2]	$—	1,325,055	29,184	2	$1,344,029	$300,000	$147,775	$1,791,804
Alaska	379	50,000	50,000	N/A[2]	—	170,000	3,600	2	190,545	604,000	350,000	1,144,545
Arizona	3,263	205,257	-0-	37,317	242,574	433,126	8,922	2	518,744	346,400	-0-	865,144
Arkansas	5,503	451,385	75,000	N/A[2]	526,385	701,444	12,157	2	827,612	839,104	N/A[2]	1,666,716
California	28,795	2,500,000	20,000,000	24,500,000	47,000,000	4,450,000	1,700,000	38	4,517,000	55,000,000	48,000,000	107,517,000
Colorado	2,599	130,356	-0-	20,081	150,437	461,261	7,667	2	601,541	-0-	163,866	765,407
Connecticut	8,008	283,329	207,068	155,084	645,481	800,000	25,000	3	1,003,002	925,000	1,200,000	3,128,002
Delaware	611	50,000	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	144,052	4,569	3	274,483	252,000	31,000	557,483
District of Columbia	1,114	98,484	84,341	N/A[2]	182,825	215,018	21,346	10	374,932	2,862,173	N/A[2]	3,237,105
Florida	32,771	743,523	N/A[2]	-0-	—	2,333,000	265,625	11	2,291,735	26,950,900	-0-	29,242,635
Georgia	12,997	1,063,000	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	1,595,415	42,238	2	1,570,391	915,808	131,862	2,618,061
Hawaii	3,899	241,630	365,865	81,736	689,231	456,000	56,589	12	315,217	1,349,144	716,695	2,381,056
Idaho	335	50,000	-0-	7,500	57,500	164,279	7,813	5	320,090	-0-	48,000	368,090
Illinois	17,597	1,539,716	171,079	-0-	1,710,795	3,325,000	59,930	2	3,529,037	500,000	-0-	4,029,037
Indiana	4,833	397,849	$7,516		405,365	1,433,705	15,621	1	1,626,206	360,986	338,891	2,326,003
Iowa	2,834	156,454	-0-	N/A[2]	—	1,500,000	36,665	2	951,736	-0-	1,753,126	2,704,862
Kansas	1,592	127,000	-0-	14,200	141,200	536,994	11,448	2	763,952	83,422	N/A[2]	847,374
Kentucky	9,142	688,000	163,321	-0-	851,321	1,414,000	24,346	2	1,225,422	365,855	-0-	1,591,277
Louisiana	11,436	986,170	270,000	-0-	1,256,170	1,180,582	32,666	3	1,439,291	1,409,733	453,356	3,302,380
Maine	573	75,000	9,000	9,000	93,000	245,000	24,700	5	447,150	58,000	10,000	515,150
Maryland	3,973	437,871	69,000	100,000	606,871	1,096,992	31,747	3	1,159,714	700,000	N/A[2]	1,859,714
Massachusetts	6,301	551,771	380,995	55,177	987,943	1,415,564	250,000	18	1,706,542	462,203	4,000,000	6,168,745
Michigan	13,898	818,937	302,709	158,511	1,280,157	2,730,000	120,980	4	2,766,991	3,051,787	959,692	6,778,470
Minnesota	1,440	220,930	-0-	30,846	251,776	857,000	13,509	2	1,153,991	423,925	233,392	1,811,308
Mississippi	9,813	621,000	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	900,000	10,746	1	948,731	72,729	95,000	1,116,460
Missouri	4,266	506,874	-0-	68,875	575,749	1,446,397	26,039	2	1,674,712	200,000	-0-	1,874,712
Montana	72	50,000	-0-	5,000	55,000	171,119	3,340	2	325,781	3,000	36,087	364,868
Nebraska	703	91,590	22,393		113,983	350,000	7,468	2	494,266	24,000	130,000	648,266
Nevada	776	100,000	9,000	4,000	113,000	120,000	5,936	5	212,000	687,200	100,000	999,200
New Hampshire	657	50,000	5,000		55,000	187,000	4,188	2	330,025	15,328	128,814	474,167
New Jersey	10,038	812,000	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	2,115,023	52,549	2	2,209,212	3,379,533	2,235,500	7,824,245
New Mexico	2,974	161,000	-0-	16,000	177,000	289,000	7,278	3	402,261	100,000	-0-	502,261
New York	11,551	2,415,744	1,387,393	452,607	4,255,744	8,350,000	176,000	2	3,851,674	5,654,930	407,250	9,913,854
North Carolina	27,106	1,250,671	310,780	-0-	1,561,451	1,841,581	86,500	5	2,053,000	251,000	-0-	2,304,000
North Dakota	162	21,447	-0-	2,383	23,830	167,179	2,239	1	375,505	-0-	43,945	419,450
Ohio	8,526	938,266	-0-	135,707	1,073,973	2,909,938	39,483	1	3,248,160	455,700	451,177	4,155,037
Oklahoma	4,96	325,000	-0-	N/A[2]	—	752,707	14,011	2	994,441	9,000	90,000	1,093,441
Oregon	1,149	106,636	-0-	15,414	122,050	532,834	14,820	3	650,000	1,438,566	775,924	2,864,490
Pennsylvania	9,003	1,239,189	5,063	132,624	1,376,876	3,561,337	55,132	2	4,103,373	10,124	394,203	4,507,700
Rhode Island	1,161	108,793	66,468	191,809	367,070	308,215	7,996	3	542,123	157,398	398,915	1,098,436
South Carolina	17,406	691,974	750,929	N/A[2]	—	916,775	82,451	9	1,121,826	2,449,190	513,957	4,084,973
South Dakota	106	45,512	511	4,606	50,629	177,000	3,600	2	345,000	5,900	30,000	380,900
Tennessee	16,200	859,000	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	1,387,575	36,707	3	1,450,697	142,942	76,090	1,669,729
Texas	31,675	2,041,667	-0-	245,000	2,286,667	4,000,000	122,437	3	3,281,437	5,300,000	1,029,724	9,611,161
Utah	1,140	50,000	5,000	-0-	55,000	179,743	15,918	9	338,150	1,186,110	-0-	1,524,260
Vermont	1,026	50,000	5,583	-0-	55,583	110,000	3,780	3	274,501	26,908	-0-	301,409
Virginia	6,674	756,504	-0-	84,055	840,559	1,442,498	31,528	2	1,206,888	265,856	414,878	1,887,622
Washington	3,316	174,829	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	—	800,000	10,833	1	916,900	263,125		1,180,025
West Virginia	16,374	475,422	100,000	0	575,422	621,314	13,760	2	835,610	250,000	-0-	1,085,610
Wisconsin	1,563	345,347	-0-	38,392	383,739	1,034,660	12,693	1	1,103,150	335,417	622,917	2,061,464
Wyoming	473	50,000	-0-	5,000	55,000	71,669	2,100	3	222,750	-0-	32,000	254,750
Puerto Rico	15,624	435,200	299,075	N/A[2]	734,275	1,317,623	75,411	6	1,931,982	1,608,468	N/A[2]	3,540,450
TOTALS	388,035	$27,465,3[illegible]4	$25,223,629	$26,597,490	$71,986,631	65,044,674	3,371,265		$71,005,506	[4]$122,052,864	$66,544,036	$363,242,815

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1. USOE State allotment tables 1965—1979 contained in appendix.
2. Not available.
3. Not applicable
4. Reflects a carry-over provision from FY 1975.

This requirement was intended to help each state better meet the needs of its target population through increasing state commitment. That a strong Federal-state partnership does contribute to reaching a larger percent of the target population is supported in Table 2. Of those eight states reaching 6% or more of their target population, seven reported state funding levels above $1 million as seen in Table 3.

It should be noted that Massachusetts reached the second highest percentage of the target population but received less than $500,000 from a state appropriation for ABE/SAE. The state education agency in Massachusetts does, however, require matching funds (from 10% to 50%) of all local education agencies using the Federal ABE/SAE monies, producing an LEA contribution for Fiscal Year 1976 for the ABE/SAE program of $4,000,000.

If states with a higher level of state support for adult education are reaching higher levels of their target populations (6% and above), then the question must also be asked if the reverse is true. Do states with little or no state-level support for ABE/SAE reach a lower percent of their target populations? Table 4, showing the twelve states with little or no state funds for ABE/SAE and their reported target population percentages reached indicates that this may be true.

The data in Tables 3 and 4 indicate that those states exhibiting the highest level of state financial commitment to ABE/SAE do, in general, show a higher percentage of the target population reached than those states with little or no state-level support of ABE/SAE programs. It must be noted, however, that the data describe only numbers of persons served by programs and do not indicate either short or long-range impact upon students.

Constitutional Provisions and State Adult Education Legislation

Of the fifty states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia which were queried, eight reported constitutional provisions with direct applicability for adult education while the remainder reported no constitutional provisions.

Simultaneously, forty-one states reported having specific adult education legislation while only eleven reported no legislative provisions for adult education. Appendix B contains sample legislation from Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont. States without legislation are listed in Table 5 with their state ABE/SAE allocation, target populations, enrollments and percent of target populations reached for Fiscal Year 1976.

In many instances, state legislation has been passed since 1966 as a result of the Federal investment in ABE/SAE and the attention which has been shown to the needs of that segment of America's population 16 years of age and over with less than the completion of secondary education. Having adult education legislation does not, however, ensure that the state legislature will make an appropriation, or an appropriation of more than is required for a 10%

Table 3

States Ranked by Percent of Target Population Reached with Target Population, Enrollment, and State Appropriations for ABE/SAE, FY 1976

Rank	State	Target Population	Enrollment	% of Target Population Reached	State Appropriation
1	California	4,450,000	1,700,000	38%	$55,000,000
2	Massachusetts	1,415,564	250,000	18	462,203
3	Hawaii	456,000	56,589	12	1,349,144
4	Florida	2,333,000	265,625	11	26,950,900
5	District of Columbia	215,018	21,346	10	2,862,173
6	Utah	179,743	15,918	9	1,186,110
	South Carolina	916,775	82,451	9	2,449,190
7	Puerto Rico	1,317,623	75,411	6	1,608,468

Federal match. State legislation alone can not truly be cited as actual evidence of state commitment. State legislation alone can not at this point be said to have made a major impact on reaching higher levels of the target population.

ABE/SAE Teacher Salaries

Salaries of teachers in basic and secondary adult education still reflect the predominately part-time nature that pervades the field of adult education. The teacher salaries range from a low state average of $4.25 per hour in Vermont to a high state average of $12.50 per hour in Massachusetts and New York. The range is partly explained by the impact of a variety of organizational and administrative structures that exist nationally as well as differences in state economic and geographic conditions.

The national average salary of $8.19 per hour or $11,794* per year for ABE/SAE teachers is lower than the average salary of $13,397** per year for elementary and secondary education teachers. The adult education teacher's salary in 29 states and Puerto Rico is below the $8.19 national average for ABE/SAE teachers while 21 states report salary averages above the national average.

Table 4

States Ranked by Least State Appropriations for ABE/SAE with Target Population, Enrollment, and Percent of Target Population Reached, FY 1976

Rank	State	Target Population	Enrollment	% of Target Population Reached	State Appropriation
1.	Colorado	461,261	7,667	2%	-0-
	Idaho	164,279	7,813	5	-0-
	Iowa	1,500,000	36,665	2	-0-
	Kentucky	1,414,000	24,346	2	-0-
	North Dakota	167,179	2,239	1	-0-
	Wyoming	71,669	2,100	3	-0-
2.	Montana	171,119	3,340	2	$3,000
3.	South Dakota	177,000	3,600	2	5,900
4.	Oklahoma	752,707	14,011	2	9,000
5.	Pennsylvania	3,561,337	55,132	2	10,124
6.	New Hampshire	187,000	4,188	2	15,328
7.	Nebraska	350,000	7,468	2	24,000
			Average:	2.25%	
			National Average:	4.25%	

Table 5

States Without Adult Education Legislation with Target Population, Enrollment, State ABE/SAE Appropriation, and Percent of Target Population Reached, FY 1976

State	Target Population	Enrollment	% of Target Population Reached	State Appropriation
District of Columbia	215,018	21,346	10%	$2,862,173
Idaho	164,279	7,813	5	-0-
Iowa	1,500,000	36,665	2	-0-
Kentucky	1,414,000	24,346	2	365,855
Massachusetts	1,415,564	250,000	18	462,203
Oklahoma	752,707	14,011	2	9,000
Oregon	532,834	14,820	3	1,438,566
South Dakota	177,000	3,600	2	5,900
Virginia	1,442,498	31,528	2	265,856
West Virginia	621,314	13,760	2	250,000

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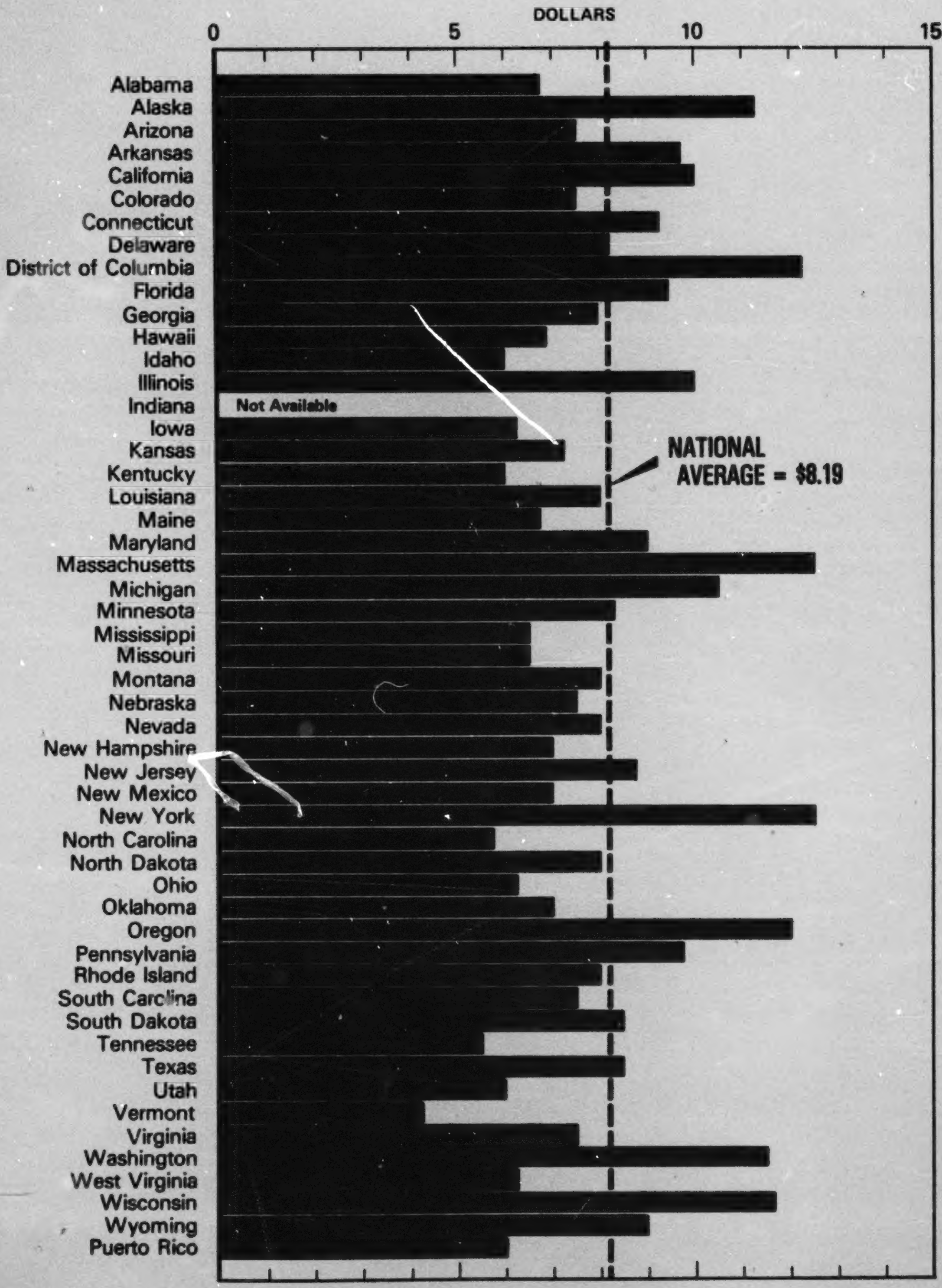
* Computed on the basis of a 9 month year/20 day months/8 hour days.

** NCES—Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools—Fall 1976—Unpublished.

Figure 6

Average State Salaries per Hour for ABE/SAE Teachers, 1976



Only 10 states report average salaries of $10 per hour and above while 15 states report per hour state averages for ABE/SAE teachers below $7.00. In this context, it is interesting to note that no apparent relationship exists between teacher salary and program outcomes when outcomes are stated in terms of target population reached. Table 6 shows high and low average salary states with percents of target population reached.

Viewing the seven highest and seven lowest average salary states against their percent of target population reached shows little or no relationship (37% compared to 33% of target population reached). Further, no obvious patterns or groupings become apparent in terms of geography and average salary levels. Such levels appear to be indicators only of individual state economics, operational structures, and/or state priorities for adult education.

Although many states indicated a high percentage of part-time teachers, 35 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia also reported that certification is now required for ABE/SAE teachers. The certification requirements are so varied from state to state, however, that no consistent pattern can be reported. Fifteen states maintain no certification requirements for these teachers.

Instructional Costs

Instructional costs as reported by the states range from a low of $15.72 in Connecticut to a high of $470 in Alaska for 100 hours of instruction. A number of factors contribute to this wide range including method of cost computation, state geography and economy, differing organizational and instructional patterns, degree of use of volunteers, etc. In Alaska, for instance, transportation costs and population scarcity contribute to extremely high instructional costs. The national average cost of 100 instructional hours for ABE/SAE in 1976 was $125.55.

The investigators recognize the danger of analyzing state-by-state data such as average teacher salary and instructional costs without weighting by individual state cost of living indices which are not available on a state-by-state basis. Viewing these data without such weighting, yet recognizing that economic and organizational factors do impact on the data, still allows for identification of general trends.

It should be noted that when the states are ranked by high instructional costs there is no apparent relationship to reaching a high percentage of the target population. Of those 10 states reporting the highest costs per 100 instructional hours, no state has reported reaching more than 5% of the target population; the 10 highest instructional cost states' average for reaching their target population is well below the national average of 4.25%.

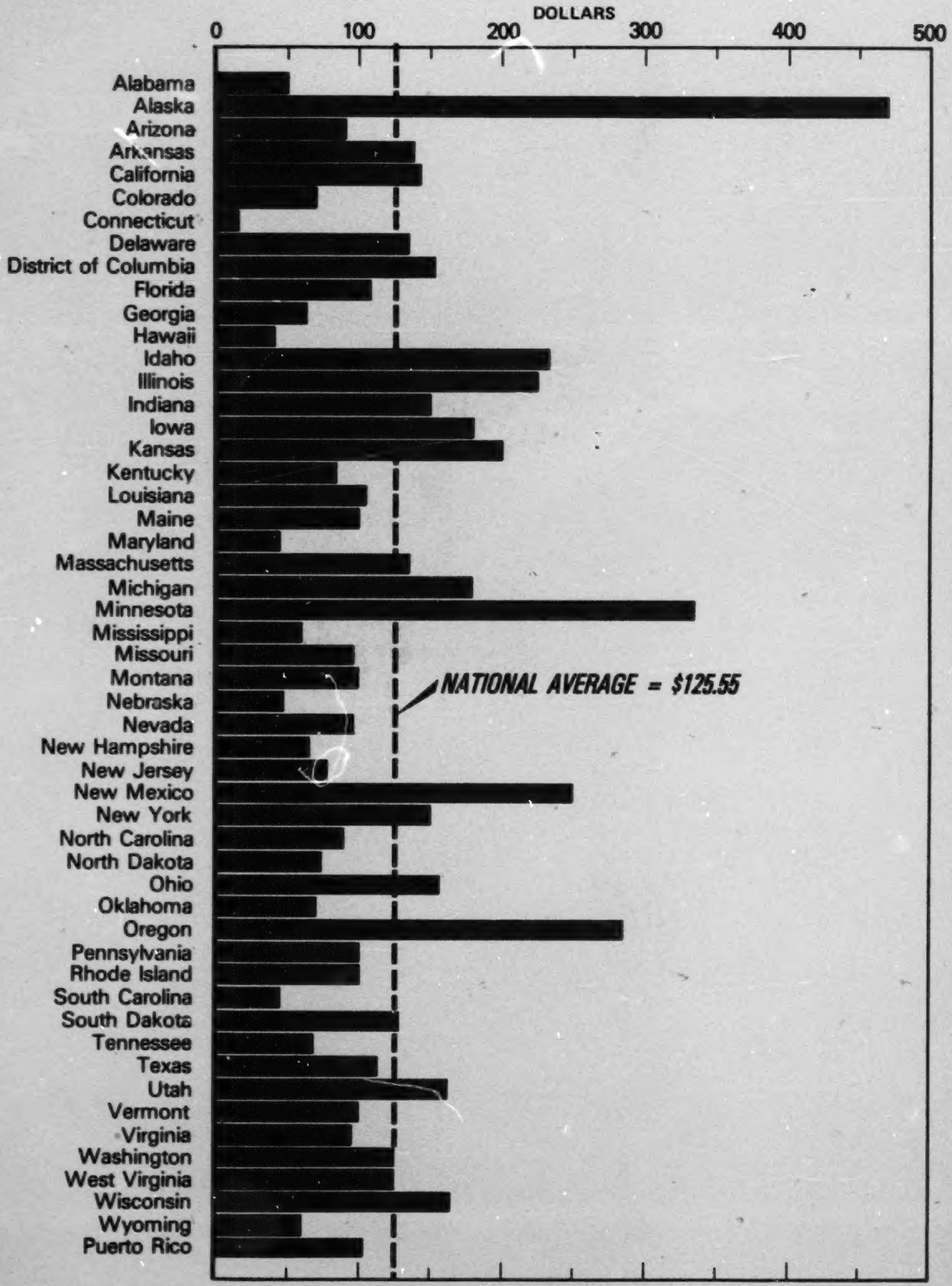
Table 6

High and Low Average Salary States, ABE/SAE Teacher Salary and Percent of Target Population Reached, FY 1976

High Average Salary State	Salary	% of Target Population Reached	Low Average Salary State	Salary	% of Target Population Reached
Alaska	$11.25	2%	Vermont	$4.25	3%
Washington	11.50	1	Tennessee	5.50	3
Wisconsin	11.63	1	North Carolina	5.75	5
Oregon	12.00	3	Puerto Rico	6.00	6
District of Columbia	12.24	10	Utah	6.00	9
New York	12.50	2	Kentucky	6.00	2
Massachusetts	12.50	18	Idaho	6.00	5
	Total	37%		Total	33%

Figure 7

Average Cost of ABE/SAE Instruction per 100 Hours, 1976



In fact the opposite seems to be true. That is, as the data in Figure 7 show, the lower the average instructional costs, the higher the target population reached.

Those eight states reaching 6% or more of the target population fall, as a group average, far below the national average of $125.55 for 100 hours of instruction.

States such as Alaska and Minnesota apparently have higher instructional costs due to population scarcity and the high cost of delivering services to isolated rural areas. For such states, greater financial resources may be required to increase the percent of target population reached.

California, Massachusetts and Florida, with their massive state and/or local commitment to ABE/SAE and average per-hour instructional costs, reach a larger percentage of persons in their target populations than other states. Hawaii with a significant state allocation, and a single state department of education which, it may be assumed, operates more economically as local education agencies do in other states, also meets the needs of a higher percentage of its target population than do other states. The data indicate that where economies of operation are possible, or utilized in combination with adequate state and/or local support, it is then possible for states to begin to better serve the needs of their target populations. Without adequate financial support combined with operational economy, such needs may continue to exist nationally.

Table 7

States Ranked by High Instructional Cost With Percent of Target Population Reached, FY 1976

Rank	State	Cost per 100 Instructional Hours	% of Target Population Reached
1.	Alaska	$470	2%
2.	Minnesota	334	2
3.	Oregon	284	3
4.	New Mexico	250	3
5.	Idaho	232	5
6.	Illinois	225	2
7.	Kansas	200	2
8.	Iowa	180	2
9.	Michigan	179	4
10.	Wisconsin	163	1
		Average:	2.6%
		National Average:	4.25%

Table 8

States Reaching 6% or More of the Target Population And Cost Per 100 Instructional Hours, FY 1976

State	Target Population	Enrollment	% of Target Population Reached	Cost Per 100 Instructional Hours
California	4,450,000	1,700,000	38%	$141.50
Massachusetts	1,415,564	250,000	18	135.00
Hawaii	456,000	56,589	12	40.00
Florida	2,333,000	265,625	11	107.00
Washington, D C.	215,018	21,346	10	152.00
Utah	179,743	15,918	9	161.00
South Carolina	916,775	82,451	9	43.00
Puerto Rico	1,317,623	75,411	6	102.00
			Average:	$110.18
			National Average:	$125.55

Survey Conclusions

- The Federal-state partnership is *growing*—but from the reported data it appears that it is not yet established nationally beyond the required 10% match. In 1976, 23% of the states accounted for 90% of all funds for ABE/SAE; 37% of the states provided less than $100,000.
- A lack of state-level commitment, as evidenced by little or no allocation of funds at the state level, is related to reaching low percentages of the target population: those 12 states allocating less than $24,000 for ABE/SAE at the state level (including the 6 states allocating no funds and requiring local education agencies to meet the total Federal match requirement) reach, as a group, only 2.3% of their target population compared to the national average (4.25%).
- Having specific adult education legislation does not necessarily materialize funds for ABE/SAE at the state level. At the same time, state commitment to meeting the needs of the target population does not necessarily require state legislation for ABE/SAE, although specific legislation is frequently an indicator of such commitment.
- Level of financial support when combined with economy of operation as evidenced by average or below-average instructional hour costs is apparently related to percent of target population reached.
- There is no apparent relationship between level of teacher salary and percent of target population reached.

Survey Recommendations

- A strong Federal-state partnership is necessary: Those eight states reaching 6% or more of their target population all show a state or local commitment of over $1 million. To reach the target population it is evident that more funds are needed: Federal, as well as state and local.
- A better central data base must be developed than now exists for state and local ABE/SAE data. This study was undertaken by the Council in response to repeated queries for this information from the field of adult education. Now it is apparent that the information gathered as a result of this study will also provide the Congress with considerably more than the enrollment data previously gathered by which decisions can be made relative to Federal expenditures for ABE/SAE. A mechanism and a reporting system must be developed to provide such data on a yearly basis.
- The U.S. Congress has charged the National Advisory Council on Adult Education with a review of the administration and effectiveness of programs under the Adult Education Act. This review has been mandated in order for the Council to be able to make recommendations with respect to the Act, "(including recommendations for changes in this title and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services—Sec. 311(d) of the Adult Education Act)." The Council has taken the initial step to carry out this legislative mandate with the development of a major impact evaluation design. The Council recommends that Congress now take the necessary steps in concert with the Council to provide funds to carry out this critically needed evaluation of the first nine years of Adult Education Act operation.
- This state study has provided for the first time information on the Federal-State partnership in ABE/SAE which was initiated and is being implemented through the Adult Education Act.

  The data reflects, however, only one dimension of the total Federal-state partnership in adult and continuing education: ABE/SAE programs conducted, coordinated or facilitated by state education agencies. Vital to the continued growth of American public adult education will be a similar survey of all other adult and continuing education programs similarly supported and/or facilitated at the state level. Until such information is collected, wasteful program proliferation will continue to be possible with at least one obvious result: the educational needs of the American adult population will not be maximally met.

State Data

Data not obtained directly from the states were obtained from the following sources:

1. State Population—1970–1975—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C.
2. Number of persons completing GED tests and GED credentials issued —*The GED Statistical Report, 1976,* The General Education Development Testing Service of the American Council on Education, Washington, D.C.
3. State Compulsory School Attendance laws—*Information Please Almanac, 1977,* New York, New York.
4. Population change and personal income—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C.

Alabama

I. OVERVIEW

Alabama is the leading heavy-industry state in the South. Textiles, iron and steel lead its manufacturing, which centers around the "Pittsburgh of the South" - Birmingham. Industry is growing rapidly in other areas, including the Tennessee River Valley, with its great Muscle Shoals power plant. Alabama ranks second in the nation in the production of pulp and ranks third in the production of paper.

The Confederacy was founded at Montgomery in February 1861, and for a time the city was the Confederate capital.

Alabama is known for its state park system and recreational facilities which are located throughout the state. Many tourists are attracted to its beautiful Gulf Coast recreational area.

The research to put a man on the moon was done at Huntsville's Marshall Space Flight Center where the Redstone Rocket was developed that carried man into outer space.

In 1977 Alabama received over a 500% increase in its state appropriation for Adult Education. The appropriation was increased from $300,000 to $1.7 million. This was approved by the Alabama State Legislature on May 20, 1977.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The State constitution does not specifically address adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The Code of Alabama (Enacted - 1927, amended - 1940, Recompiled - 1958), Title 32, Schools - Chapter 18, Illiteracy; Section 399-402. Removal of illiteracy...

Appropriations:

Act 264 (1963)
    1964 & 65 - $25,000 ea.

Act 244 (1965)
    1966 & 67 - $100,000 ea.

Act 383 (1967)
    1968 & 69 - $100,000 ea.

Act 91 (1969)
    1970 - $116,500
    1971 - $127,218

Act 3 (1971)
    1972 & 73 - $127,218 ea.

Act 322 (1973)
    1974 - $150,000
    1975 - $160,000

c. State Education Agency Policy

Adult Education is defined as instruction below the college level. It is for adults sixteen (16) years of age and over who do not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education and who have not achieved an equivalent level of education and are not currently enrolled in regular public school system.

The Alabama Adult Education Program shall provide learning opportunities for any adults sixteen (16) years of age and over who do not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education and who have not achieved an equivalent level of education and are not currently enrolled in regular public school system. Emphasis is placed on Level I (grades 1-4).

d. Teacher Certification

Public school teachers must be certified. Certification is not required of adult education instructors, although it is encouraged. The pay scale for teachers is based on certification.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A project application is used and a claim for reimbursement process for each quarter (Forms contained in the FY-77 Annual Program Plan).

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	3,444,165
	1975	3,614,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,325,055
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		37%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		29,184
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		15,794
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		12,303
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1915
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$825,067	$1,199,378	$1,353,404	$1,344,029
State	100,000	116,000	150,000	300,000
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	147,775
TOTAL	-	-	-	$1,791,804

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$134,403
	Local education agency	None
	Total	$134,403
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$140,000,000
	ABE/SAE*	$300,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$50.00
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$6.75
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$300,000
	Local education agency	$147,775

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 6%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	9,116
	1976	18,714

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Alaska

I. OVERVIEW

Alaska, the 49th state to enter the union, ranks first in overall land area and 50th in population. Petroleum, fisheries and timber are the state's largest revenue producers. Major oil production began with the Cook Inlet discovery in 1957, and with the 1968 discovery of a large oil and gas reservoir near Prudhoe Bay on the Artic Coast, Alaska leaped to second place among the states in crude oil reserves and third in natural gas reserves. The Prudhoe Bay reservoir is approximately twice as large as any oil field in North America.

Alaska today serves as the eyes and ears of the nation's defense effort. Since statehood, the volume of Alaska's foreign trade has grown more than fortyfold with a large amount of trade now carried on with the Pacific nations and, in particular, Japan.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The Constitution of the State of Alaska, Alaska Statutes, Title 14 refers to education. Chapter 03. states that a person over school age may be admitted to the public schools in the school district in which he is a resident at the discretion of the governing body of the school district. Chapter 07., Article 1, Section 14.07.030, paragraph 6 provides for citizenship night schools when and where expedient.

Paragraph 11 provides for the issuance of elementary and secondary diplomas to persons not in school who have completed the equivalent of eighth or twelfth grade education, respectively, in accordance with standards established by the department.

Section 14.40.117 authorizes the establishment of an Alaskan Native Language Center which is authorized to: study translation of important documents, provide for the development and dissemination of Alaska native literature, and train Alaska Native language speakers to work as teachers and aides in bilingual classrooms.

Two sections of Chapter 50 deal with a declaration of intent with regard to Federal aid, and the use of line item appropriations for matching purposes.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Adult education legislation in Alaska is single line item in state education budget.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Compliance with all terms of state-Federal agreement under the Adult Education Act, as amended (P.L. 91-230).

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is not required at the state level.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A Proposal Process is used. Distribution is based on a combination of proof of need, ability to deliver services, and cost effectiveness. Proposals are submitted by local education agencies by April 1 for all funds. Approximately 25% of requests can be funded.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	303,000
1975	417,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	170,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	41%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	3,600
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,984
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	2,072
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1929
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	N/A*	$195,045	$190,545
State	50,000	N/A*	402,000	604,000
Local	N/A*	N/A*	300,000	350,000
TOTAL	-	-	$897,045	$1,144,545

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$154,001
Local education agency	$ 19,054
Total	$173,055

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$266,536,300
ABE/SAE*	$604,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$470
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$11.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$1,318,000
Local education agency	$ 350,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 6.5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	1,258
1976	3,979

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Arizona

I. OVERVIEW

Since 1970 the Arizona population has increased approximately five times faster than the national population. This growth has placed an increased burden on the public education system.

Arizona is the nation's sixth largest state. Diverse is the key word in describing Arizona, economically and geographically. Leading industries are manufacturing ($2 billion output), tourism and travel, agriculture, and mining.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Article 5 of the Arizona School Code - Section 15-1041 establishes a division of adult education.

Section 15-1042 states that school districts may establish programs for teaching English in night schools.

Section 15-1043 makes appropriations for adult education.

Adult education legislation was initiated in 1921 with citizenship, reading and writing provisions. The state's first financial assistance started in 1965, with matching state and local funds.

The first state appropriation for adult education was in 1973.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

State Board policy also reflects the implementation of the sections of the school code for adult education. Policy reflects the organizational structure for the adult education unit and policies for the state's operation of the GED. The State Plan is the basic board document.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal process is used. LEAs must submit project application. A base has been established of $1600 per unit of 20 adult students with a minimum of 125 hours of instruction per year required. Budget is evaluated each month.

Class must run 125 or more hours but is open ended. Average actual hours per student for all classes is 68.40.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	1,774,399
	1975	2,245,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		433,126
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		19%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		8,922
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		6,454
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		6,447
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1899
	Age Limits	8 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$205,257	$346,521	$457,627	$518,744
State	-0-	-0-	240,814	346,400
Local	37,317	53,521	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$242,574	$400,042	$698,441	$865,144

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$85,000
	Local education agency	-0-
	Total	$85,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$377,947,000
	ABE/SAE*	$346,400
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.09%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$91
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$7.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$85,000
	Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975		Up 28%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	5,709
	1976	13,166

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Arkansas

I. OVERVIEW

The State of Arkansas is almost equally divided between mountains and delta areas and has more year-round fishable lakes and streams than any other state. Arkansas produces 97% of the nation's high-grade domestic bauxite ore - the source of aluminum and is a leader in the production of cotton, rice and soybeans. Lumber provides 51% of the state's industrial employment and several of the country's largest wood and wood products processing plants are in the state.

In 1976, the Governor followed a policy of keeping state expenditures within state revenues and discouraging additional taxes by imposing a short moratorium on hiring new state employees, recommending only a 5% budget increase for state universities with no new construction funds, and recommending that some state turnback funds to counties and cities be discontinued. He proposed that county quorum courts be empowered to levy additional taxes, subject to popular referendum, and that state income taxes be reduced 25% within two years to make increased local taxes more palatable. The Arkansas Education Association withdrew its endorsement of the Governor at that point.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Act 63 of 1969: "An Act to Implement Constitutional Amendment 53, and for Other Purposes."

Section 1. This Act shall be known as the Early Childhood and Adult Education Act of 1969.

Section 2. The State and/or local school districts are hereby authorized to spend available tax funds for Adult Education of less than college grade.

Section 4. The State Board of Education and/or the State Board for Vocational Education, hereinafter sometimes referred to as the Board, is hereby designated as the state agency or authority to receive and administer all available Federal funds, or such funds which may hereafter become available for Early Childhood Education and/or Adult Education of less than college grade. This provision shall be applicable except in instances in which the Congress of the United States specifically provides for some other state agency, institution, or state official to receive and administer specific Federal grants in these areas. The state agency or authority shall disburse all such...Federal funds...

Section 5. The Board and/or local school boards may accept gifts... but expenditure of monies is limited to projects, programs, etc. in ECE and in adult education which are under the control and management of public boards or commissions.

Section 11....Domiciliary residents who have attained the age of 21 years may enroll in the district's adult education programs; no person over the age of 21 shall be permitted to enroll in the district's public schools from kindergarten through grade 12, except in districts where no courses are offered for which adults can obtain high school credits, and except as provided in Section 12 hereof.

Section 12. Nothing in the act shall be construed as prohibiting a local school district from operating a designated, approved vocational/technical high school. The provision found elsewhere in this act prohibiting students who have attained the age of 21 from attending the public schools from kindergarten through grade 12 shall not be applicable with reference to the area vocational-technical high school.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

ABE and GED are line item appropriations in state budget.

c. State Education Agency Policy

No specific application for adult education.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Local schools assess their own needs and make requests to the State Department of Education. Since all requests cannot be met, a school district not receiving funds one year will have highest priority in the following year. Major population centers are funded first -- smaller/part-time programs then are funded on a per-individual program basis.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	1,923,000
	1975	2,116,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		701,444
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		33%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		12,157
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		4,221
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		2,487
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1909
	Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$451,385	$701,583	$785,866	$827,612
State	75,000	78,706	139,648	839,104
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
TOTAL	$526,385	$780,289	$925,514	$1,666,716

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$82,761
	Local education agency	-0-
	Total	$82,761
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$252,422,234
	ABE/SAE*	$839,104
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.3%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$138
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$9.72
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$941,668
	Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 6.5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	4,963
	1976	10,408

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

California

I. OVERVIEW

California earns more money from raising food and catching fish than any other state, and it stands high in oil production, lumbering, and manufacturing. Gold, which was responsible for the state's settlement boom, is still found here, but the state's most important mineral products today are oil, natural gas, cement, miscellaneous stones, borates, and mercury. California is a leader in electrical energy, and its cities specialize in aircraft and parts, missiles, food processing, electrical and electronic equipment, machinery and fabricated metal products.

Nature in California is spectacular. Death Valley, in the southeast, is 282 feet below sea level, the lowest spot in the nation; Lassen Peak is the only active U.S. volcano outside of Alaska and Hawaii; the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park is estimated to be about 3,500 years old, and a stand of bristlecone pines in the White Mountains is estimated to be 4,000 years old.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

A 1920 amendment to the state constitution provided a separate basic appropriation for adult education. This was eventually included in legislation.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The underlying intent of all legislation affecting adult education programs is:...."that adult continuing education is essential to the needs of society in an era of rapid technological, economic, and social change and that all adults in California are entitled to quality publicly supported continuing education opportunities. It is further the intent...to fund adequately adult continuing education." Toward these ends, significant provisions include:

- mechanisms to support adult education with state funds at a level commensurate with costs and the ability of local school districts to fund such programs with local monies;
- provision for administrative guidelines for the implementation of adult education programs;
- descriptions of the scope of adult education and its offerings;
- authorization for the establishment of standards of attendance, curriculum, administration, and guidance and counseling services by the Department of Education and the Community Colleges;

- provisions for the credentialing of adult education teachers;
- requirements for course approval before state monies may be apportioned to local programs;
- a description of specific restrictions witn regard to adult education programs.

c. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by law.

d. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Federal model is used -- grant award process with reimbursement to local education agencies on Federal fiscal year.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	19,971,000
1975	21,185,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	4,450,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	21%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	1,700,000
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	38%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	33,476
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	6,988
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1874
Age Limits	8 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$ 2,500,000	$ 9,000,000	$ 7,500,000	$ 4,517,000
State	20,000,000	26,000,000	59,000,000	55,000,000
Local	24,500,000	28,600,000	41,700,000	48,000,000
TOTAL	$47,000,000	$63,600,000	$108,200,000	$107,517,000

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement: State	$261,000
Local education agency	$13,000,000
Total	$13,261,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$2,450,000,000
ABE/SAE*	$55,000,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$141.50
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$10.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$71,000,000
Local education agency	$48,000,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 2.2%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	83,408
1976	153,892

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Colorado

I. OVERVIEW

As in many other states, the Colorado adult education programs began in a few public school districts. The most notable was organized in 1916 at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School. Today a large percentage of the state's 183 districts have programs.

The first state department unit organized for adult education was formed in 1955. That unit now is responsible for adult education, the General Education Development testing program and adult education staff development (Office of Program Development Services).

Population shifts are now crowding the suburban ring around Denver. Growth throughout the state has strained schools. It, combined with tax assessment problems, brings persistent calls for reform of the state's school - finance act.

The state is developing a model delivery system for the Colorado adult Secondary Diploma.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The constitution provides for a uniform system of free public schools, wherein all residents of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years may be educated gratuitously.

Supervision of schools is vested in the State Board of Education. (Article X, Section 1 and 2).

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

There is no legislation for funding adult education programs.

The School Laws of Colorado permit the establishment and maintenance of part-time evening programs serving adults.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Contained in State Board policy handbook and the approved Annual Program Plan for Adult Basic Education.

The Board established operational policy for the GED program.

d. Teacher Certification

State agency does not require teachers of adults to be certified. The local agency may require State certification.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposals are submitted by agencies which are reviewed by outside readers. A letter of intent to fund is returned to successful applicants with dollar amounts specified. A final proposal is then approved.

The costs are reimbursed or an advance given. A waiver of local matching funds can be obtained if necessary.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	2,210,000
	1975	2,534,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		461,261
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		18%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		7,667
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		6,755
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		5,554
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1889
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$130,356	$265,286	$479,804	$601,541
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Local	20,081	34,416	110,355	163,866
TOTAL	$150,437	$299,702	$590,159	$765,407

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	-0-
	Local education agency	$76,540
	Total	$76,540
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$354,336,691
	ABE/SAE*	-0-
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	N/A*
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$70
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$7.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	-0-
	Local education agency	$256,615

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 14.7%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	7,569
	1976	16,633

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

Connecticut

I. OVERVIEW

Connecticut's factories produce arms, sewing machines, aircraft engines, helicopters, counting devices, motors, hardware, cutlery, tools, clocks, locks, machinery, brass products, ball bearings, silverware, and submarines. Hartford, which has the oldest U.S. newspaper still being published - the Courant, established in 1764 - is the insurance capital of the nation.

Connecticut devotes its farmland mainly to dairying, fruit growing, and poultry raising. It stands high in tobacco growing and no crop in the nation receives as high a price per acre as Connecticut's shade-grown tobacco.

Connecticut was the first state to have a written constitution, the Fundamental Orders, adopted by three original towns of colonial days in January, 1939.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

74-281-1974 - Reimbursed all adult education activities except those that were purely recreational.

75-576-1975 - Amended the above act to provide reimbursement for Americanization/citzenship and elementary and secondary school completion and raised allowable tuition fees for general adult education from $2.00 to $8.00 for residents and full cost for non-residents.

Legislation in 1949 authorized special schools and classes for adults. Legislation in 1969 authorized the State Board to initiate, encourage and operate adult basic education programs.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures. New policies are currently being written which state that every adult is entitled to high school completion.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

State support is forward-funded and utilizes an open-ended process. Local education agencies run programs and request funds for reimbursement in the following fiscal year.

Federal funds utilize a proposal process. Grant awards are based on the target population and program evaluations.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	3,032,000
	1975	3,117,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		800,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		26%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		25,000
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		5,826
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		3,567
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1872
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$283,329	$443,688	$788,834	$1,003,002
State	207,068	425,651	419,392	925,000
Local	155,084	115,169	151,274	1,200,000
TOTAL	$645,481	$984,508	$1,359,500	$3,128,002

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$425,000
	Local education agency	$200,000
	Total	$625,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$277,758,498
	ABE/SAE*	$925,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.3%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$15.72
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$9.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$950,000
	Local education agency	$1,200,000

V ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 2.8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	13,784
	1976	22,929

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Delaware

I. OVERVIEW

With an area of 2,057 square miles and an estimated 1976 population of 582,000, the majority of the state's population resides in the industrial areas surrounding the cities of Wilmington and Newark in the northern part of the state. To the south in what is known as the Delmarva Peninsula is the capital, Dover, with a population of 17,500.

Delaware, at the lowest mean elevation of any state, grows a great variety of fruits and vegetables, and is a U.S. pioneer in the food canning industry. Delaware's broiler farms are one of the great supply sources for the big markets of the east.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

In 1964, the Legislature established and funded the High School extension program. The purpose of this program is to provide adults and out-of-school youth with an opportunity to earn a high school diploma. Also authorized was an adult high school program with centers in each of the state's three counties and in the city of Wilmington. To be eligible for this program a person must be 21,or 16 and out of day high school for a minimum of six months (H.B. 554 - June 19, 1964).

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures, and approval by State Board of Education of local education agency project grants under the state plan.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by the State Department of Public Instruction.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application process is used. State Board must approve grant awards. Criteria used: compliance with requirements of state plan and previous year's enrollment.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	548,100
1975	582,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	144,052
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	25%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	4,569
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,052
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	672
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1907
Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	N/A*	N/A*	$274,483
State	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	252,000
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	31,000**
TOTAL	-	-	-	$557,483

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$31,000**
Local education agency	
Total	$31,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$163,000,000
ABE/SAE*	$283 ,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$134
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8.20
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	N/A*
Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 6.2%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,218
1976	4,092

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

**State and local combined
*Not available

District of Columbia

I. OVERVIEW

One third of the population of the nation's capital sixteen years of age and over are currently out of high school without a high school diploma; 104,542 have only completed eight years of schooling.

Washington, D.C., capital of the United States since December 1, 1800, covers 68 square miles and ranks as the ninth largest city in the country. Until November 3, 1967, the District of Columbia was administered by three commissioners appointed by the President. On that day, a government consisting of a mayor-commissioner and a nine member Council, all appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, took office. On May 17, 1974, the citizens of the District of Columbia approved the Home Rule Charter, giving them their first form of elected government in over 100 years. The District also has one non-voting member in the House of Representatives.

Funds for operation of the schools of the District of Columbia are authorized and appropriated by the United States Congress.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

None

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Required by Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal submission process is used. Funds are targeted for specific areas by state agency based on previous years performance and need.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	757,000
1975	716,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	215,018
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	30%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	21,346
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	10%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	2,565
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	1,683
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1864
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$ 98,484	$231,310	$285,764	$ 374,932
State	84,341	93,000	303,889	2,862,173
~~Local~~ *				
TOTAL	$182,825	$324,310	$589,653	$3,237,105

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	$665,907
Local education agency	same as state
Total	$665,907
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$205,761,800
ABE/SAE*	$2,862,773
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	1%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$152
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$12.24
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$2,862,773
Local education agency	same as state

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Down 5.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	3,768
1976	5,662

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

Florida

I. OVERVIEW

Florida's economy rests on a solid tripod of tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture. Numbering in the millions, there are now more visitors to Florida in the summer than in the winter.

Oranges and grapefruit lead Florida's crop list. Forestry, truck gardening, commercial fishing and cattle are leading industries. Deep-sea fishing for sport is a leading tourist industry, however the state is expanding in all areas of industry, with the greatest development taking place in the research-oriented manuafacturing of the Space Age.

Florida's low elevation is dotted by some 30,000 small lakes and the Everglades National Park in the south. Key West, island resort city, is connected to the mainland by the Overseas Highway.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Article IX - "Adequate provisions shall be made for a uniform system of free public schools and for the establishment, maintenance and operation of institutions of higher learning and other public education programs that the needs of the people may require..."

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Public Education Act of 1975 - "...early childhood and basic skills development programs shall be made available by the school districts to all school age children, especially those enrolled in kindergarten and grades one through 3 and to Florida adults as the capacities of the programs permit..."

Adult education and community service is included in the computation of special cost factors - "the weighted full-time equivalent student membership in special adult general education programs shall not exceed 30,149, of which 27,184 shall be adult basic education and adult high school full time equivalent students and 2,965 shall be community service full time equivalent students."

Appropriations Act - Effective July 1, 1976 - The weighted FTE caps for special programs relating to adult education are set as follows:

Adult Basic & High School	31,656 (1976-77)	27,184 (1975-76)
	16.5% change	
Adult Community Service	0*	2,965
	-100%	

*See explanation immediately below

Adult Community Service Education - An amount of $2,300,000 is appropriated for the support of Adult Community Service Programs offered by school districts and community colleges.

The commissioner is required to develop procedures for the equitable distribution of these funds to the various school districts and community colleges, after giving consideration to "need, target population, existing or potential duplication of effort, estimated costs and appropriate fees to be charged." Priority must be given to those programs that include arrangement for the cooperative use of facilities and resources of other public or private institutions, agencies, and organizations.

See Appendix B for full text of Florida legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the State Department of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Funds are distributed to local education agencies based on the participation of students in programs - sample FTE, or ADM, counts are made for a one-week period in August, October, February and June, and funds are based on FTE counts. Once funds are advanced (on previous year's count) they are adjusted based on current year's count. Payments are made monthly.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	6,791,000
1975	8,357,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	2,333,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	28%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	265,625
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	11%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	22,626
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	14,724
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1915
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$743,523	$1,159,832	$ 1,561,101	$ 2,291,735
State	N/A*	N/A*	25,046,789	26,950,900
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
TOTAL	-	-	$26,607,890	$29,242,635

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$230,000
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$230,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$1,231,702,305
	ABE/SAE*	$ 26,950,900
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	2%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$107
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$9.45
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$35,507,400
Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 23%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	22,396
1976	50,690

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Georgia

I. OVERVIEW

Georgia is typical of the changing South. The value of its factory products has passed the value of its farm products and industrialization is ever increasing although 67% of the total state area still remains as state forests. It is, however, one of the few states in the South that is experiencing a growing public school population - which can be attributed to a high degree of in-migration.

Atlanta is the undisputed communications and transportation center for the Southeast, and is also the area's chief distributor of goods. The state leads the nation in the production of paper and board. From its vast stands of pine come more than half the world's resins and turpentine and 74.4% of the U.S. supply. The state is a leader in the production of clay products and its marble is world-renowned.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Georgia School Laws - Revised 1976 edition
32-608a Adult Education

(a) The State Board of Education shall maintain an adult general education program within the State. This program shall provide instruction in basic skills and subjects to individuals 18 years of age and older who have left school and who have less than an eighth grade education or its equivalent. Priority shall be given to elimination of illiteracy in the State and to the attainment of a General Educational Development (GED) equivalency diploma. Programs of general education for adults should serve to improve the ability of the individual to profit from occupational training and meet adult responsibilities more effectively.

(b) The State Board of Education is hereby authorized and empowered to receive Federal funds alloted to Georgia under Acts of Congress appropriating Federal funds for adult education. The board shall establish policies, regulations, and standards relating to implementation and operation of general education programs for adults. To be eligible for State and Federal funds, all programs shall be operated in accordance with the State Board of Education policies, regulations, and standards. The provisions of any other section of this Chapter not withstanding, the State

Board shall annually request of the General Assembly funds for adult general education and is hereby authorized to utilize such State and Federal funds to contract with local units of administration and other public agencies to finance adult general education for eligible individuals.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal and state adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application process is used. Disbursement to local education agencies is based on formula: 25% - target population
75% - previous year's ADA

*Note: Georgia considers the target population to be adults 25 years of age and over with less than a high school diploma (according to the 1970 census) not currently required to be in school.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	4,588,000
	1975	5,019,476
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,595,415
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		32%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		42,238
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		13,034
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		8,632
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1916
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$1,063,000	N/A*	$1,713,940	$1,570,391
State	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	915,808
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	131,862
TOTAL	-	-	-	$2,618,061

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	State	$157,000
	Local education agency	-0-
	Total	$157,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$692,086,416
	ABE/SAE*	$915,808
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.1%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$62
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$7.94
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$916,565
	Local education agency	$132,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 7.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	14,253
	1976	27,576

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Hawaii

I. OVERVIEW

Hawaii, 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco, is a 1,600-mile chain of islets and eight main islands - Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. The state's temperature is mild and the soil is fertile for tropical fruits and vegetables. Cane sugar and pineapple are its chief products, approximately 35% of the world's canned pineapple being produced in the islands. The tourist business is one of Hawaii's major sources of income.

Hawaii was discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook, who named it the Sandwich Islands. It was ruled by native monarchs until 1893, thereafter it was a republic until 1898, when it ceded itself to the United States. It was the 50th state to enter the Union as a state when it did so on August 21, 1959.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

See Appendix B for full text of Hawaii's adult education law.

c. State Education Agency Policy

School Code Policy establishes an adult education advisory council to "advise the board on matters concerning adult education," and designates membership as follows:

1. "The adult education advisory council shall consist of fifteen or more representatives of industry, labor, civic organizations and education.

2. The Council shall submit names of prospective members, as well as requests of reappointments, to the board. Priority shall be given to persons serving local adult education advisory committees.

3. Membership shall be balanced in representation in relation to population by counties, each county having at least one member on the council."

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by State law for all adult education teachers. Non-academic teachers need a United States high school diploma and some type of "recognized competence."

Academic teachers need a Baccaluareate Degree from an accredited institution.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A formal allocation process is used. Schools receive specific allocations (which come from self-generated funds) on the basis of requests approved by the State Superintendent. They can request budget amendments for more funds if they generate more through student fees. The State Superintendent sets priorities and determines for school districts how the money will be spent.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	770,000
	1975	865,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		456,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		53%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		56,589
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		12%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		3,014
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		1,910
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1896
	Age Limits	6 - 18

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$241,630	$251,055	$292,062	$315,217
State	365,865	710,835	1,046,773	1,349,144
~~Local~~*	81,736	111,217	122,020	716,695
TOTAL	$689,231	$1,073,107	$1,460,855	$2,381,056

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$421,458
	Local education agency	N/A**
	Total	$421,458
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$214,900,000
	ABE/SAE*	$1,349,144
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.6%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$40
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$6.84
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$1,613,431
	Local education agency	N/A**

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 12.3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	3,060
	1976	6,198

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.
*Special Fees
**Not applicable

Idaho

I. OVERVIEW

Most of Idaho slopes to the west from high, central wilderness mountains and the continental divide peaks in the east. Idaho produces more than one-third of all the silver mined in the U.S., however, with recent increases in winter sports, tourism now outranks mining in dollar revenue.

The 1976 legislative session was the 4th longest in history, lasting 75 days. Appropriation increases were: general fund, from $225.5 million to $251.7 million; higher education, from $86.3 million to $103.6 million.

Remedial education services for adults are provided through 6 area centers and 53 satellite centers in the State.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The Constitution of the State of Idaho provides for a State Board of Education (Section 33-101). The State Board is responsible for the general supervision, government and control of all state educational institutions and the public school system including adult education.

Article X, Section 1 of the Constitution provides support for persons in reformatories, rural institutions, the insane, blind, and deaf.

There is provision for free public education for persons 5 to 21 years of age.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

There is no state adult education legislation, however, it is presently under consideration (draft stage) by various adult education associations/organizations.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Board operational policies for the Bureau of Compensatory Education.

Policy for accrediting High School Level Tests of General Educational Development.

Section 801 of the Board policy provides the authority to accept funding assistance from the Federal government.

Approval of State plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Section 301 of State Board policy requires that every teacher serving in the public schools be required to have a certificate issued under the authority of the State Board of Education.

Most adult education teachers are regular full time (day) teachers and therefore hold a certificate, others are housewives or retired but are certified.

Teachers of adults are also required to have some staff development training through one of the 2 universities which are providing staff development in concert with the State Department of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Local education agencies complete an application to the state and upon approval a grant award is made for one year.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	713,000
1975	820,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	164,279
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	20%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	7,813
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	5%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,867
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	893
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1887
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$160,473	$260,259	$320,090
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Local	7,500	24,000	39,000	48,000
TOTAL	$57,500	$184,473	$299,259	$368,090

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	-0-
Local education agency	$48,000
Total	$48,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$111,107,000
ABE/SAE*	-0-
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	-0-
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$232
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	-0-
Local education agency	$50,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 15%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,120
1976	4,684

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Illinois

I. OVERVIEW

Illinois anchors the midwest like a rich giant, versatile in every big wealth-making industry. It stands high in manufacturing, coal mining, farm cash income, and oil production. In agriculture, Illinois is first in the nation in soybeans and the export of agricultural products, and second in hog production.

Less than 7 years after attaining statehood, influential leaders with an intense interest in education brought about the enactment of the first Free School Law in Illinois. It has been called by many educators "the most advanced and forward looking law on public education which had ever been presented in the early years of American education."

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The Constitution of the State addresses education by stating "A fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limit of their capacities."

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Chapter 122 of the School Code of Illinois - Section 201 - 203

The code provides for an apportionment for adult education courses, and contracting provisions.

Any school district or junior college district maintaining adult education classes for instruction of persons over 21 years of age and youths under 21 years of age whose schooling has been interrupted shall be entitled to claim an apportionment for each school year ending on June 30, of $3.50 for each 40 minute period of approved classroom instruction. (Chapter 122 Section 203-1, 3-1.)

c. State Education Agency Policy

Policy is contained in the State Plan for Adult Education, State Board Policy Handbook, and the operational policy in the Adult and Continuing Education Section.

d. Teacher Certification

To be employed in the Illinois public school adult education program an individual must be state certified as a teacher or administrator. The certificate is registered annually and renewed every four years.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Local proposal and budget estimate with a claim process monthly or on a quarter basis.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	11,113,000
1975	11,145,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	3,325,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	30%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	59,930
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	20,108
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	11,486
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1883
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$1,539,716	$1,470,766	$2,342,597	$3,529,037
State	171,079	336,518	414,823	500,000
Local	N/A *	N/A *	N/A *	N/A*
TOTAL	$1,710,795	$1,807,284	$2,757,420	$4,029,037

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$500,000
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$500,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$1,950,700,000
ABE/SAE*	$7,150,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.4%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$225
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$10
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$8,587,500
Local education agency	N/A**

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up .3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	47,340
1976	82,503

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable
**Not avaialble

Indiana

I. OVERVIEW

Indiana's 41-mile Lake Michigan waterfront is one of the great industrial centers of the world, turning out iron and steel and oil products to make this state a leader in manufacturing. Its cities have some of the world's largest industrial plants and their great output is further swelled by the inland factories. The list of products includes automobile parts and accessories, mobile home and recreational vehicles, truck and bus bodies, aircraft engines, farm machinery and fabricated structural steel.

Ranked twelfth in population and thirty- eighth in land size, Indiana's largest cities are Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Gary.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education - Constitution specifies that General Assembly is to "provide, by law, for general and uniform system of Common Schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all." Adults cannot be excluded from free public "common school" education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

In the 1977 Special Session of the Indiana General Assembly just concluded, a separate line-item appropriation was made for school distribution support for adult education for the first time. $4.0 million has been appropriated for the first year of the biennium (July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978) and $4.3 million for the second year. A line-item in the DPI budget provides the 10% match of the 5% administrative portion of the Federal grant.

I.C. 20-10. 1-7-1 States:

> The commission on general education and the state superintendent may prescribe a program of adult education and provide a plan for persons who have passed the high school age to receive high school credits.

c. State Education Agency Policy

General Commission's Rule E-1 governs the disbursement of funds to local education agencies for support of adult programs. A July, 1975 revision broadened the rule from support of high school credit programs solely to include K-12 basic instruction.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the board of education -- secondary teachers must be certified in a subject area; ABE teachers can be certified in anything.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A competitive grant process is used. Criteria: (1) inclusion of all required forms, (2) sound rationale for program (purposes of Act & target population),(3) documented need, (4) previous year's results, (5) appropriate budget, (6) adequate administration, (7) the proposed student recruitment plan (including numbers), (8) realistic class scheduling, (9) appropriate teaching methods and materials, (10) plan for interagency arrangements, (11) staff development needs - assessment and plan, (12) appropriate counseling services.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	5,196,000
1975	5,311,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,433,705
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	27%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	15,621
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	7,906
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	715
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1897
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$397,849	$630,936	$1,154,189	$1,626,206
State	7,516	5,400	6,171	360,986
Local	combined with state	64,703	307,767	338,891
TOTAL	$405,365	$701,039	$1,468,127	$2,326,083

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	$10,986
Local education agency	$150,932
Total	$161,918
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$52,183,994
ABE/SAE*	$360,986
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.7%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$149
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	N/A*
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$1,000,000
Local education agency	$350,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 2.2%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	18,868
1976	32,990

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Iowa

I. OVERVIEW

The value of Iowa's manufactured products is almost 2½ times that of its agricultural products although the state stands in a class by itself as an agricultural state. Its farms sell over $6.9 billion worth of crops and livestock annually, of which $2.9 billion is from crops and $4 billion from livestock. Iowa leads the nation in all livestock and hog marketings.

The 1975-76 Iowa General Assembly made history as the longest legislature, adopted a record-high budget and, for the first time in modern history, did the budgeting on an annual basis. The major accomplishment of the two-year legislative session was the rewriting of the Iowa criminal code for the first time in more than 125 years.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No adult education legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is not required for adult education teachers by the state agency.

Teacher certification is required in one subject area for teachers who are teaching in Adult High School Diploma programs. Professional staff development seminars and short courses are provided for ABE and Adult Vocational Supplementary teachers on a voluntary basis. Adult Vocational Supplementary teachers are approved by the local boards based on education and experience.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The ABE allocations are distributed to the fifteen merged area schools based on a formula of population (age 25 and over) and production based on FTEE's for the last three fiscal years. Allocations are usually granted to the area schools in July and August of each year.

Adult Vocational Supplementary funds are allocated on a production basis as determined by FTEE's generated.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,825,000
1975	2,876,826
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,500,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	52%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	36,665
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	5,177
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	3,980
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1902
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$156,454	$628,815	$646,525	$ 951,736
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Local	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	1,753,126
TOTAL	-	-	-	$2,704,862

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	-0-
Local education agency	$1,732,126
Total	$1,732,126
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$971,782,693
ABE/SAE*	-0-
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	-0-
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$180
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	-0-
Local education agency	$1,800,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 1.6%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	9,870
1976	17,923

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.
*Not available

Kansas

I. OVERVIEW

The economic climate in Kansas was healthy in 1977 as earnings were higher than predicted. The 1976 legislature appropriated a total of $1.670 billion. Public school expenditures were nearly $619 million.

Kansas finds its strength in wheat growing, flour milling, and a variety of manufacturing enterprises. Slaughtering and meatpacking are also extensively pursued, and Kansas is the nation's leading producer of helium. In the western part of the state, rich prarie land sprawls over a large area and gives an abundance of winter wheat and fine grazing.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The basic state foundation law is for children, however it has no age limit. The 1968 Kansas School Laws specifically address adult education (article 45, 72-4506a).

Appropriation line item for adult education administration is found in state legislation.

School Laws of Kansas: Article 45. - Adult Education
- Section 1 - Adult Education Act; definitions
- Section 2 - State Board is authorized to administer state plan; how; when.
- Section 3 - Monies
- Section 4 - Cooperative Agreements
- Section 5 - File for Application
- Section 6 - Learning needs survey
- Section 7 - Tax Levy of ½ mill allowed: when; limitations.
- Section 9 - Rules and regulations
- Section 10 - Cost; tuition
- Section 11 - Teachers who may be employed; certificate of accomplishments.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

None required for adult education teachers.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Allocation of state and Federal funds are made on the basis of available funds and approved budgets. Determined by the evidence of need based on an adult learners survey.

Funds are based on a person enrolled for 6 hours per day for 180 days (count day is September 15).

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,249,000
1975	2,267,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	536,994
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	24%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	11,448
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	7,018
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	5,623
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1874
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$127,000	$282,224	$763,952	$763,952
State	-0-	N/A*	61,000	83,422
Local	14,200	48,851	12,000	N/A*
TOTAL	$141,200	$331,075	$836,952	$847,374

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement: State	$83,422
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$83,422
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$618,614,000
ABE/SAE*	$89,400
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.01%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$200
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$7.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$89,400
Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up .8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	8,096
1976	14,945

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

Kentucky

I. OVERVIEW

Kentucky, the Bluegrass State, prides itself on producing some of the nation's best tobacco, horses and whiskey. It also stands high in the production of native asphalt, coal, corn and oil.

Kentucky was credited with a star in the Confederate flag because a secessionist group in the southwest part of the state set up a short-lived government and joined the Confederacy. The legitimate government, however, remained in the Union throughout the Civil War.

The largest city in the state, Louisville, has been besieged in recent years by controversy over school desegregation and court-ordered busing. Opponents of busing put heavy pressure on the legislature and on local political leaders, but the court order remained in effect, and when the schools opened in the fall of 1976, there was higher attendance and less disturbance than in previous years.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

None

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures. Approval of GED certificate.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by Board of Education for hiring of teachers.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application process is used. Approval of applications for program funds is based on target population and number of program hours to be provided.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	3,221,000
1975	3,396,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,414,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	42%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	24,346
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	13,060
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	9,350
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1896
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$688,000	$1,138,548	$1,138,548	$1,225,422
State	$163,321	363,321	363,321	365,855
Local	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$851,321	$1,501,869	$1,501,869	$1,591,277

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement: State	$165,000
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$165,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	N/A*
ABE/SAE*	$365,855
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	N/A*
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$83
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$495,855
Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 5.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	9,202
1976	18,439

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Louisiana

I. OVERVIEW

Louisiana, which still calls its counties parishes after the Spanish religious divisions, is one of the leading states in fur trapping, with a rich annual bag of mink, muskrat, opossum, and raccoon pelts. Other important agricultural products are sugar cane, strawberries, sweet potatoes, rice, and cotton. The state is rapidly becoming industrialized, and is an important producer of petroleum and petrochemicals, pulp and paper, natural gas, sulfur, chemicals, and salt.

New Orleans is home of the world-famous Mardi Gras. The Vieux Carre, called by many the "little paris" of the New World, has, in New Orleans, some of the most celebrated restaurants of the nation.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Act 43 was passed by the Louisiana State Legislature on July 3, 1974, requiring the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of public education to establish and maintain within the State Department of Education a separate division of adult and community education to provide a statewide adult education program on the elementary and secondary levels to eliminate adult literacy and provide opportunities for adults to receive elementary certificates and high school equivalency diplomas. The legislation also authorizes the State Department of Education to allocate funds to parish and city school boards to run such programs.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The fund allocation process is based on the number of adults in each parish 25 years of age and over who have not completed the 8th grade level for Federal funds and the 12th grade level for State funds, as these figures bear percentagewise to the total number of adults in the state in these education categories as per the latest census report. The local education agencies receive a base allocation based on previous year plus possible supplemental and incentive funds.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	3,642,000
1975	3,791,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,180,582
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	31%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	32,666
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	9,662
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	9,610
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1910
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$ 986,170	$1,414,980	$1,599,212	$1,439,291
State	270,000	254,487	972,544	1,409,733
Local	-0-	160,000	261,099	453,356
TOTAL	$1,256,170	$1,829,467	$2,832,855	$3,302,380

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$143,929
Local education agency	$453,356
Total	$597,285

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$577,107,781
ABE/SAE*	$1,490,733
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$105
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$1,406,330
Local education agency	$453,356

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 4.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	10,413
1976	20,762

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Maine

I. OVERVIEW

Maine, the "Pine Tree State," produces one out every twelve potatoes raised in the United States, and 95% of the nation's low-bush blueberries. Maine is one of the world's largest pulp-paper producers and ranks fifth in boot and shoe manufacturing. It has the largest forest area in the East, and planned cutting promises an unending wood supply for pulp-paper mills, lumber mills, and hardwood processing plants. The state leads the world in the production of the familiar flat tins of sardines, producing 200 million of them annually, and Maine lobstermen catch 80 - 90% of the nation's true lobsters.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The Maine legislation relating to adult education refers primarily to funding. Administrative units are authorized to raise and appropriate money for the support of evening schools, day classes and educational activities "which shall admit persons over 16 years of age, who are not in attendance at another public school, and shall be under the direction and supervision of the school committee or school directors..."

"Whenever the school committee or school directors of any administrative unit shall have maintained during the school year evening schools, day schools, classes and educational activities for adults...said administrative unit shall be reimbursed by the State a sum equal to ½ the amount paid (for instruction and activities contributing to learning) in such classes, except that said administrative unit shall be reimbursed by the State a sum equal to 3/4 the amount paid for instruction for credit courses leading toward a high school diploma, but the cost of instruction will be at rates not exceeding rates for other adult classes. The Commissioner may provide preservice and inservice education activities for teachers in general adult education using not more than 5% of the funds appropriated for reimbursement to administrative units for evening schools, etc. for adults."

"The superintending school committee or school directors may establish and furnish facilities for day and evening educational and recreational activities for adults not supported by public school funds and not reimbursed by the State. Such courses and activities may be financed by tuition fees, by funds voted by the administrative unit or by funds from other proper sources or by any combination of these."

c. State Education Agency Policy

See Appendix B for full text of Maine Adult Education Regulations which were passed by the State Board of Education, September, 1975.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

For Federal Funds, local education agencies submit program plans -- the State Education Agency approves plans and allocates funds on priorities and criteria established by the Division of Adult Education.

State funds are reimbursed -- based on an approved plan funds flow through local boards. The local education agencies raise and appropriate tax dollars, submit fiscal year-end reports and receive after-the-fact subsidy based on percentages.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	994,000
1975	1,059,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	245,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	24,700*
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	5%**
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	2,254
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	2,045
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1875
Age Limits	7 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$75,000	$150,000	$328,000	$447,150
State	9,000	22,500	58,600	58,000
Local	9,000	22,500	41,400	10,000
TOTAL	$93,000	$195,000	$428,000	$515,150

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$88,000
Local education agency	$45,000
Total	$133,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$162.5 million
ABE/SAE*	$58,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.04%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$100
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6.75
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$60,000
Local education agency	$60,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 6.6%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,987
1976	5,741

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*ABE - 5,200 (Unduplicated count) SAE - 19,500 (30% duplicated count)

**Based on ABE/SAE approximate unduplicated student enrollment count

Maryland

I. OVERVIEW

Maryland is cut almost in two by Chesapeake Bay, and the many estuaries and rivers create one of the longest water fronts of any state. The bay produces more seafood - - oysters, crabs, clams, fin fish - - than any comparable body of water, and is a major crabbing center,

The port of Baltimore ranks second in the country in foreign trade, tonnage. Baltimore is also the home of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital while Annapolis, the state capital, is the home of the United States Naval Academy and boasts one of the earliest state houses (1772-79) still in regular use by a state government.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Annotated Code of Maryland - Article 77, Sec. 6:
"Statutes Governing Public Adult Continuing Education in Maryland"

Article 77, Sec. 43:
"Schools for Adults" - Allows county boards to establish day and night school for adults to provide "continuing education in all its aspects."

Article 77, Section 83:
"Certificates Equivalent to High School" - Allows persons 17 years and older who have been residents and out of school for at least 3 months to obtain a high school diploma,

Article 77, Sec. 73:
"Admission of Pupils" - Allows free admission to school for persons up to age 20.

Bylaw 343 - "Adult Basic Education" - Requires that rules and regulations for carrying out provisions of Federal laws relating to ABE be set forth in Maryland State Plan for ABE.

BYlaw 344 - Same as 343 but for Civil Defense Adult Education,

Bylaw 321 - Allows for provision of adult education courses in family life and human development.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

GED teachers and Evening High School personnel must meet certification requirements of secondary education staff.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal submission process is used. Funds are allocated based on target population, previous year's enrollment and stated interest of local agencies.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	3,924,000
	1975	4,200,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,096,992
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		26%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		31,747
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		11,995
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		6,224
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1902
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$437,871	$682,321	$1,288,571	$1,159,714
State	69,000	90,000	622,000	700,000
Local	100,000	126,009	1,567,400	N/A*
TOTAL	$606,871	$898,330	$3,477,971	$1,859,714

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	State	$145,000
	Local education agency	N/A*
	Total	$145,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$478,132,862
	ABE/SAE*	$300,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.06%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$44
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$9.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$300,000
	Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 4.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	15,336
	1976	28,514

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Massachusetts

I. OVERVIEW

Although Massachusetts is noted historically as a leading shoe and textile state, these industries are now replaced in importance by activity in the electronics field. The state's agricultural output has been ranked in order of importance as milk, eggs, nursery and greenhouse products, vegetables and fruit.

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 as the first large group to settle here, but legend has it that Leif Erickson and his Norsemen saw the state in year 1000. From the belfry of Christ Church (Old North Church), on Copp's Hill, Paul Revere received the lantern message that began his famous ride. Massachusetts is the only state with its original Constitution, which is the oldest written Constitution in the world.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No adult education legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Required by State Department of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal process - Local education agencies must submit proposals. The state department of education's funding criteria takes into consideration target population concentration and planning and coordination with other agencies serving the target population. Proposals must be submitted to the state department of education by July 1 for following fiscal year. Program proposals must be approved by the State Board of Education.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	5,689,000
	1975	5,828,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,415,564
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		24%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		250,000
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		18%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		10,174
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		6,700
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1852
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$551,771	$ 835,242	$1,146,761	$1,706,542
State	380,995	374,000	504,515	462,203
Local	55,177	83,524	573,380	4,000,000
TOTAL	$987,943	$1,292,766	$2,224,656	$6,168,745

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$200,000
	Local education agency	$170,654
	Total	$370,654
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$6,000,000
	ABE/SAE*	$462,203
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	8%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$135
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$12.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$462,000
	Local education agency	$4,000,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 2.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	22,722
	1976	38,272

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Michigan

I. OVERVIEW

The state of Michigan is completely split in two parts: the northern peninsula is mining and timber country and the southern part is agricultural and manufacturing country. Connecting Lakes Superior and Huron is one of the busiest canals in the world - the Sault Ste. Marie. In addition, Michigan has the greatest area of inland water for fisheries in the world.

The headquarters of all the U.S. passenger-car companies are located within an 85-mile circle drawn around Detroit. This industry, which sprang up about 60 years ago from the carriage-building business, is not the only activity of this state. Airplane parts, furniture, diesel engines, hoists, pumps and boilers are among its leading items of production. Most of the nation's refrigerators are made in Michigan and the state is the country's sole producer of iodine.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

State School Aid Act (Information on specifics of this legislation is not available)

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Policy exists for the issuance of high school diplomas and high school equivalency certificates based on the GED test results by local high schools and by the Michigan Department of Education, and for the accrediting of educational experiences in the armed forces toward a diploma by local high schools. The "Common Goals of Michigan Education" impact on adult education in references to "Democracy & Equal Opportunity," and "Student Learning" which includes a goal on continuing education: "Michigan education must promote an eagerness for learning which encourages every individual to take advantage of the education opportunities available beyond the formal schooling process."

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by the State Board of Education.

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e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal process is used. Criteria for allocation of funds to school districts include target population needs as identified by the 1975 census data; planning and administrative competency, the development of innovative instructional material, coordination with other agencies, and well-developed and sequenced performance objectives for students set in appropriate time-frames.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	8,882,000
	1975	9,104,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		2,730,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		30%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		120,980
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		4%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		18,439
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		10,937
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1871
	Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$818,937	$1,364,710	$2,730,589	$2,766,991
State	302,709	435,757	1,509,584	3,051,787
Local	158,511	140,908	993,391	959,692
TOTAL	$1,280,157	$1,941,375	$5,233,564	$6,778,470

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$1,955,855
	Local education agency	$959,692
	Total	$2,915,547
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$1,127,000,000
	ABE/SAE*	$3,051,787
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.3%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$179
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$10.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	N/A*
	Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 2.5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	35,010
	1976	61,485

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Minnesota

I. OVERVIEW

Minnesota, known as the "land of 10,000 lakes," actually has over 12,000 lakes of 10 acres or more and is famous for its fishing, hunting and resort regions. A few square miles of northern Minnesota, in the Mesabi, Cuyuna, and Vermillion ranges, produce about 60% of the nation's iron ore. Farm and factory are equally important in the state which produces soybeans, oats, butter, eggs, corn, non-electrical machinery, fabricated metals, flour-mill products, plastics, electronic computers, apparel, scientific instruments and processed foods. Minnesota is also a top producer of turkeys and wild rice.

Minneapolis is the trade center of the northwest, and St. Paul is the nation's biggest publisher of calendars and law books. The state is second in the nation after New York in cultural offerings - live theatre, symphony and opera.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

None to assist Federal program.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application process is used. Local education agencies apply -- funds are distributed by the State education agency annually on the basis of:

- Size of group
- Length of teaching time
- Realistic budget
- Total Federal funds available to State

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	3,804,971
	1975	3,926,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		857,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		22%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		13,509
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		6,313
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		5,575
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1885
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$220,930	$393,947	$793,887	$1,153,991
State	-0-	247,000	247,000	423,925
Local	30,846	86,595	133,845	233,392
TOTAL	$251,776	$727,542	$1,174,732	$1,811,308

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	State	-0-
	Local education agency	$138,478
	Total	$138,478
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$900,000,000
	ABE/SAE*	$423,925
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.05%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$334
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$8.26
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$502,500
	Local education agency	$242,250

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 3.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	13,448
	1976	24,515

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Mississippi

I. OVERVIEW

Mississippi, the "Magnolia State" reflects the changing mood of the New South. Since World War II Mississippi's famous agri-business, though highly mechanized, has taken a back seat to an industrial-manufacturing economy.

The transition from a predominately agricultural economy to an industrial manufacturing economy has left large groups of rural farm workers with obsolete skills. Many of these rural farm workers have migrated to small towns and cities in search of meaningful employment.

The state, with Federal and local assistance has committed to helping displaced workers retrain for new job requirements. Adult Education, with emphasis on life coping skills, plays a vital part in this effort.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Senate Bill 1655 - 1960.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of State plan for Federal adult education Fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by State Board of Education. Certified teachers must have six hours in adult education in addition to regular certification.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A proposal process is used. Funds are distributed to local education agencies based on need and past performance.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,217,000
1975	2,346,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	900,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	38%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	10,746
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	7,761
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	5,984
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1918*
Age Limits	None

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$621,000	$1,054,146	$1,054,146	$ 948,731
State	N/A**	79,029	79,029	72,729
Local	N/A**	-0-	-0-	95,000
TOTAL	-	-	-	$1,116,460

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$72,729
Local education agency	$51,471
Total	$124,200

b. 1976 Total state budget for:

Public Education	$289,200,000
ABE/SAE*	$72,729
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.03%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$60
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$72,729
Local education agency	$95,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 5.8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	5,234
1976	10,663

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

* Repealed in 1956

**Not available

Missouri

I. OVERVIEW

Missouri is composed of fertile farmlands in the north, flat lowlands in the southeast, rolling plains in the west, and the rugged Ozark Mountains. The state is a popular vactionland.

Missouri adult education programming includes; vocational rehabilitation, school service programs (bus driver training, school food services, custodial training), veterans education, adult vocational education, manpower training, adult basic, high school equivalence, adult high school diploma, sheltered workshops, and general adult education.

Adult education programs in the state involve over 285,000 adults each year.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Article IX Section 1 (b), Education, states "Specific schools for a contiguous territory may be established by law. Adult education may be provided from funds other than school revenues."

The Constitution makes provisions for a State Board of Education and Commissioner of education with powers and duties that impact on adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

$300,000 matching funds for the Federal funds FY-78 beginning July 1, 1977.

Section 171.091 of the Public School Laws provides a mechanism for local boards and junior college districts to use certain funds for adult students.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Board of Education policy and the Missouri State Annual Program plan for Adult Education.

Rules and Regulations, Title 5 - Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Division 60 - Career and Adult Education, chapter 100 - Adult Basic Education.

d. Teacher Certification

Missouri Adult Basic Education Teacher Certification Standards

I. Life teacher's certificate in ABE
II. Five-year teacher's certificate in ABE
III. One-year teacher's certificate in ABE

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The allocation to any ABE program will be approximately $100 per student served unless the program serves full-time students such as veterans, WIN students, CETA students, etc. The formula is based on programs making available a minimum of 90 hours or more of instruction to each student. Programs which make less than 90 hours per student available will be allocated at a proportionately lesser amount.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	4,678,000
	1975	4,763,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,446,397
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		30%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		26,039
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		10,314
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		7,383
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1905
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$506,874	$773,170	$1,356,586	$1,674,712
State	-0-	80,000	200,000	200,000
Local	68,875	6,118	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$575,749	$859,288	$1,556,58	$1,874,712

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$200,000
	Local education agency	Not Required
	Total	$200,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$442,593,067
	ABE/SAE*	$200,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.05%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$96
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$6.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$200,000
	Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 1.8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	16,085
	1976	28,494

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Montana

I. OVERVIEW

The history and development of public education in Montana have not been dissimilar to those experienced by her sister states. The need for greater educational effort sprang into being at the grass-roots level and blossomed into a state system of direction and leadership based on the needs and aspirations of the localities. The effort to increase educational opportunity in Montana has always been a cooperative one, with the local districts and the state actively participating.

Not only does the state have a sound and growing education system, it has a sound financial base with a general fund surplus of $51 million.

Montana is one of the Nation's richest states in natural resources. Tourism and general recreation compares favorably with any state.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The state constitution (article X) makes provisions for education, educational goals and duties.

The constitution does not specifically address the education of adults other than vesting the authority with the legislature to provide a basic system of free quality public elementary and secondary schools and educational programs as it deems desirable.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Statutes for adult education are:

Section 75-7207	Adult Education Fund.
Section 75-7208	Post-secondary vocational-technical center fund.
Section 75-7510	Supervised correspondence study.
Section 75-7512	Definition of adult education.
Section 75-7513	Authorization to establish adult education program.
Section 75-7514	Trustee's policies for adult education.
Section 75-7515	Adult education fund.
Section 75-7516	Adult education tuition and fees.

Passed into law but not yet codified is state laws recognizing Adult Basic Education, and an appropriation for $200,000 for two years.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Contained in the State annual program plan and the operational policies of the state board.

d. Teacher Certification

Full time teachers are utilized in the adult program and therefore certification is required. Certification is required by the State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application for a program and supporting budget is submitted to the State Agency. Local program plan is a section of the application.

Funding is provided on an annual basis to local education agencies having adult education programs.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	694,000
1975	748,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	171,119
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	3,340
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	2,365
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	2,180
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1883
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$173,091	$257,088	$325,781
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,000
Local	5,000	17,000	26,000	36,087
TOTAL	$55,000	$190,091	$283,088	$364,868

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement: State	$3,000
Local education agency	$36,087
Total	$39,087
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$145,767,000
ABE/SAE*	$3,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.002%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$99
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$3,000
Local education agency	$39,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 7.7%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,172
1976	4,283

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Nebraska

I. OVERVIEW

Nebraska lives by its expansive sea of grain, reflected in its bumper crop of corn and wheat. Its sizable cattle and hog industries help to make the state a great meat-packing center.

In 1937, Nebraska became the only state in the union to have a unicameral (one-house) legislature. Members are elected to it without party designation.

Funding and coordination of higher education was the most important issue of the 1976 legislative session. The Governor's veto of an additional $15 million in state school aid was sustained.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Article VII - Education - makes provision for free instruction in the common schools of the state for all persons between the age of 5 and 21.

The Constitution states that the legislature may provide for the education and administration for other persons in educational institutions.

The State Constitution has thirteen sections on education under Article VII.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Chapter 79 of the School Code has the following Sections impacting on adult education:

Sec. 79-4, 147.01.	DIPLOMA; HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY; ISSUANCE; WHEN.
Sec. 79-4, 147.02.	DIPLOMA; HIGH SCHOOL; EQUIVALENCY; APPLICATION.
Sec. 79-4, 147.03.	DIPLOMA; HIGH SCHOOL; EQUIVALENCY; RULES; REGULATIONS.
Sec. 79-4, 147.04.	DIPLOMA OF HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY; ACCEPTANCE.
Sec. 79-1415.	ADULT IMMIGRANT EDUCATIONAL DIVISION; ESTABLISHMENT; PURPOSE
Sec. 79-1416.	ADULT IMMIGRANT EDUCATION; CLASSES; SCHOOL BOARDS MAY ESTABLISH; SUBJECTS.
Sec. 79-1417.	ADULT IMMIGRANT EDUCATION; DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of the state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

In 1972 the State Board of Education adopted a policy statement on objectives, philosophies, and beliefs on adult education.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by the State School code.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The state of Nebraska requests a local school district or community college to submit a proposal based upon a prepared format. This format requires goals, objectives and activities based upon a needs assessment of the local community. Proposals are funded for a one-year period.

The Department of Education uses a formula for determining amounts of grant based upon contact hour cost and target population served in priority Levels I and II. This gives the Department an opportunity to analyze past performance in relation to any new and continued need evident in the community.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	1,485,000
	1975	1,546,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		350,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		7,468
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		2,886
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		2,047
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1887
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$ 91,590	$191,973	$190,525	$494,266
State	22,393*	6,878	19,000	24,000
Local	*	29,983	82,055	130,000
TOTAL	$113,983	$228,834	$291,580	$648,266

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$24,000
Local education agency	$130,000
Total	$154,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$105 million
	ABE/SAE*	$24,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.02%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$47
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$7.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$24,000
	Local education agency	$130,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 4.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	5,230
	1976	9,450

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*State and local combined

Nevada

I. OVERVIEW

Nevada was made famous by the discovery of the fabulous Comstock Lode in 1889, and its mines have produced large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and tungsten since that time. Copper now far exceeds all other minerals in value of production.

In 1931, the state created two industries: divorce and gambling. Nevada is the gambling and entertainment capital of the United States. State gambling taxes account for 43% of tax revenues.

Near Las Vegas, on the Colorado River, stands Hoover Dam, which impounds the waters of Lake Meade, one of the world's largest artificial lakes.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

In 1972 all specific adult education legislation was removed from the Nevada statutes. The average daily attendance is now calculated to include "part-time pupils enrolled in classes and taking courses necessary to receive a high school diploma," and is computed to include "one-fourth the ADA - highest 3 months of part-time pupils enrolled in classes and taking courses necessary to receive a high school diploma."

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Teacher certification is required by a regulation of the state department of education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

For ABE, three formulas are used - current project year population data X aid to school funds, prior student data X aid to school funds, and prior instructional hour data X aid to school funds.

For GED, ADA regulations apply, however only state funds are used.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	489,000
1975	600,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	120,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	20%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	5,936
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	5%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,484
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	1,288
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1873
Age Limits	7 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$100,000	$101,710	$215,811	$212,000
State	9,000	14,470	282,700	687,200
Local	4,000	N/A*	30,900	100,000
TOTAL	$113,000	-	$529,411	$999,200

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$15,000
Local education agency	$31,580
Total	$46,580

b. 1976 Total state budget for:

Public Education	$80,000,000
ABE/SAE*	$687,200
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.9%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$95.55
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$750,000
Local education agency	$100,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 21.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,037
1976	4,368

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.
*Not available

New Hampshire

I. OVERVIEW

The first state to declare its independence from Great Britain, New Hampshire was also the first to adopt a constitution. It is the only state that ever played host at the formal conclusion of a foreign war when, in 1905, Portsmouth was the scene of the treaty ending the Russo-Japanese War, and boasts the largest state legislative body which may vary from 375 to 400.

With 1,300 lakes, the highest mountains in the northeast, and good climate for both winter sports and summer vacations, the state is a popular resort area.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

1975 - 186:61 Established an adult high school education program to be administered by school districts in accordance with regulations and standards developed by the state board of education.

186:62 Established other adult education programs. This legislation encourages the development of adult and continuing education programs by "persons and organizations operating both within and outside of the public school system" and encourages the use of "public school facilities by various educational groups and organizations within the community, subject to those guidelines and policies which might be established by local school boards."

1974 - Statutes allow for funds to be used for "....the abolition of illiteracy and for the instruction of illiterates over 14 years of age in common school branches and in the privileges, duties, and responsibility of citizenship;" "for the Americanization of immigrants, for the teaching of those 14 years of age and over to speak and read English and to appreciate and respect the civic and social institutions of the United States, and for instruction in the duties of citizenship."

1973 - "Every person between sixteen and eighteen years of age who cannot read and speak English understandingly shall, unless excused by the commissioner or by such person as he may designate, attend an evening or special day school, if one is maintained in the district in which he either resides or is employed, until he has completed the minimum course of studies prescribed by the state board."

"The provisions relating to illiterates and non-English-speaking persons over 16 years of age shall not apply to persons employed in cutting, harvesting or driving pulp-wood and timber, nor to persons temporarily employed in any sort of construction or agricultural work."

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

An application process is used with Federal criteria. Supervisory unions (of several school districts) or one district can apply.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	738,000
1975	820,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	187,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	4,188**
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,747
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	1,539
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1871
Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$160,283	$268,997	$330,025
State	5,000*	16,979*	44,455*	15,328
Local	*	*	*	128,814
TOTAL	$55,000	$177,262	$313,452	$474,167

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	$15,328
Local education agency	$33,000
Total	$48,328
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$19 million
ABE/SAE*	$15,328
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.08%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$63.74
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$7
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$15,328
Local education agency	$128,814

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 10.9%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,489
1976	4,942

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*State and local combined

**Includes 650 in Literacy Volunteers program

New Jersey

I. OVERVIEW

New Jersey ranks 9th in the nation in population and 46th in land area. Of this land area, 43% is forested and about 24% is devoted to agriculture. Situated in an area of wide industrial diversification between the major markets of Philadelphia and New York, New Jersey is known as the crossroads of the East. Products from over 15,000 factories and shops can be delivered overnight to about 58 million people representing 12 states and the District of Columbia.

The single greatest industry in the state is chemicals, and New Jersey is one of the foremost research centers in the world. In addition, New Jersey is a popular resort state with over 100 resort areas.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

NJSA 18A:50-20 - Provides instruction and testing for adults and non-high school graduates.

18A:50-7 - Provides $12,000 grants for local administrators and supervisory position.

18A:48 - Provides Adult High School programs

18A:20 - Provides matching aid for Adult Vocational programs

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Administrative policies.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by Board of Education for all but high school completion teachers.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

All funds distributed on basis of previous year's need and annual evaluation (performance).

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	7,171,000
	1975	7,336,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		2,115,023**
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		29%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		52,549
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		26,510
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		12,614
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1875
	Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$812,000	$ 367,706	$1,371,333	$2,209,212
State	N/A*	528,220	2,492,039	3,379,533
Local	N/A*	601,637	2,555,064	2,235,500
TOTAL	N/A*	$1,497,563	$6,418,436	$7,824,245

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$300,000
	Local education agency	None
	Total	$300,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$802,400,000
	ABE/SAE*	$3,379,533
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.4%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$77.50
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$8.75
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$4,127,559
	Local education agency	$2,800,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 2.3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	30,312
	1976	54,152

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

**New Jersey uses 18 as lower age limit.

New Mexico

I. OVERVIEW

New Mexico was first explored by the Conquistadors more than a half a century before the Pilgrims landed on the East coast. Today, the state is a blend of the past, the present, and the future found in few other states. It is a long way from the lonely hogans of Shiprock to the scientific laboratories of Los Alamos.

Education in the state has a long and successful history of growth from the days of statehood in 1912 to today where nearly $250 million are spent through the public school finance program.

Adult education is a part of the state's education appropriation bill and the adult education program has expanded through the Adult Learning Centers.

New Mexico's Governor, Jerry Apodaca, completed a term as chairman of the Education Commission of the States (1976-1977).

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The State Constitution vests the authority in the Department of Education for adult education activities.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The State School Code has provision for free public elementary and secondary education for all state residents regardless of age.

The state textbook fund provisions add funds to adult education.

c. State Education Agency Policy

New Mexico State (annual) Program Plan for Adult Education.

State CETA funds are linked to adult education.

d. Teacher Certification

Adult education teachers must be certified. Adult education teachers can obtain a provisional certificate or a regular 5 year certificate.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The local agency submits a proposal which includes a budget based on needs assessment.

Funds are reimbursed on a monthly basis.

The proposals are updated annually with new budget requests.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	1,017,000
1975	1,147,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	289,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	25%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	7,278
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	5,515
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	4,723
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1891
Age Limits	6 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$161,000	$344,103	$344,103	$402,261
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	100,000
Local	16,000	34,000	34,000	-0-
TOTAL	$177,000	$378,103	$378,103	$502,261

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$100,000
Local education agency	Not required
Total	$100,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$453,992,895
ABE/SAE*	$100,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.02%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$250
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$7.00
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$175,000
Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 13.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	2,879
1976	6,217

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

New York

I. OVERVIEW

New York, with the great metropolis of New York City, is the spectacular nerve center of the nation. It leads in manufacturing, foreign trade, commercial and financial production, etc. New York City is the leading seaport of the world. The principal industries of the state are machinery, printing and publishing, instruments, apparel and food.

Dairying, truck gardening, and the raising of potatoes, onions, cabbage, fruits, and poultry keep the farmers prosperous. The state is a leading wine producer. In 1962, the Niagara power development was completed, giving New York the largest hydro-electric installation in the free world.

For a short time, New York City was the U.S. capital, and George Washington was inaugurated there as the first President on April 30, 1789.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

New York state adult education law: sets forth regulations for issuance of literacy certificates and for the holding of literacy tests; establishes requirements for approval of State Commissioner for educational services provided by the public schools of the state for out-of-school youth and adults, and directs the "temporary apportionment for ABE recipients of public assistance" and for "high school equivalency preparation for out-of-school youth and adults." The requirements for approval include: (educational services provided by the public schools of the state for out-of-school youth and adults must:)

"(a) be operated under the authority and responsibility of a board of education;
(b) be conducted by teachers who hold a valid New York State teaching certificate, an adult education certificate, or an evening vocational certificate;
(c) be administered and supervised by a person holding a valid teaching certificate, other than an adult education or evening vocational certificate;
(d) be organized to accomplish important educational purposes; (expenditures will not be approved for social and physical recreation, sports, games, amusements, entertainment or for courses which have limited educational objectives, except when conducted for adults 60 years of age and over)

(e) be designed to serve persons beyond the compulsory school age and not enrolled in a public or private secondary school;
(f) maintain a level of adult attendance consistent with good instruction and sound economy."

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Policy statement and recommendations by the Regents of the University of the State of New York: (May, 1969)

1. Adult Basic Education - We reaffirm our conviction that education is a major instrument in solving the problems of those who have minimal social and economic opportunity. We recognize that poverty and illiteracy go hand-in-hand and that basic academic education is a key to relieving this liability.

   We recommend that in the decade ahead approximately 1,000,000 persons, or one half of the 2,000,000 adults 18 years of age and older who have less than eighth grade reading level, be provided basic literacy and academic education in order to bring their educational attainment to the eighth grade level.

2. Adult High School Education - In order to assure undereducated adults the opportunity of fulfilling their educational aspirations and proper preparation for occupational advancement or further higher education, we recommend that in the decade ahead approximately 1,200,000 or one-fifth of the 6,000,000 adults who have less than 12th grade education, be provided high school education or its equivalency in order to attain a high school diploma.

3. Americanization Education - We recommend that during the next decade, programs in English and citizenship be provided to enable 1,000,000 aliens to become citizens.

4. Adult Occupational Education - We recommend that occupational education programs for adults in the public schools and two-year colleges be expanded significantly to prepare unemployed individuals to enter employment, and to supplement the preemployment, retraining, and upgrading programs of industry.

d. Teacher Certification

A teaching certificate and certification of competency in adult education are both required by the Board of Regents.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Established programs must renew their application yearly with updated narratives.

New programs must use application process based on the following criteria - target population to be served (elementary level is highest state priority), bilingual, secondary, cooperation with other agencies, use of evaluation data, planned innovations. In addition, objectives must be clear, the proposed plan of operation sound, the proposed program must be relevant to the priority of needs of the state, the proposed activity must be needed in the area to be served by it, the staff must be qualified, the facilities adequate, the cost reasonable, the dissemination and diffusion potential good, the proposed evaluation sound.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	18,242,000
1975	18,120,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	8,350,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	46%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	176,000
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	49,506
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	32,776
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1874
Age Limits	6 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$2,415,744	$3,056,422	$3,851,674	$3,851,674
State	1,387,393	1,593,793	3,480,000	5,654,930
Local	452,607	246,207	360,000	407,250
TOTAL	$4,255,744	$4,896,422	$7,691,674	$9,913,854

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$1,840,000
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$1,840,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for:

Public Education	$3,659,745,489
ABE/SAE*	$5,654,930
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$150
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$12.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$3,840,000
Local education agency	$437,350

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Down .7%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	81,384
1976	126,925

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

North Carolina

I. OVERVIEW

North Carolina is the nation's largest furniture, tobacco, brick, and textile producer. It holds first place in the southeast in the value of its industrial and agricultural production. This production is highly diversified, with metalworking, chemicals, and paper constituting enormous industries. Tobacco, corn, cotton, hay, peanuts, and truck and vegetable crops are of major importance.

North Carolina has more than 30 state and national parks and forests, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout national seashores.

The first English colony in American was established on Roanoke Island in 1585. Virginia Dare, born there in 1587, was the first child of English parentage born in America.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education other than statement that people (of North Carolina) have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the state to guard and maintain that right.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The North Carolina Administrative Code -

1. "No tuition or fees shall be charged a student for taking any noncurriculum extension instruction the cost of which is primarily supported by fund grants or contributions derived from other sources than the State appropriations made available to the institution through the State Board of Education.

2. There shall be a $3.00 registration fee charged each academic quarter in lieu of any other tuition or fees for students enrolling to take work in the Adult Basic Education Program or the Adult High School Program, if the Program enrolled in is supported primarily from State funds appropriated through the State Board of Education.

3. No tuition or fees of any kind shall be charged students who are prison inmates."

General Statutes of North Carolina - Chapter 115A gives authority to the State to administer adult basic education programs under the State plan.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of State Plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures. Delegation to the Department of Community Colleges the responsibility for administering Federal ABE programs through and supervised by the community colleges and technical institutes.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Funds are distributed on a formula basis: one-third on the target population; two-thirds on previous year's participation. Schools must use 70% of their allocation for instructional purposes.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	5,084,000
1975	5,451,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,841,581
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	34%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	86,500
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	5%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	19,408
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	12,002
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1907
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$1,250,671	$1,499,325	$1,997,000	$2,053,000
State	310,780	230,918	251,000	251,000
Local	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$1,561,451	$1,730,243	$2,248,000	$2,304,000

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$217,000
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$217,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$1,231,000,000
ABE/SAE*	$251,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.02%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$89
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$5.75
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$2,251,000
Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 7.2%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	15,030
1976	29,821

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

North Dakota

I. OVERVIEW

North Dakota owes its main activity to agriculture, with over 87% of its acreage devoted to the growth of barley, wheat, rye, oats, and livestock. Most of its manufacturing consists of food processing and some equipment. It also operates the only state-owned bank, flour mill, and grain elevator in the nation.

The Garrison Dam on the Missouri River produces 400,000 kw. of electricity. The proposed, environmentally controversial Garrison Diversion Project would provide extensive irrigation in the Missouri Basin areas.

North Dakota has major energy resources. Large reserves of oil and natural gas are found in the Williston Basin and other western areas, with production increasing at an annual rate of 6% in recent years. The state also has great deposits of lignite coal, with plans for large scale mining operations currently underway.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

North Dakota Century Code - Section VII, A - Authorizes school boards to eatablish public evening schools as branches of existing public schools. B - Authorizes credit courses for adults at the high school level.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

The State Board of Higher Education through the University of North Dakota, Division of Continuing Education disperses Federal funds through agreements with local education agencies. Funds have been allocated based on program evaluations and audits, and previous year's performance.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	618,000
1975	643,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	167,179
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	26%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	2,239
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	947
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	959
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1883
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$21,447	$64,000	$257,573	$375,505
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Local	2,383	7,111	28,619	43,945
TOTAL	$23,830	$71,111	$286,192	$419,450

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	-0-
Local education agency	$37,550
Total	$37,550

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$200,000,000
ABE/SAE*	-0-
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	N/A*
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$72.50
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	-0-
Local education agency	$43,945

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	1,852
1976	3,761

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

Ohio

I. OVERVIEW

With vast coal and oil fields on the one hand, with Great Lakes iron ore close by on the other, Ohio automatically developed into one of the nation's greatest industrial states. Cleveland is one of the world's largest handlers of iron ore. Toledo is the nation's largest shipper of coal. Akron makes most of the automobile tires used in the United States.

The state ranks sixth in population size in the U.S. with a population of nearly 11 million.

Soon after statehood (February 19, 1803), Ohio passed its first legislation concerning schools in January of 1821. Ohio education today has been brought to the threshold of a new era with major finance provisions and improvements at all levels of education.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

The State constitution makes no provision for adult education other than vesting controlling authority with the State Board of Education for public education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Statutes - Title 33. Education
Education 3313.52 - Evening schools may be organized by local school districts. Any person eighteen years old may be permitted to attend.

Section 3313.531 - Adult High School Continuation Programs. Persons twenty-one years of age and older.

Section 3313.54 - Americanization School. Eighteen years of age and older.

Section 3313.56 - Part-time schooling provided by a local board of education.

Section 3313.58 - Supervision of Social and Recreational Work: Employment of Instructors.

Section 3313.641 - Summer Schools, Adult Classes, and Postgraduate Instruction.

Section 3313.642 - Materials for Course Instruction; Schedules of Fees and Charges for Loss and Damage; Enforcement.

Section 3313.644 - Contracts for Training of Out-of-School Youth or Adults.

Section 3317.06 - Distribution of Payments for Educational Programs and Special Circumstances; Auxiliary Services.

Section 3313.64 - Free Schooling for Residents, Tuition for Non-Residents.

The statutes of Ohio adequately provide for the establishment of adult or out-of-school youth education classes, for charging of tuition and the acceptance of Federal adult education funds.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approved of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

The State Board of Education of Ohio requires that teachers of adults be certified. No specific certificate is required (Elem/Sec/Voc, etc.).

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Secondary - Application basis from LEA or agency. Once a year reimbursement for a unit of 20 to 1.

Adult Basic Education -
allotment formula from the state
application from agency - LEA
advance funding (start-up dollars) and then reimbursement on a quarter plan.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	10,657,000
1975	10,759,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	2,909,938
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	27%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	39,483
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	9,476
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	7,097
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1877
Age Limits	6 - 18

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$ 938,266	$1,242,557	$2,105,258	$3,248,160
State	-0-	108,331	465,000	455,700
Local	135,707	149,667	292,854	451,177
TOTAL	$1,073,973	$1,500,555	$2,863,112	$4,155,037

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$455,700
Local education agency	$451,177
Total	$906,877

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$1,235,668,872
ABE/SAE*	$455,700
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.04%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$157
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$451,050
Local education agency	$460,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	40,145
1976	68,541

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Oklahoma

I. OVERVIEW

In 1834 Oklahoma (from two Choctaw Indian words meaning "red people") was set aside as Indian Territory. It remained so until April, 1889 when the first opening to homestead settlement occured. On that one day, 50,000 people swarmed in, and the term "sooners" was born to apply to those who had sneaked into the state sooner than the noon deadline.

Oil has made Oklahoma a rich state and Tulsa one of the world's wealthiest cities per capita. Oil refining, meat packing, management industries and electronics are its chief factory industries, while the recreation industry grows yearly.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No adult education legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

State Board policy recommends that one or more persons be responsible for adult education within a local education agency, allows for award of certificate of 8th grade achievement and high school equivalency certificates and adult high school diplomas under specified conditions and identifies public school adult learning centers.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Funds are distributed to local education agencies based on the number of classes established at the end of a two-week enrollment period. The state cost formula is $82.00 per student. The state funds classes of up to 18 people; local education agencies must pay the student cost over 18 people. A minimum of 12 people constitutes a class of persons performing above the 4th grade level; a minimum of 7 persons constitutes a class of persons performing at the 4th grade level or below.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,559,000
1975	2,766,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	752,707
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	27%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	14,011
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	6,452
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	5,358
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1907
Age Limits	7 - 18

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$325,000	$591,894	$667,537	$ 994,441
State	-0-	-0-	50,000	9,000
Local	N/A*	60,000	70,000	90,000
TOTAL	-	$651,894	$787,537	$1,093,441

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$9,000
Local education agency	$90,000
Total	$99,000

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$260,213,930
ABE/SAE*	$9,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.003%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$69.75
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$7
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$9,000
Local education agency	$90,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 8.1%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	7,825
1976	15,788

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Oregon

I. OVERVIEW

Oregon, with the greatest U.S. reserve of standing timber, has a billion-dollar wood processing industry. Its salmon-fishing industry, centered at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River, is one of the world's largest.

In agriculture, the state leads in growing peppermint, holly, lily bulbs, cranberries, filberts, Blue Lake beans, and cover seed crops. Oregon is also the source of all nickel produced in the U.S. With low-cost electric power provided by Bonneville Dan, McNary Dam, and other dams in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon has developed steadily as a manufacturing state in such areas as lumber and plywood, metalwork, chemicals, paper, food packing, and electronic equipment.

Geographically Oregon enjoys nationwide popularity for scenic beauty. The Columbia River Gorge highway, the high desert plateau of Eastern Oregon, the winter skiing and summer beauty of Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson and the Three Sisters are legendary in the Cascades; the Willamette Valley, rich in farm land with continous seasons of blooming trees, shrubs and flowers, the timberclad Coast Range and 350 miles of gull-flight coast line, all combine to build tourist traffic into a major industry.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No specific application for adult education.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Board policy established criteria for the issuance of adult high school diplomas, curriculum and schedules, units of credit (including the statement:"...the adult high school diploma is primarily based upon knowledge, competence, and life experiences rather than the typical carnegie unit of credit..."), and regulations and requirements for the teaching staff.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required for all public school programs by the State Department of Education and Community Colleges. In cases where certification is not required, a certificated person must attest to student competency.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Application process is used. Notice is sent to the community colleges in the spring. The community colleges estimate enrollment and FTE, submit program applications in April, receive Board of Education approval and quarterly reimbursement. Community colleges are paid only for FTE which they generate. In effect Federal funds serve as a tuition off-set for the student thus making the program free to him or her.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,092,000
1975	2,329,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	532,834
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	14,820
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	6,496
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	5,500
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1974
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$106,636	$227,032	$ 550,859	$ 650,000
State	-0-	-0-	636,674	1,438,566
Local	15,414	69,285	317,878	775,924
TOTAL	$122,050	$296,317	$1,505,411	$2,864,490

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	$1,438,566
Local education agency	$775,924
Total	$2,214,490
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$320,244,543
ABE/SAE*	$1,438,566
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.4%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$284
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$12
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$1,610,271
Local education agency	$1,401,633

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 11.3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	7,261
1976	14,580

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Pennsylvania

I. OVERVIEW

Pennsylvania is a state rich in historical lore. Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal government almost continously from 1776 until 1800, and there the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution drawn up. Valley Forge, the turning point of the Revolution, and Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War are both located in Pennsylvania.

Approximately 23% of all American pig iron steel is made in Pennsylvania where electrical apparatus and machinery, motor vehicles and trailers, helicopters, computers, textiles, apparel, shoes, plastics and explosives are also manufactured. All of the anthracite (hard coal) mined in the United States is produced in the state of Pennsylvania.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Public School Code of 1949 - Article XIX - defines general extension education, sets up requirements for free programs, eligibility and limitations, explains the deposit fee, sets up requirements for award of diplomas and certificates, and establishes standards.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

State board mandated "Project 81" (a plan for the development of community learning within the schools of Pennsylvania) redefines public education in terms of competencies in basic skills and four life roles: citzenship, work, leisure and home life.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is not required, but certified teachers are given preference in hiring.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal process is used. Nearly every application is funded, although not to the full extent of the requests. Local education agencies must match a minimum of 10% of the funds they request. Programs are reviewed yearly and the most successful programs are given priority in funding.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	11,801,000
1975	11,862,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	3,561,337
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	30%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	55,132
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	18,772
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	12,252
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1895
Age Limits	8 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$1,239,189	$2,186,170	$2,183,272	$4,103,373
State	5,063	8,592	11,102	10,124
Local	132,624	210,024	231,483	394,203
TOTAL	$1,376,876	$2,404,786	$2,425,857	$4,507,700

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$10,124
Local education agency	$394,203
Total	$404,327

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$1,681,500,000
ABE/SAE*	$10,124
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.0006%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$100
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$9.75
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$17,927
Local education agency	$394,203

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up .5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	43,182
1976	76,385

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Rhode Island

I. OVERVIEW

Rhode Island, the smallest of the 50 states in land area, boasts the greatest density of population barring New Jersey and has one of the highest proportions of industrial workers of all the states. The state has four major industries: jewelry, silverware, metal trades and machinery.

More than eight-tenths of the population of Rhode Island lives in urban areas. Adjacent parts of the state support dairying, poultry, and truck farming. Of the state's land area, about one-tenth is farm cropland and open pasture; six-tenths is forested.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Chapter 29, Title 16 of the General Laws of Rhode Island - Established free evening schools and day "continuation schools" for citizenship and English language teaching; established criteria for state support, state visitation, inspection and supervision, required attendance and private instruction in lieu of required attendance; established penalties for failure to attend schools, criteria for establishment and operation of home and community citizenship and language classes, and allows for evening school appropriations.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Basic state certification plus one 3-credit course (graduate) in adult education is required by the state Board of Regents.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A proposal process is used. Requests for proposals are put out, local education agencies submit proposals which are reviewed and rated by teams of readers based on Federal criteria. Grant awards are then made by the State Department of Education.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	950,000
	1975	927,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		308,215
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		33%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		7,996**
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		3,375
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		2,493
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1883
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$108,793	$277,797	$597,843	$542,123
State	66,468	89,175	131,546	157,398
Local	191,809	264,407	322,205	398,915
TOTAL	$367,070	$631,379	$1,051,594	$1,098,436

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$6,500
	Local education agency	$39,000
	Total	$45,500
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$94,100,000
	ABE/SAE*	$157,398
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.2%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$100
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$8
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	N/A*
	Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Down 2.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	3,515
	1976	5,866

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

**Includes citizenship education classes

South Carolina

I. OVERVIEW

The first European settlement in what is now the United States was probably made by the Spaniard Vasquez de Ayllon on the shore of Winyah Bay in 1526. In 1861, Civil War hostilities were started in South Carolina when South Carolina men bombarded and captured Fort Sumter.

Once primarily agricultural, South Carolina has built so many big textile and other mills that today the state's factories produce eight times the output of its farms in cash value. Agriculture has not, however, been totally replaced, and today the chief products are livestock, cotten, tobacco, peaches, corn, hay, oats, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

1974 Statutes at Large - An Act to Provide for Adult Education. General Provisions allow any district board of trustees to establish and maintain classes for adults subject to rules and regulations of the State Board; permits funding from Federal, state, county, school district or "other" sources.

General appropriations bill provides line item authorization for adult education.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Defines Minimum Program for South Carolina School Districts - requires each district to provide a program of adult education in at least three levels: Basic Level I (Grades 1-4), Basic Level II (Grades 5-8) and Basic Level III (Grade 9-12). It also recommended "that each district offer a program in continuing education, vocational exploration at Basic Levels I and II, and the high school vocational courses as indicated by an assessment of local needs."

January, 1977, objectives of the State Board include: "To expand the total enrollment in basic and high school programs from the present 83,000 to 130,000 by 1980,"

d. Teacher Certification

Required by State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Each school district is required to have an adult education program, or to contract with another school district to conduct its adult education program. The state department of education allocates $45.37 per student for 120 hours of instruction.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	2,591,000
	1975	2,848,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		916,775
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		32%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		82,451
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		9%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		3,861
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		2,740
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1907
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$691,974	$1,056,859	$1,190,918	$1,121,826
State	750,929	1,612,958	2,710,598	2,449,190
Local	N/A*	385,000	469,200	513,957
TOTAL	-	$3,054,817	$4,370,716	$4,084,973

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$2,449,190
	Local education agency	not required
	Total	$2,449,190
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$313,500,000
	ABE/SAE*	$2,449,190
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.8%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$43
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		(maximum) $7.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$3,250,000
	Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 9.9%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	7,018
	1976	14,662

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

South Dakota

I. OVERVIEW

South Dakota, a leading agricultural state, is rapidly diversifying, with only 25% of the people engaged in farming. Livestock leads farm output that includes wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, and bluegrass. The richest goldmine, the Homestake, is at Lead, and South Dakota is the nation's second leading producer of gold.

South Dakota ranks 44th in population and 16th in total land area with the Missouri River dividing the fertile eastern half of the state from the arid but scenic masses of bare rock and clay of the Badlands which make up most of the western half of the state. The Black Hills, a great tourist attraction, are the highest mountains east of the Rockies and contain Mt. Rushmore with its carved likenesses of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No adult education legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditure.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A proposal process is used. Funds are allocated based on an estimated cost per student served and the local education agency's estimates of the number of students to be served.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970 .... $666,000
1975 .... $686,000

b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976 .... $177,000

c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population 26%

d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment 3,600

e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population ... 2%

f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test 1,699

g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued 1,666

h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted 1883
Age Limits .... 7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$45,512	$148,770	$264,081	$345,000
State	511	1,824	2,934	5,900
Local	4,606	16,414	26,408	30,000
TOTAL	$50,629	$167,008	$293,423	$380,900

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:
State $5,900
Local education agency .. $30,000
Total $35,900

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education $32,900,000
ABE/SAE* $5,900
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education .02%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction ... $127

d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour $8.50

e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State............... $4,200
Local education agency $37,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975 .... Up 3%

b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969 7,018
1976 3,512

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Tennessee

I. OVERVIEW

Tennessee is now predominantly industrial with approximately 60% of its population in urban areas. The state produces chemicals, food, virgin aluminum, shoes, textiles, and wood and metal products as well as cement, coal and marble.

Tennessee, with 50 colleges and universities, is the academic center of the South. The University of Tennessee has the largest college of business administration in the South and the second largest college of denistry. It also has the third largest college of medicine in the nation.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Authorization in annual budget for 10% Federal match.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditure.

d. Teacher Certification

No certification required to teach adults.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Each local education agency is notified of available funds in accordance with the estimated number of eligible participants in each school system - based on the previous year's enrollments. Funds are allocated based on needs, desire and willingness of local education agencies to participate, and the quality of the previous year's performance.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	3,926,000
	1975	4,214,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,387,575
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		33%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		36,707
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		12,091
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		7,636
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1905
	Age Limits	7 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$859,000	$722,118	$1,294,962	$1,450,697
State	N/A*	133,018	147,105	142,942
Local	N/A*	40,324	71,957	76,090
TOTAL	-	$895,460	$1,514,024	$1,669,729

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$142,942
	Local education agency	76,090
	Total	$219,032
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$347,300,000
	ABE/SAE*	$142,942
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.04%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$68
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$5.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$400,000
	Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 7.3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	11,189
	1976	22,606

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not available

Texas

I. OVERVIEW

Texas is the richest political subdivision in the world, with the possible exception of the Soviet Ukraine, and is the only state that may, by Congressional statute, divide into five parts if it so desires. Ranking 4th in population and 2nd in total land area, the distance across the state from Beaumont to El Paso, is greater than from New York to Chicago.

Texas is a natural national leader in the production of oil, natural gas cotton, cattle, helium, sheep, wool, onions and turkeys. The city of Houston is one of the fastest growing major metropolitan areas in the United States and is considered the industrial center of the Southwest. The state has been under the jurisdiction of six separate governments since 1685: France, Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Section 1118, Texas Education Code - September 1, 1973, establishes the purposes and operating procedures for a state-wide program at all levels of ABE, GED and high school completion.

See Appendix B for full text of this legislation.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Position statement on the community school concept (which is one of ten State Board priorities -- others include reading, math, and career education).

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Proposal process is used. Local education agencies (or a consortium of local education agencies) are informed of what funds are available. They must then submit comprehensive plans and budget requests. Distribution is based on summary census data, past performance and specific indicators of critical need.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	11,199,000
1975	12,487,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	4,000,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	32%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	122,437
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	42,530
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	36,033
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1915
Age Limits	7 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$2,041,667	$2,823,537	$3,205,110	$3,281,437
State	-0-	-0-	2,150,000	5,300,000
Local	245,000	338,825	642,615	1,029,724
TOTAL	$2,286,667	$3,162,362	$5,997,725	$9,611,161

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	-0-
Local education agency	$393,773
Total	$393,773

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$1,000,569,000
ABE/SAE*	5,300,000
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.5%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$112
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$8.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$5.8 million
Local education agency	$1,152,385

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 11.5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	36,458
1976	77,436

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Utah

I. OVERVIEW

In 1847, as the first Utah settlers began unloading their belongings in the Salt Lake Valley, among the first acts of these hardy people was to provide a sound education system for all persons, young and old. Today, adult education services and programs in Utah are highly organized, and adults are one of the four education publics served.

Rich in natural resources, Utah has long been recognized for its copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Great Salt Lake, lying north in the central area, is a world wonder. It has no known outlet and its salt content is about six times that of the ocean.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Constitution of Utah, Article X, Education; establishes a public school system and allows the legislature to provide other schools (i.e., adult) as they deem necessary.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Utah Adult Education Act*

> 53-4-7. In each school district the public schools shall be free to all children between the ages of five and eighteen years who are residents of said district except that schools shall also be free to persons who have not completed high school; but anyone beyond the age of eighteen taking courses under this section must declare their intent to complete requirements for a high school diploma. All courses taken must lead toward that diploma and must be approved by those directly responsible for administering the program.

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*Section 1. Section 53-4-7, Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended by Chapter 85, Laws of Utah 1963, as amended by Chapter 108, Laws of Utah 1973, as amended by H.B. No. 166, 1975.

State adult education funds provided by the legislature exceed $2,208,444 (FY-78). Funds are distributed on a 2.5 weighted pupil unit.

c. State Education Agency Policy

The Utah State Board of Education has constitutional and legislative responsibility for general control and supervision of the Utah public school system. Within this responsibility, the board recognizes four educational publics to be served through public education and training; namely, pre-kindergarten/elementary, secondary, college/university, and adult.

The Utah Annual Program Plan, providing special emphasis for Adult Basic, Adult High School, General Adult, and Adult Indochinese Refugees educational opportunities, was developed to encourage the expansion and establishment of adult public education programs.

d. Teacher Certification

State certification is required of all teachers of adult high school courses. Certification is not required of teachers of adult basic education courses.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Funds are provided on an annual basis using a state formula system of ADA/ADM.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	1,059,000
1975	1,206,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	179,743
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	15%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	15,918
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	9%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,855
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	238
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1890
Age Limits	6 - 18

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$160,132	$282,545	338,150
State	5,000	42,001	607,424	$1,186,110
Local	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$55,000	$202,133	$889,969	$1,524,260

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement: State	$1,186,110
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$1,186,110
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$300,000,000
ABE/SAE*	$1,186,110
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.4%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$161
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$2,129,276
Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 13.8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	3,132
1976	6,570

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Vermont

I. OVERVIEW

Vermont, the only New England state without a seacoast, leads the nation in the production of monumental granite, marble, and maple syrup and ranks high in the production of granite and asbestos. In ratio to population, it keeps more dairy cows than any other state. Vermont's soil is devoted to dairying, truck farming and fruit growing, its rugged area precluding extensive farming.

Vermont was the first state after the original 13 to join the union. It was also the first state to forbid slavery and the first to adopt universal manhood suffrage (1777).

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

S. 182 passed in 1976 clearly states that the state board of education is responsible for the public education of adults: public education is defined in statute as 12 years - six years secondary and six years elementary.

"The state board is designated as the sole state agency to establish and administer through the department of education any statewide plan which is now or hereafter may be required as a condition for receipt of funds as may be made available to the state of Vermont by the Congress of the United States, or a administrative ruling pursuant thereto, for any educational purposes including a program of adult basic education...'adult basic education' means a program of public education adapted to the needs of persons who are beyond compulsory school age, and who have not completed high school education."

The statutes relating to the general powers and duties of the state board - "The state board shall have supervision over, and management of the department of education and the public school system, except as otherwise provided, and shall:

...(13) Constitute the State Board for the program of adult basic education and perform all the duties and powers prescribed by law pertaining to adult basic education and to act as the State approval agency for educational institutions conducting programs of adult basic education."

c. State Education Agency Policy

No specific application for adult education other than approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Statewide plan for adult education is being developed by the state board.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Although Federal funds are distributed on a program basis, ABE in Vermont is seen as a state and regional program -- that is, the funds flow through certain school districts and supervisory unions, but the planning and budgeting is done by area supervisors on a regional basis in cooperation with the state department of education. Regional supervisors decide how and where funds will be spent. Local education agencies pick up administrative costs in some cases.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	445,000
1975	476,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	110,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	23%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	3,780
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,142
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	807
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1867
Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$134,331	$259,744	$274,501
State	5,583	19,799	26,908	26,908
Local	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	$55,583	$154,130	$286,652	$301,409

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$26,908
Local education agency	-0-
Total	$26,908

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$43,544,000
ABE/SAE*	$26,908
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.06%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$100
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$4.25
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$26,908
Local education agency	

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 5.9%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	1,426
1976	2,577

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Virginia

I. OVERVIEW

The history of America is closely tied to that of Virginia, particularly in the Colonial period. Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The surrenders ending both the American Revolution and the Civil War occured in Virginia. The state is called the "Mother of Presidents" because eight chief executives of the United States were born there.

Among Virginia's natural wonders are the famous Natural Bridge and the limestone caverns of the Shenandoah Valley. The most important natural resources are beds of bituminous coal, forest lands, oyster beds, and commercial fisheries.

Manufacturing includes chemicals, textiles, lumber and wood products, shipbuilding, electrical equipment and furniture. Agriculture products of Virginia include livestock, poultry, dairy goods, tobacco, apples, grains, and hay crops.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

None

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plans for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Virginia Standards of Quality - passed in 1974 - states that adult education should be an objective of Virginia education.

d. Teacher Certification

Required by state board of education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Application process is used. The state education agency requests a letter of intent with proposed budget from interested local agencies. Allocations are determined on previous year's program size and the target population. Local education agency is then required to submit an application.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	4,651,000
	1975	5,032,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		1,442,498
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		29%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		31,528
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		12,238
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		8,761
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1908
	Age Limits	6 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$756,504	$1,200,000	$1,255,295	$1,206,888
State	-0-	9,156	43,545	265,856
Local	84,055	124,179	149,720	414,878
TOTAL	$840,559	$1,333,335	$1,448,560	$1,887,622

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:		
	State	$14,723
	Local education agency	$192,155
	Total	$206,878
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$632,800,000
	ABE/SAE*	$265,856
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.04%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$94
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$7.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$319,040
	Local education agency	$236,520

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975		Up 8.2%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	15,441
	1976	31,908

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Washington

I. OVERVIEW

Washinton's Columbia River contains one third of the potential water power of America. The largest dam is Grand Coulee, one of the greatest power producers in the world. There are 90 dams in Washington, built for various purposes including power, irrigation, flood control, water storage, etc. Washington's early abundance of electrical power made it the nation's largest producer of refined aluminum.

Washington is also one of the nation's leaders in lumber production. Its rugged surface is rich in stands of Douglas fir, hemlock, ponderosa and white pine, spruce, larch, and cedar. The state produces wheat and is a leader in apples. Food and lumber products, aircraft and missiles flow from Washington's factories.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The 1967 Washington State Legislature established a new State Board for Community College Education which separated all State public community colleges from the authority of the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1969, the Legislature moved almost all adult education to the community colleges with two major exceptions: (a) Federal programs (ABE) funded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or State Board of Education should be supervised and administered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in cooperation with the State Board for Community College Education, and (b) programs of adult education at the six (now five) vocational-technical institutions should remain there (those institutions are locally operated by school districts under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

The state administrative code: "Cooperation Policy. The major purpose of an adult education in the state of Washington is to raise the educational level of adults in the state who have not obtained an education consistent with their ability to learn and to provide adults disadvantaged through lack of a high school diploma with the opportunity to complete their high school education and to obtain proper recognition for it."

"The several statutes relating to adult education have vested authority and responsibility for conduct of adult education programs in the community colleges and the common schools and for administration and promulgation of the rules and regulations in the superintendent of public instruction, the state board of education and the state board for community college education. In view of the interrelated responsibilities, cooperation in the development and conduct of adult education programs by the educational agencies concerned is essential to achievement of the major purpose herein stated."

Basic policy adopted March 15, 1974 states: "The certificate of educational competence is intended to verify that a student possess an acceptable mastery of the minimum basic academic skills which form the foundation for further learning. The certificate of educational competence is frequently accepted as an indication of a readiness for continued formal studies. The certificate does not replace a high school diploma in that it does not reflect the completion of the usual course of sequential studies."

"Local boards of directors shall establish school district policies and programs that will ensure the student is encouraged to remain in a high school program which leads to a regular diploma."

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by state board of education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A proposal process is used. Local education agencies contact the regional community college or vocational-technical institute to set up programs which the community colleges run. Requests for allotments are distributed in May, proposals are received from local colleges or institutes in June and allotments are made in July. The colleges/institutes are reimbursed on the basis of class hours completed after-the-fact. The state department of public instruction uses four criteria for allocation of funds: (1) The target population (by county), (2) Evidence of past performance, (3) Evidence of staffing for future and (4) available funds.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	3,413,000
1975	3,612,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	800,000
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	22%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	10,833
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	8,504
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	6,800
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1871
Age Limits	8 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$174,829	$332,307	$1,018,876*	$916,900
State	N/A **	-0-	-0-	$263,125
Local	N/A **	N/A **	N/A**	combined with state
TOTAL	-	-	-	$1,180,025

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$91,690
Local education agency	N/A**
Total	$91,690

b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$2,893,000,000
ABE/SAE*	N/A**
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	N/A**
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$125
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$11.50
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	N/A**
Local education agency	N/A**

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 5.8%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	13,093
1976	24,569

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Included impounded funds

**Not available

West Virginia

I. OVERVIEW

Mountainous West Virginia leads the nation in bituminous coal production. The state also ranks high in steel, glass, aluminum, and chemical manufacture, natural gas, oil, quarry products, and hardwood lumber. Cattle is the main agricultural product. Leading crops include wheat, corn, hay, tobacco, fruit, and potatoes.

West Virginia was created when its residents refused to secede from the Union and severed the state from Virginia during the Civil War era.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

No specific adult education legislation. Appropriations are a line item in the state budget for the Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal Adult education fund expenditures.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification required by State Board of Education.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Counties submit budget requests for programs before the beginning of the fiscal year. Requests are reviewed by the State Department of Education, allocations made, and funds advanced quarterly. Allocations are made on the basis of target population, need and previous year's performance.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population:	1970	1,744,000
	1975	1,821,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976		621,314
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population		34%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment		13,760
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population		2%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test		5,007
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued		4,756
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws:	Enacted	1897
	Age Limits	7 - 16

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$475,422	$550,582	$613,710	$ 835,610
State	100,000	200,000	250,000	250,000
Local	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	$575,422	$750,582	$863,710	$1,085,610

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	State	$250,000
	Local education agency	*
	Total	$250,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for:	Public Education	$265,340,502
	ABE/SAE*	$250,000
	Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.09%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction		$125
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour		$6.25**
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:	State	$900,000
	Local education agency	-0-

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change:	1970-1975	Up 4.4%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions):	1969	4,735
	1976	9,941

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*In-Kind only

**Part-time

Wisconsin

I. OVERVIEW

The state of Wisconsin has been a pioneer in social legislation providing pensions for the blind in 1907, aid to dependent children in 1913, and old-age assistance in 1925. In 1932, it was the first state to enact an unemployment compensation law. Wisconsin also passed the first workman's compensation law actually to take effect, and had the first state-wide primary election law and the first successful income tax law.

Wisconsin leads the nation in milk and cheese production, producing approximately 16% of the nation's total output of milk. Other important farm products are peas, beets, corn, potatoes and cranberries. The chief industrial products of the state are automobiles, machinery, furniture, paper, beer, and processed foods. Wisconsin ranks second among the 47 paper-producing states. Tourism also ranks among the major industries.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

No specific application for adult education.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Chapter 292, 1965 changed name from "State Board of Vocational and Adult Education" to "Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education."

Since first establishing a separate "Board of Industrial Education and Industrial Education Programs" in 1911, Wisconsin state law set up in 1937 a "Board of Vocational and Adult Education" and a "School of Vocational and Adult Education" -- in subsequent years legislation has dealt with eligibility and school attendance, program content, program operation, authorizations, tuition, and cooperation with the Federal government. 1971 legislation set forth the mission of the VTAE: "to be responsible for occupational orientation below the baccalaureate level...and adult education below the professional level."

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

Wisconsin Administrative Code -
Requirements for Certification

d. Teacher Certification

Certification is required by the Board of VTAE.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

A proposal process is used. VTAE contracts yearly with local programs. Two criteria are utilized: (1) VTAE attempts to get funds to districts that have not previously had programs, and (2) Southeastern Wisconsin is given high priority because of the high concentration of people. Every program is evaluated every five years.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	4,418,000
1975	4,609,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,034,660
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	22%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	12,693
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	1%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	7,258
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	5,663
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1879
Age Limits	7 - 18

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$345,347	$578,188	$ 891,616	$1,103,150
State	-0-	23,673	168,240	335,417
Local	38,392	183,845	210,557	622,917
TOTAL	$383,739	$785,706	$1,270,413	$2,061,484

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:

State	$335,417
Local education agency	$622,917
Total	$958,334

b. 1976 Total state budget for:

Public Education	$1,340,343,600
ABE/SAE*	$335,417
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.02%

c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$162.41
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$11.63

e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE:

State	$335,417
Local education agency	$622,917

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 4.3%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	15,376
1976	28,190

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*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Wyoming

I. OVERVIEW

Wyoming is wealthy in wool, cattle, oil, uranium, and coal. One of the world's largest subbituminous coal fields lies near Gillette. Wyoming was the first state in U.S. history to insure women's place in politics when, in 1869, it gave women the vote.

Issues involving natural resources were dominant in Wyoming in 1976. Over 50% of the state is federally owned.

Biennial reports of the Wyoming State Department of Education strongly encourage each school district to establish education programs for adults through community education, occupational, recreational, cultural opportunities, and educational enrichment.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Article 7 of the State Constitution makes provisions for general public education and a university. The Constitution does not address the education of adults other than at a higher education level.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

Chapters 13 and 14 of the state school laws authorize the establishment and maintenance of adult education.

Chapter 13 - 21.1-198/21.1-201
Chapter 14 - School Finance

W.S. 21.1-198 -	Laws 1945, Chapt. 82, Sect. 1
	Laws 1961, Chapt. 171, Sect. 1
	Laws 1945, Chapt. 82, Sect. 3
	Laws 1961, Chapt. 171, Sect. 3
21.-200	Laws 1945, Chapt. 82, Sect. 2
	Laws 1953, Chapt. 14, Sect. 1
	Laws 1961, Chapt. 171, Sect. 2

c. State Education Agency Policy

The state education agency has policy on community education, adult basic education, GED, and adult occupational education. The state's annual program plan for adult education is a planning and funding document.

d. Teacher Certification

Certification not required.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Applications are received by the State Department of Education and successful applicants receive Federal adult education funds on a grant award basis for a year period.

Payment is made to local education projects monthly.

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	332,000
1975	374,000
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	71,669
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	19%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	2,100
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	3%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	1,130
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	1,091
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	1876
Age Limits	7 - 17

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$50,000	$126,640	$190,514	$222,750
State	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Local	5,000	13,888	31,743	32,000
TOTAL	$55,000	$140,528	$222,257	$254,750

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	-0-
Local education agency	$32,000
Total	$32,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$47,994,989
ABE/SAE*	-0-
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	-0-
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$60
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$9
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	-0-
Local education agency	$32,000

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	Up 12.5%
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	1,073
1976	2,593

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

Puerto Rico

I. OVERVIEW

Puerto Rico is an island approximately 100 by 35 miles at the northeastern end of the Caribbean Sea. It is a self-governing Commonwealth freely and voluntarily associated with the United States. Under its Constitution, a Governor and a Legislative Assembly are elected by direct vote for a four-year period. The people elect a Resident Commissioner to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he has a voice but no vote.

The Commonwealth, established in 1952, has one of the highest standards of living in Latin America. In addition to the economic benefits derived from tourism, the island also exports chemicals, textiles, fish products and petroleum products.

II. GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

a. State Constitution

Title 3, Section 141 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico states that the Secretary of Education according to the resources available and if he deems necessary shall organize special classes such as evening classes and that the students who participate in such classes might be other than those within the regular age established for the regular school.

b. State Adult Education Legislation (Law/Code)

The first legislation impacting on adults was the codified school law of Puerto Rico passed March 12, 1903 which authorized the establishment of night schools for which adults were eligible. Subsequent legislation established duties of and compensation for teachers of adults, authorized illiteracy programs, correspondence programs, a Community Education Division (in 1949), the administration of the GED test, facilities, ESL programs, and free reading material for adults.

c. State Education Agency Policy

Approval of state plan for Federal adult education fund expenditures.

State agency policies also deal with contractual services and staff benefits.

d. Teacher Certification

Teacher certification is not required for adult education. A specific certification in adult education is not required, but a regular teacher certification is required to work in adult education programs.

e. Method and Criteria used to distribute Federal Funds

Funds are distributed at state level (all staff is paid by the state department of education). ABE is a top priority of the state department of education with programs established based on distribution of the target population (primarily in rural and economically disadvantaged areas with high concentrations of illiterate, undereducated adults).

III. STATE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION/SECONDARY ADULT EDUCATION DESCRIPTORS

a. State population: 1970	2,712,033
1975	3,120,900
b. ABE/SAE Target Population, 1976	1,317,623
c. Target Population as a percentage of state total population	42%
d. 1976 ABE/SAE student enrollment	75,411
e. ABE/SAE student enrollment as a percentage of Target Population	6%
f. 1976 number of different persons completing GED test	3,636
g. 1976 number of GED credentials issued	3,636
h. State Compulsory School Attendance Laws: Enacted	N/A*
Age Limits	N/A*

IV. ABE/SAE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	1967	1970	1974	1976
Federal	$435,200	$583,200	$1,259,742	$1,931,982
State	299,075	$407,340	972,800	1,608,468
Local	----------There are no local agencies in Puerto Rico-----------------			
TOTAL	$734,275	$990,540	$2,232,542	$3,540,450

a. 1976 contributions to Federal Adult Education matching requirement:	
State	$80,000
Local education agency	N/A*
Total	$80,000
b. 1976 Total state budget for: Public Education	$309,570,553
ABE/SAE*	$1,608,468
Percentage ABE/SAE to Public Education	.5%
c. 1976 Adult Education cost per student per 100 hrs. of instruction	$102
d. 1976 ABE/SAE average teacher salary per hour	$6
e. FY1977 financial projections for ABE/SAE: State	$2,166,866
Local education agency	N/A*

V. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

a. Population change: 1970-1975	N/A**
b. Total Personal Income (in millions): 1969	
1976	

*This figure does not include Federal or local funds.

*Not applicable

**Not available

Appendixes

Appendix A.
State Education Agency Organization Charts

State Organization Structure

In the early 1960's, approximately a dozen states had a staff position at the state education agency level assigned the responsibility for leadership in adult education.

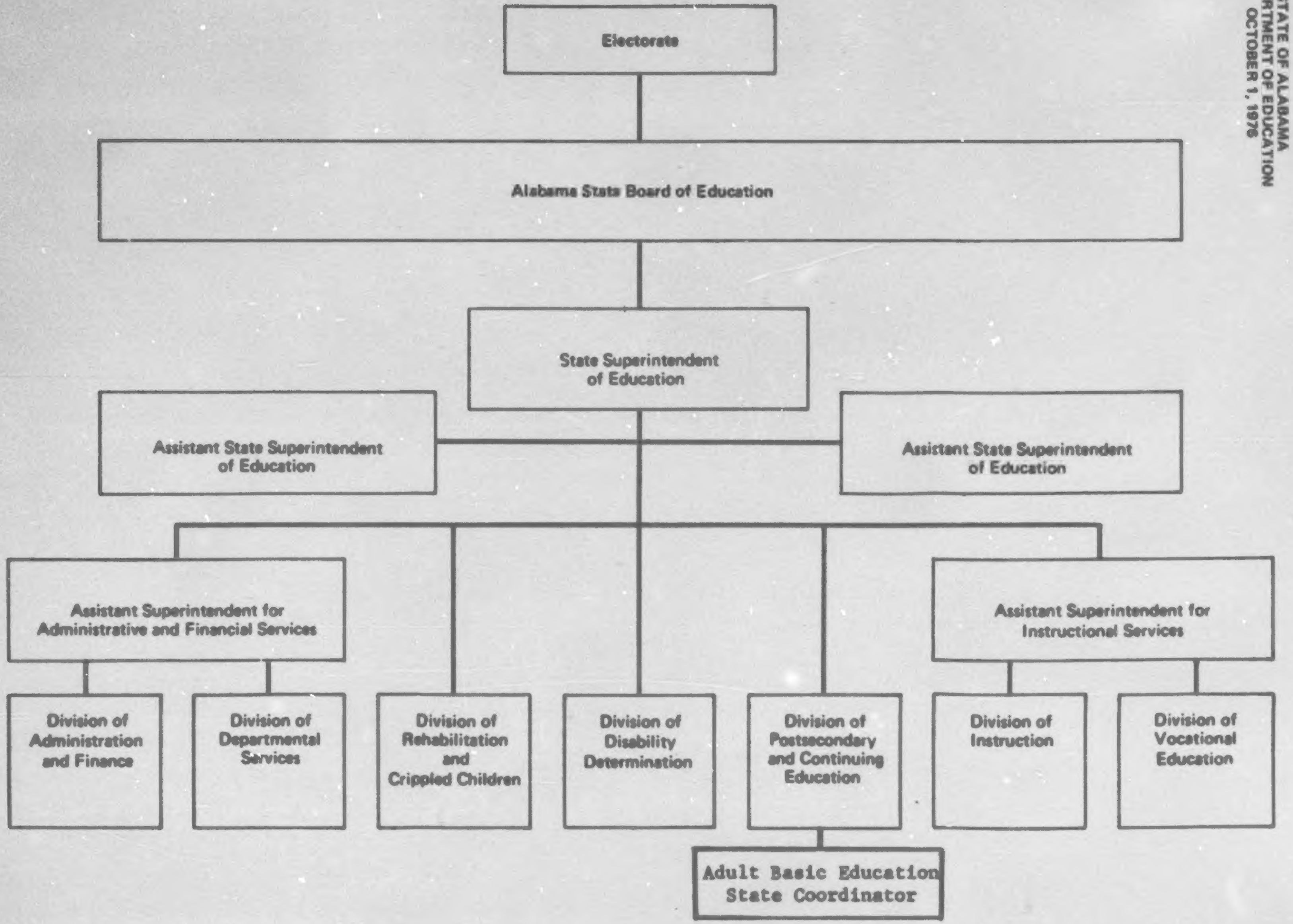
With the passage of P.L. 88–452, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Title II B—Adult Basic Education), and later the Adult Education Act of 1966 (P.L. 89–750), state departments of education recognized the need for reorganizing or developing new units in the state education agency to effectuate a system for Federal/state grant funds to be allocated to local education agencies. States assumed new leadership roles in long-range planning for adult education, establishing professional staff development programs, innovative curricula to meet the needs of the adult learner, and a state program plan.

One of the many effects of Federal adult education has been the establishment of specified adult education units, divisions, branches, etc., by each Chief State School Officer within the structure of the state agency.

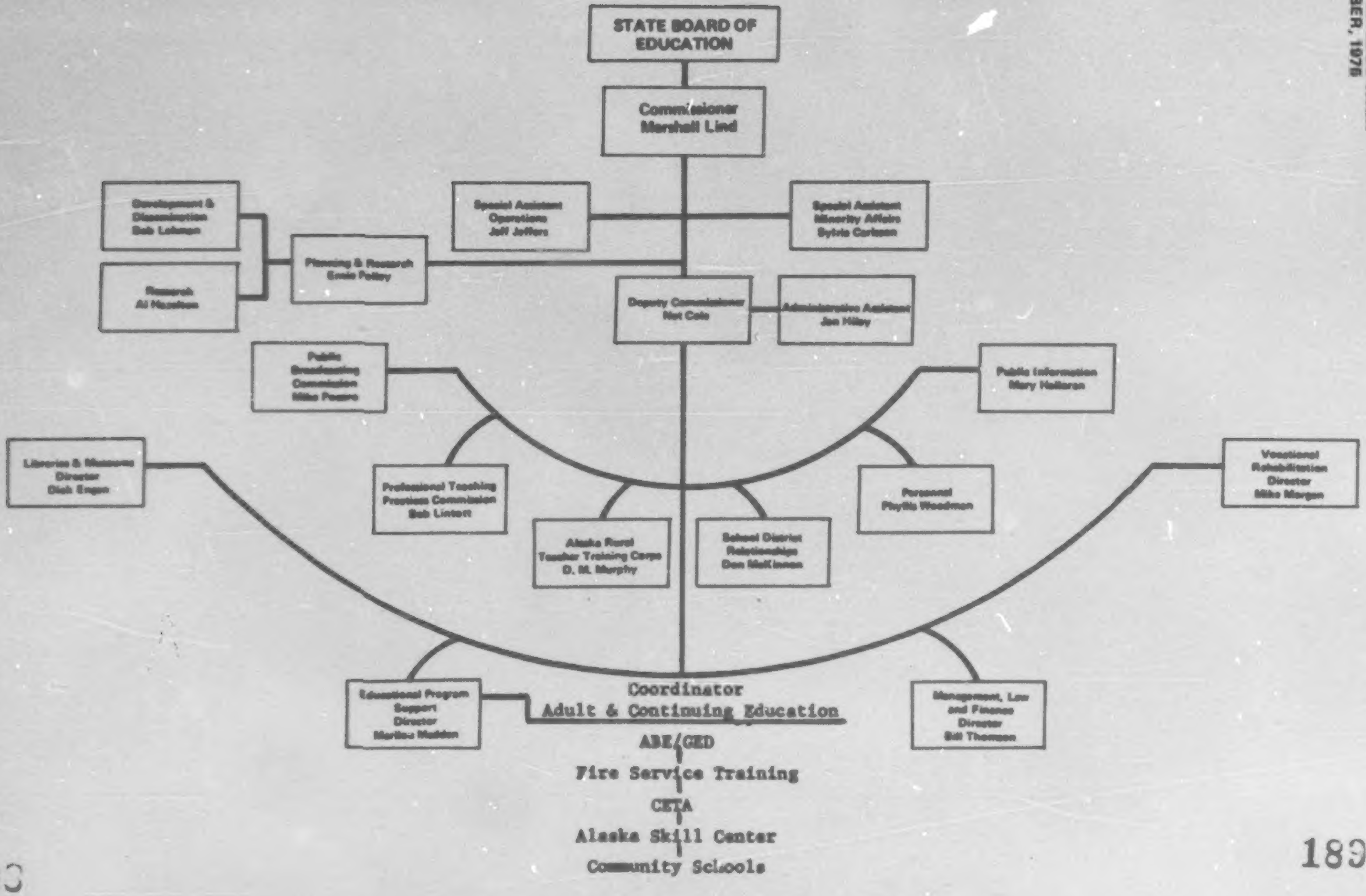
Today, every state, territory, and the District of Columbia has a person(s) responsible for adult education and the administration of the Adult Education Act.

The following state organization charts indicate state education agency structures, and the position of adult education within each agency.

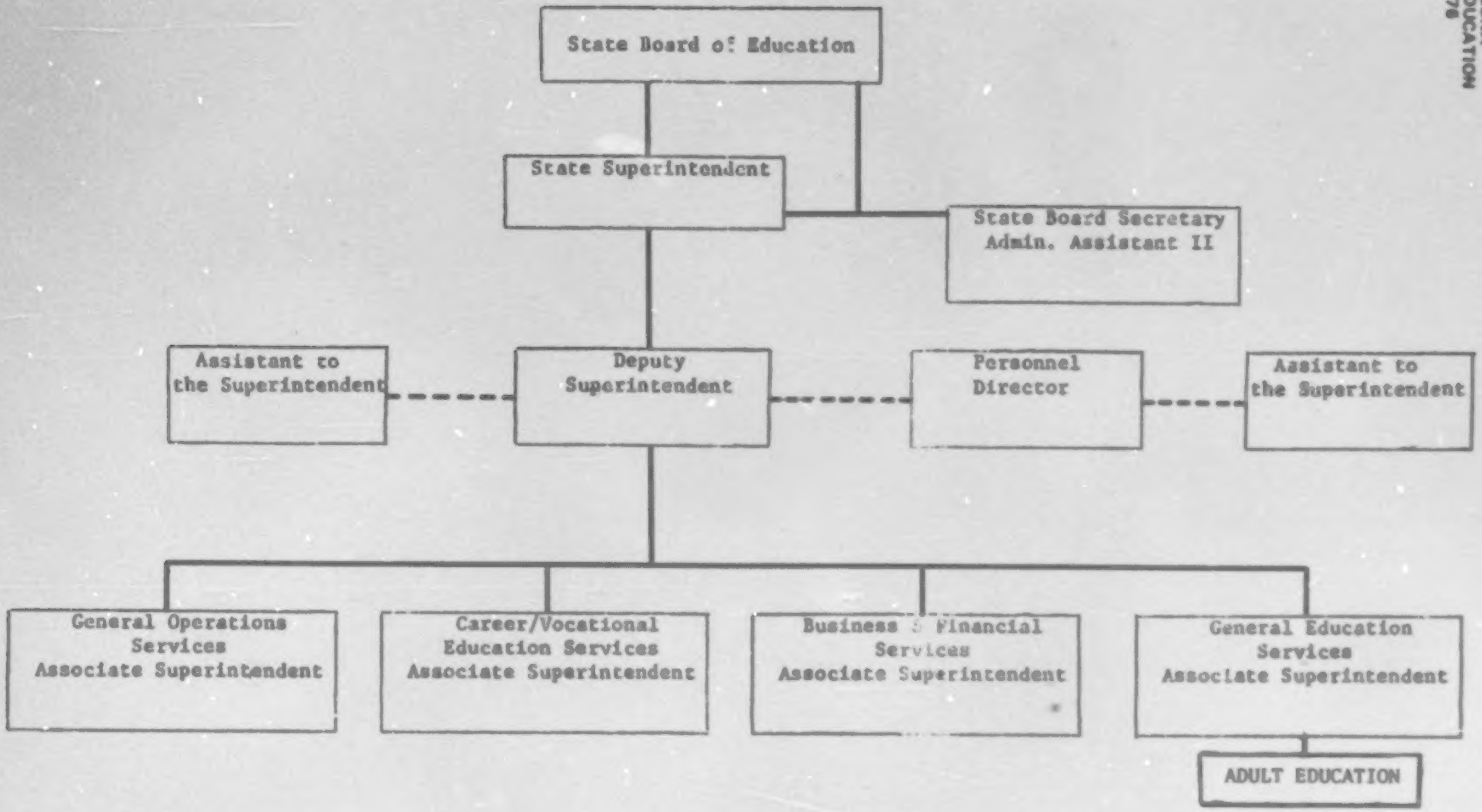
STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OCTOBER 1, 1976


Electorate
Alabama State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Education
Assistant State Superintendent of Education
Assistant State Superintendent of Education
Assistant Superintendent for Administrative and Financial Services
Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services
Division of Administration and Finance
Division of Departmental Services
Division of Rehabilitation and Crippled Children
Division of Disability Determination
Division of Postsecondary and Continuing Education
Division of Instruction
Division of Vocational Education
Adult Basic Education State Coordinator

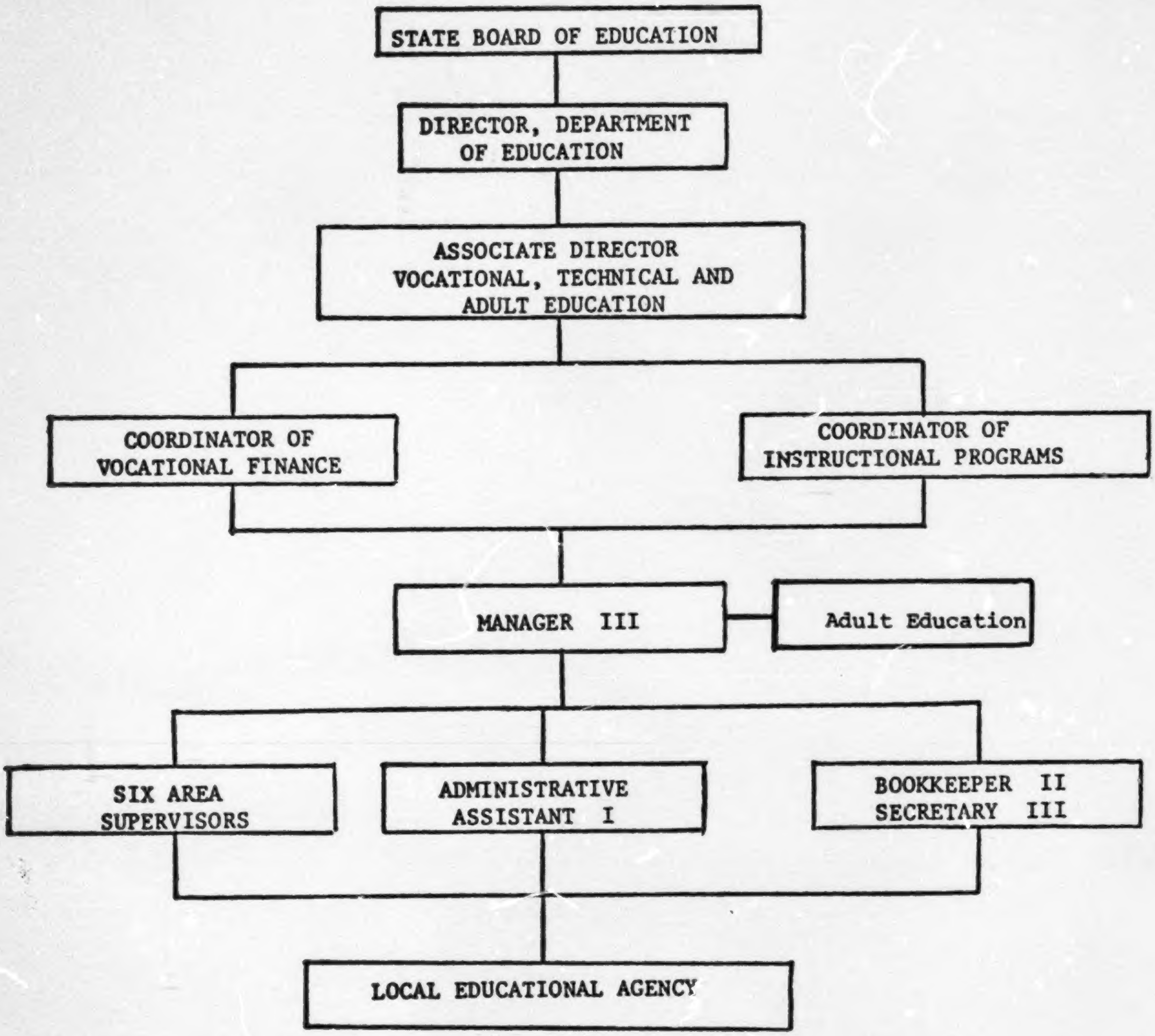
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NOVEMBER, 1976


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Commissioner Marshall Lind
Special Assistant Operations Jeff Jeffers
Special Assistant Minority Affairs Sylvia Carlson
Development & Dissemination Bob Lehman
Research Al Hazelton
Planning & Research Ernie Polley
Deputy Commissioner Nat Cole
Administrative Assistant Jan Hiley
Public Broadcasting Commission Mike Pearce
Public Information Mary Halloran
Libraries & Museums Director Dick Engen
Professional Teaching Practices Commission Bob Lintott
Alaska Rural Teacher Training Corps D. M. Murphy
School District Relationships Don McKinnon
Personnel Phyllis Woodman
Vocational Rehabilitation Director Mike Morgan
Educational Program Support Director Marilou Madden
Coordinator Adult & Continuing Education
ABE/GED
Fire Service Training
CETA
Alaska Skill Center
Community Schools
Management, Law and Finance Director Bill Thomson

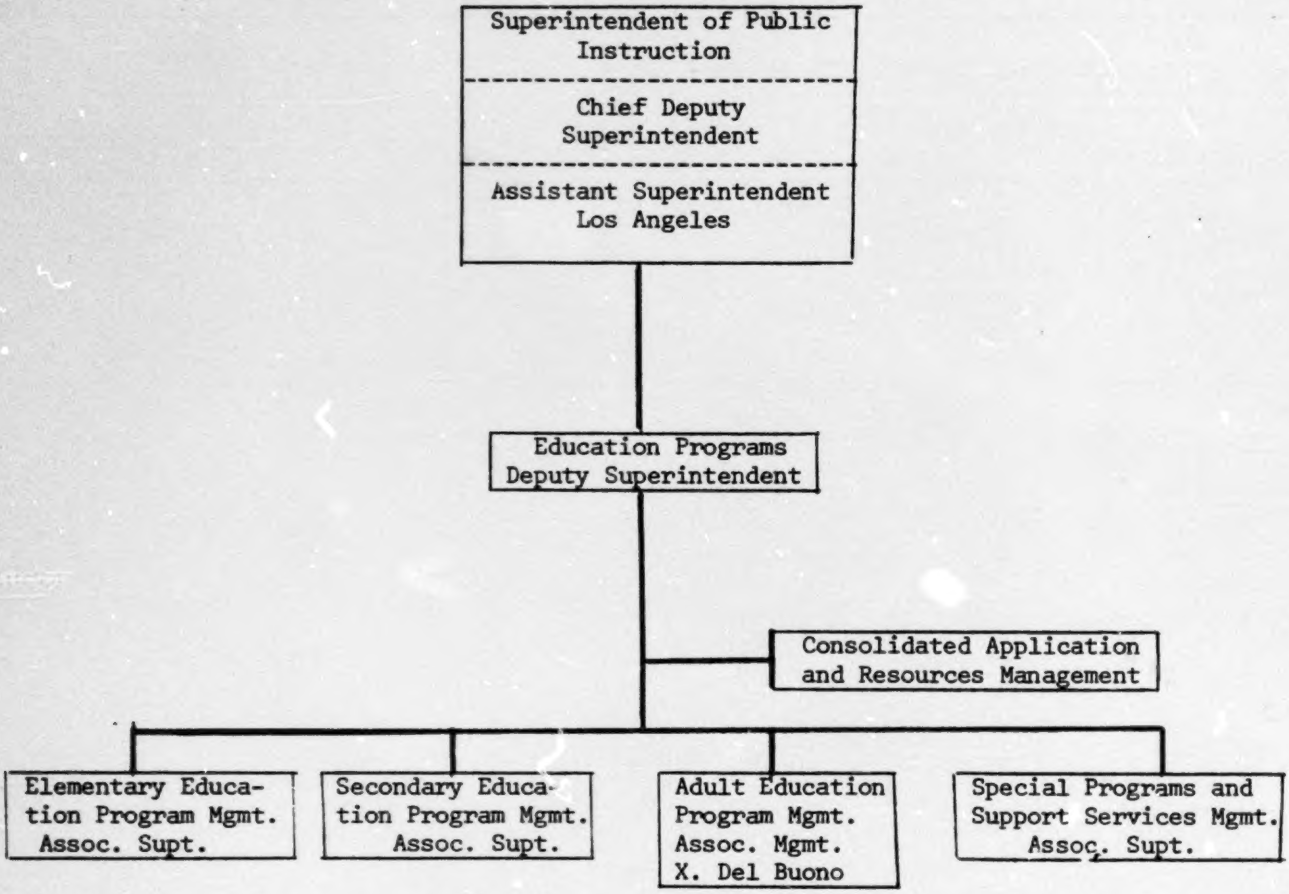
STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AUGUST, 1976


State Board of Education
State Superintendent
State Board Secretary Admin. Assistant II
Assistant to the Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Personnel Director
Assistant to the Superintendent
General Operations Services Associate Superintendent
Career/Vocational Education Services Associate Superintendent
Business & Financial Services Associate Superintendent
General Education Services Associate Superintendent
ADULT EDUCATION

STATE OF ARKANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
COORDINATOR OF VOCATIONAL FINANCE
COORDINATOR OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS
MANAGER III
Adult Education
SIX AREA SUPERVISORS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I
BOOKKEEPER II
SECRETARY III
LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Superintendent of Public Instruction

Chief Deputy Superintendent

Assistant Superintendent Los Angeles

Education Programs Deputy Superintendent

Consolidated Application and Resources Management

Elementary Education Program Mgmt.
Assoc. Supt.

Secondary Education Program Mgmt.
Assoc. Supt.

Adult Education Program Mgmt.
Assoc. Mgmt.
X. Del Buono

Special Programs and Support Services Mgmt.
Assoc. Supt.

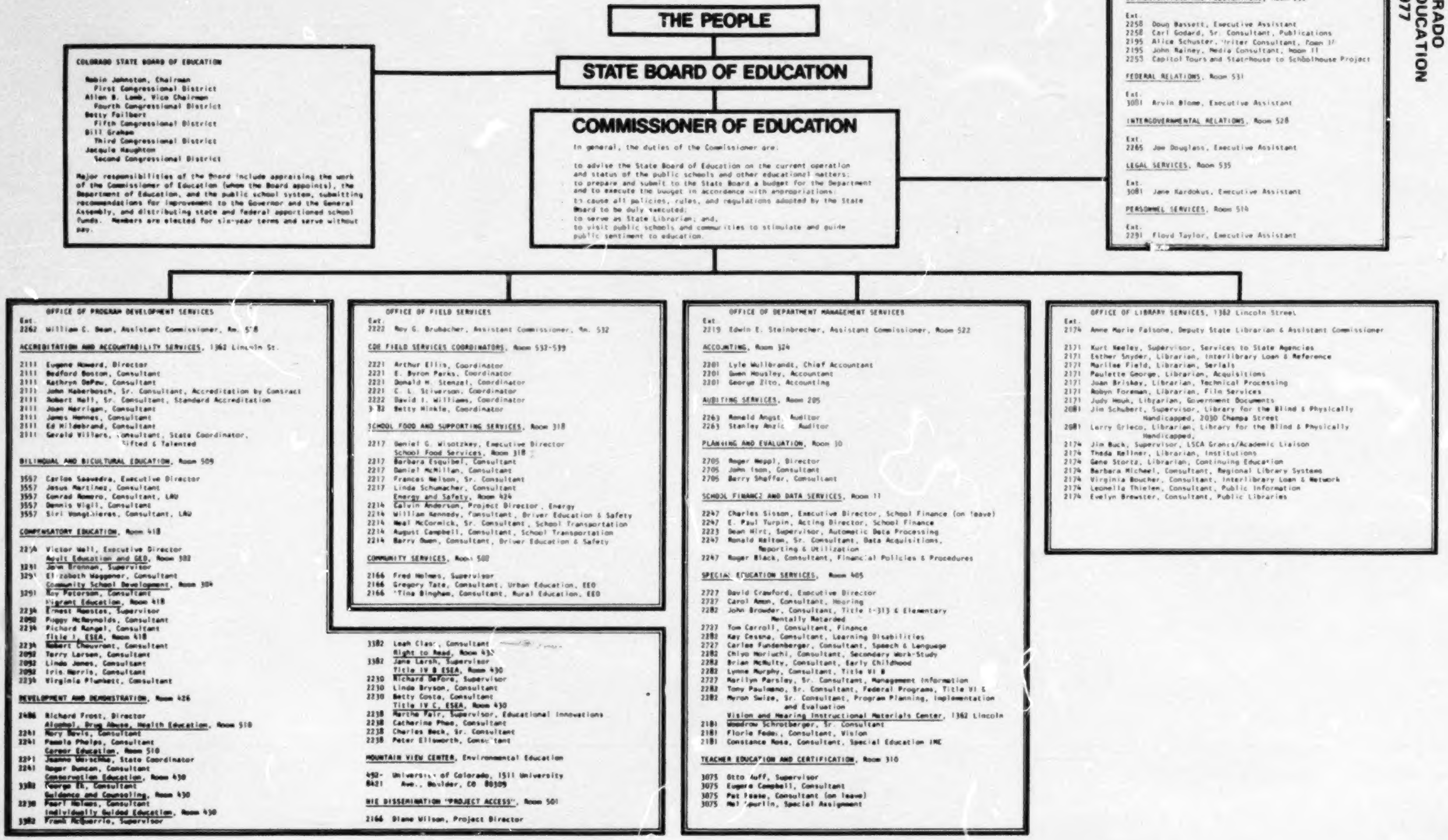
- Elementary Education Program Planning and Development
- Elementary Program Field Services
- Curriculum Frameworks and Instructional Materials Selection
- Right-to-Read

- Secondary Education Program Planning and Development
- Vocational Education and Secondary Consolidated Program Field Services

- Adult Education Program Planning and Development
- Adult Program Field Services
- School Approvals

- Bilingual-Bicultural Programs
- Child Development
- Compensatory Education
- Curriculum Services
- Planning and Federal Administration
- Special Education

STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JANUARY, 1977



THE PEOPLE

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Robin Johnston, Chairman
First Congressional District
Allen B. Lamb, Vice Chairman
Fourth Congressional District
Betty Feilbert
Fifth Congressional District
Bill Graham
Third Congressional District
Jacquie Haughton
Second Congressional District

Major responsibilities of the Board include appraising the work of the Commissioner of Education (whom the Board appoints), the Department of Education, and the public school system, submitting recommendations for improvement to the Governor and the General Assembly, and distributing state and federal apportioned school funds. Members are elected for six-year terms and serve without pay.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

In general, the duties of the Commissioner are:

- to advise the State Board of Education on the current operation and status of the public schools and other educational matters;
- to prepare and submit to the State Board a budget for the Department and to execute the budget in accordance with appropriations;
- to cause all policies, rules, and regulations adopted by the State Board to be duly executed;
- to serve as State Librarian; and,
- to visit public schools and communities to stimulate and guide public sentiment to education.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Ext. 2212 - Calvin M. Frazier, Commissioner of Education

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS, Room 530

Ext.
2258 Doug Bassett, Executive Assistant
2258 Carl Godard, Sr. Consultant, Publications
2195 Alice Schuster, Writer Consultant, Room 1?
2195 John Rainey, Media Consultant, Room 11
2253 Capitol Tours and Statehouse to Schoolhouse Project

FEDERAL RELATIONS, Room 531

Ext.
3081 Arvin Blome, Executive Assistant

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, Room 528

Ext.
2265 Joe Douglass, Executive Assistant

LEGAL SERVICES, Room 535

Ext.
3081 Jane Kardokus, Executive Assistant

PERSONNEL SERVICES, Room 514

Ext.
2291 Floyd Taylor, Executive Assistant

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Ext.
2262 William C. Bean, Assistant Commissioner, Rm. 5?8

ACCREDITATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES, 1362 Lincoln St.

2111 Eugene Howard, Director
2111 Bedford Boston, Consultant
2111 Kathryn DePew, Consultant
2111 John Haberbosch, Sr. Consultant, Accreditation by Contract
2111 Robert Hall, Sr. Consultant, Standard Accreditation
2111 Joan Harrigan, Consultant
2111 James Hennes, Consultant
2111 Ed Hildebrand, Consultant
2111 Gerald Villars, Consultant, State Coordinator,
Gifted & Talented

BILINGUAL AND BICULTURAL EDUCATION, Room 509

3557 Carlos Saavedra, Executive Director
3557 Jesus Martinez, Consultant
3557 Conrad Romero, Consultant, LAU
3557 Dennis Vigil, Consultant
3557 Siri Vongthieres, Consultant, LAU

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION, Room 418

2234 Victor Wall, Executive Director
Adult Education and GED, Room 302
3291 John Brennan, Supervisor
3291 Elizabeth Waggoner, Consultant
Community School Development, Room 304
3291 Roy Peterson, Consultant
Migrant Education, Room 418
2234 Ernest Maestas, Supervisor
2092 Peggy McReynolds, Consultant
2234 Richard Rangel, Consultant
Title I, ESEA, Room 418
2234 Robert Chauvrant, Consultant
2092 Terry Larsen, Consultant
2092 Linda Jones, Consultant
2092 Iris Morris, Consultant
2234 Virginia Plunkett, Consultant

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION, Room 426

2486 Richard Frost, Director
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Health Education, Room 510
2241 Mary Davis, Consultant
2241 Pamela Phelps, Consultant
Career Education, Room 510
2241 Jeanne Werschke, State Coordinator
2241 Roger Duncan, Consultant
Conservation Education, Room 430
3382 George Ek, Consultant
Guidance and Counseling, Room 430
2230 Pearl Holmes, Consultant
Individually Guided Education, Room 430
3382 Frank McQuerrie, Supervisor
3382 Leah Clasr, Consultant
Right to Read, Room 430
3382 Jane Larsh, Supervisor
Title IV B ESEA, Room 430
2230 Richard DeFore, Supervisor
2230 Linda Bryson, Consultant
2230 Betty Costa, Consultant
Title IV C, ESEA, Room 430
2238 Martha Fair, Supervisor, Educational Innovations
2238 Catherine Phee, Consultant
2238 Charles Beck, Sr. Consultant
2238 Peter Ellsworth, Consultant

MOUNTAIN VIEW CENTER, Environmental Education

492- University of Colorado, 1511 University
8421 Ave., Boulder, CO 80309

NIE DISSEMINATION "PROJECT ACCESS", Room 501

2166 Diane Wilson, Project Director

OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

Ext.
2222 Roy G. Brubacher, Assistant Commissioner, Rm. 532

CDE FIELD SERVICES COORDINATORS, Room 532-539

2221 Arthur Ellis, Coordinator
2221 E. Byron Parks, Coordinator
2221 Donald H. Stenzel, Coordinator
2221 C. L. Stiverson, Coordinator
2222 David I. Williams, Coordinator
3?32 Betty Hinkle, Coordinator

SCHOOL FOOD AND SUPPORTING SERVICES, Room 318

2217 Daniel G. Wisotzkey, Executive Director
School Food Services, Room 318
2217 Barbara Esquibel, Consultant
2217 Daniel McMillan, Consultant
2217 Frances Nelson, Sr. Consultant
2217 Linda Schumacher, Consultant
Energy and Safety, Room 424
2214 Calvin Anderson, Project Director, Energy
2214 William Kennedy, Consultant, Driver Education & Safety
2214 Neal McCormick, Sr. Consultant, School Transportation
2214 August Campbell, Consultant, School Transportation
2214 Barry Owen, Consultant, Driver Education & Safety

COMMUNITY SERVICES, Room 500

2166 Fred Holmes, Supervisor
2166 Gregory Tate, Consultant, Urban Education, EEO
2166 'Tina Bingham, Consultant, Rural Education, EEO

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Ext.
2219 Edwin E. Steinbrecher, Assistant Commissioner, Room 522

ACCOUNTING, Room 324

2201 Lyle Wullbrandt, Chief Accountant
2201 Gwen Housley, Accountant
2201 George Zito, Accounting

AUDITING SERVICES, Room 205

2263 Ronald Angst, Auditor
2263 Stanley Anzic, Auditor

PLANNING AND EVALUATION, Room 30

2705 Roger Neppl, Director
2705 John Ison, Consultant
2705 Barry Shaffer, Consultant

SCHOOL FINANCE AND DATA SERVICES, Room 11

2247 Charles Sisson, Executive Director, School Finance (on leave)
2247 E. Paul Turpin, Acting Director, School Finance
2223 Dean Hirt, Supervisor, Automatic Data Processing
2247 Ronald Helton, Sr. Consultant, Data Acquisitions,
Reporting & Utilization
2247 Roger Black, Consultant, Financial Policies & Procedures

SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES, Room 405

2727 David Crawford, Executive Director
2727 Carol Amon, Consultant, Hearing
2282 John Browder, Consultant, Title I-313 & Elementary
Mentally Retarded
2727 Tom Carroll, Consultant, Finance
2282 Kay Cessna, Consultant, Learning Disabilities
2727 Carlee Fundenberger, Consultant, Speech & Language
2282 Chiyo Horiuchi, Consultant, Secondary Work-Study
2282 Brian McNulty, Consultant, Early Childhood
2282 Lynne Murphy, Consultant, Title VI B
2727 Marilyn Parsley, Sr. Consultant, Management Information
2282 Tony Paulmeno, Sr. Consultant, Federal Programs, Title VI &
2282 Myron Swize, Sr. Consultant, Program Planning, Implementation
and Evaluation
Vision and Hearing Instructional Materials Center, 1362 Lincoln
2181 Woodrow Schrotberger, Sr. Consultant
2181 Florie Fedor, Consultant, Vision
2181 Constance Rose, Consultant, Special Education IMC

TEACHER EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION, Room 310

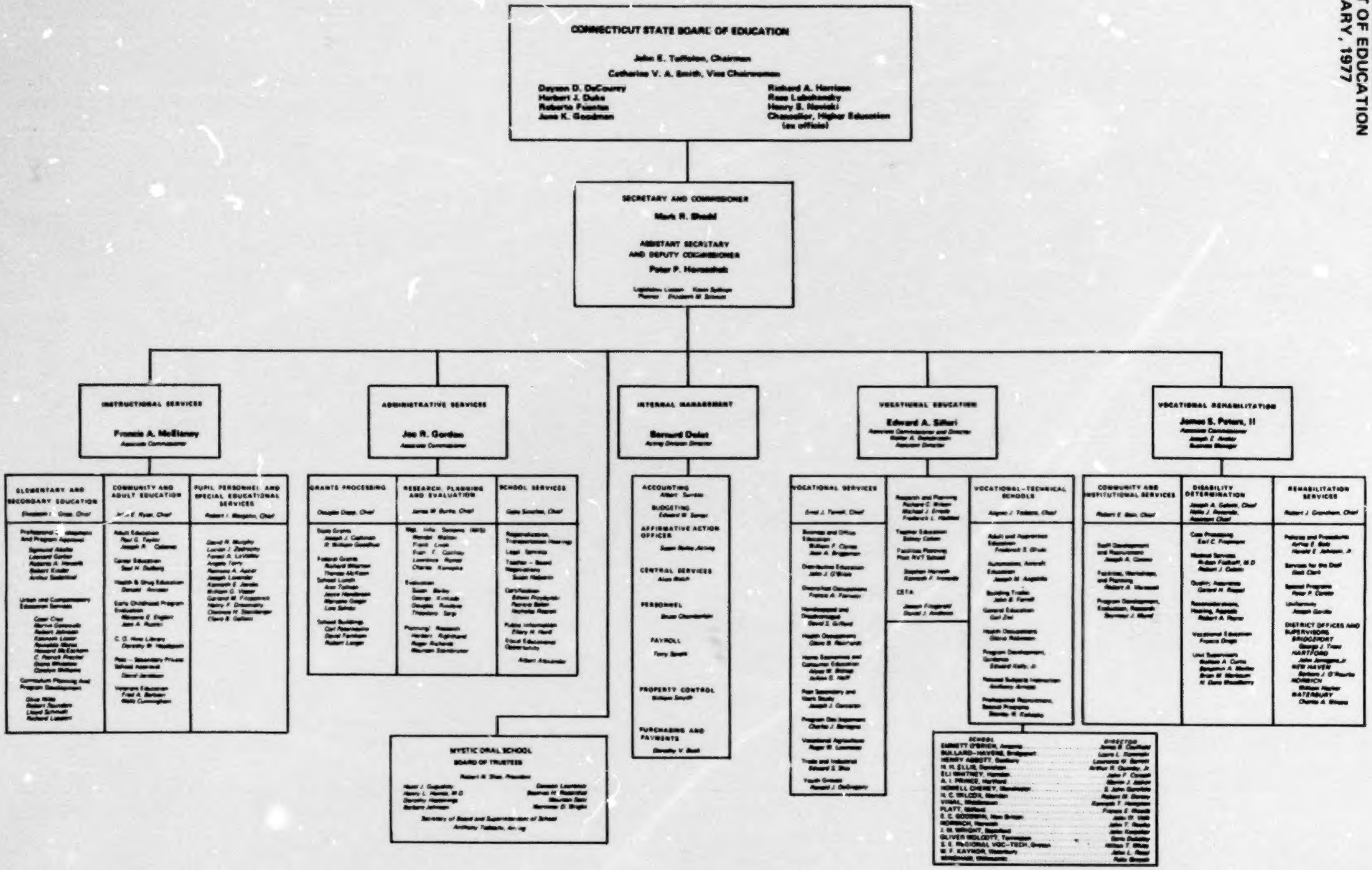
3075 Otto Auff, Supervisor
3075 Eugene Campbell, Consultant
3075 Pat Feese, Consultant (on leave)
3075 Mel Spurlin, Special Assignment

OFFICE OF LIBRARY SERVICES, 1362 Lincoln Street

Ext.
2174 Anne Marie Falsone, Deputy State Librarian & Assistant Commissioner

2171 Kurt Neeley, Supervisor, Services to State Agencies
2171 Esther Snyder, Librarian, Interlibrary Loan & Reference
2171 Marilee Field, Librarian, Serials
2171 Paulette George, Librarian, Acquisitions
2171 Joan Briskey, Librarian, Technical Processing
2171 Robyn Foreman, Librarian, Film Services
2171 Judy Houk, Librarian, Government Documents
2081 Jim Schubert, Supervisor, Library for the Blind & Physically
Handicapped, 2030 Champa Street
2081 Larry Grieco, Librarian, Library for the Blind & Physically
Handicapped,
2174 Jim Buck, Supervisor, LSCA Grants/Academic Liaison
2174 Theda Kellner, Librarian, Institutions
2174 Gene Stortz, Librarian, Continuing Education
2174 Barbara Michael, Consultant, Regional Library Systems
2174 Virginia Boucher, Consultant, Interlibrary Loan & Network
2174 Leonella Thielen, Consultant, Public Information
2174 Evelyn Brewster, Consultant, Public Libraries

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
FEBRUARY, 1977


CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
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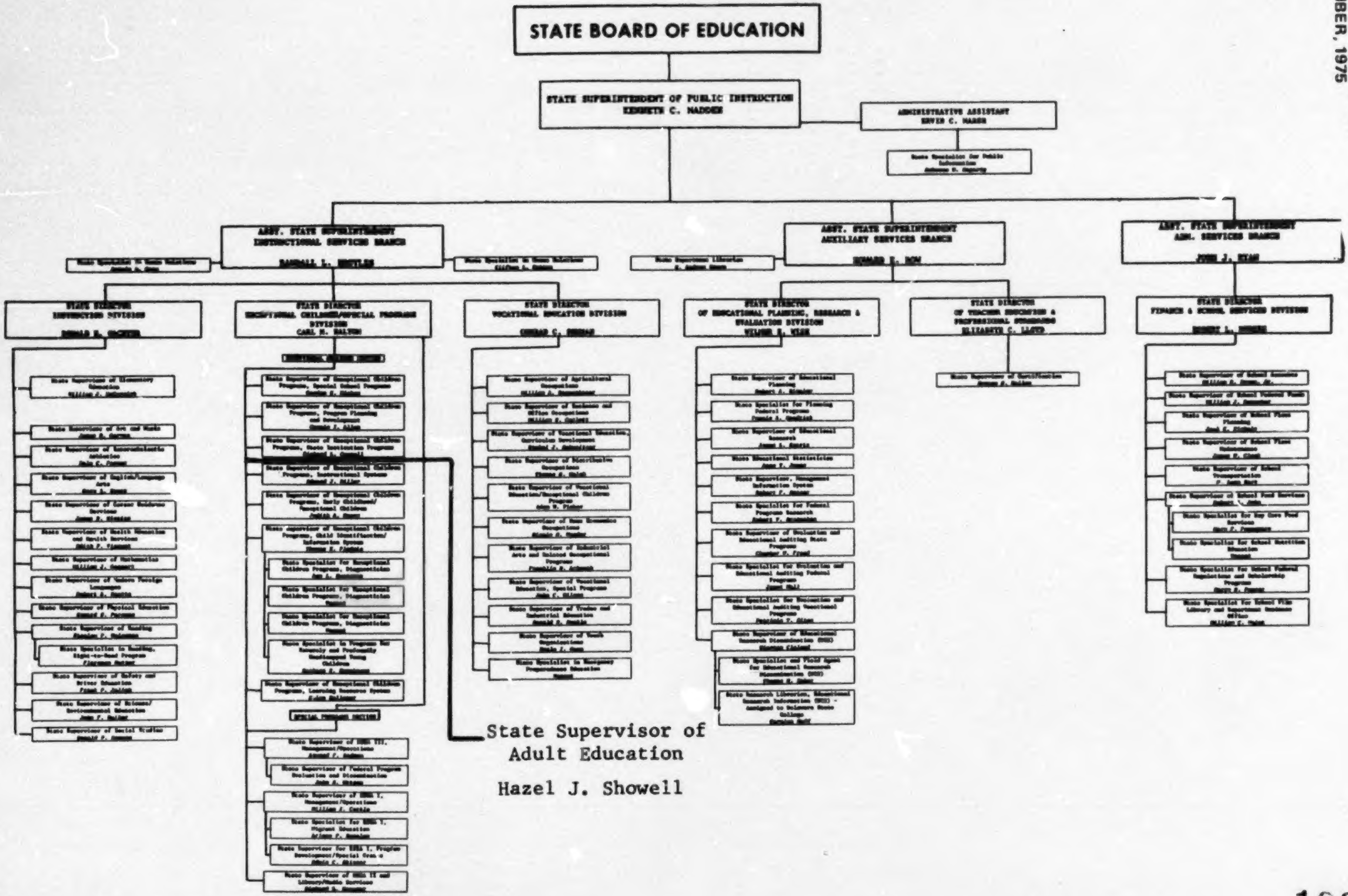
Catherine V. A. Smith, Vice Chairwoman
Dayson D. DeCourcy
Herbert J. Duke
Roberto Fuentes
June K. Goodman
Richard A. Harrison
Rose Lubchansky
Henry S. Nowicki
Chancellor, Higher Education
(ex officio)
SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER
Mark R. Shedd
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Peter P. Horoschak
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
Francis A. McElaney
Associate Commissioner
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
COMMUNITY AND ADULT EDUCATION
PUPIL PERSONNEL AND SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Joe R. Gordon
Associate Commissioner
GRANTS PROCESSING
RESEARCH, PLANNING AND EVALUATION
SCHOOL SERVICES
INTERNAL MANAGEMENT
Bernard Dolat
Acting Division Director
ACCOUNTING
BUDGETING
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICER
CENTRAL SERVICES
PERSONNEL
PAYROLL
PROPERTY CONTROL
PURCHASING AND PAYMENTS
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Edward A. Sifferi
Associate Commissioner and Director
Assistant Director
VOCATIONAL SERVICES
CETA
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
SCHOOL
DIRECTOR
EMMETT O'BRIEN, Ansonia
BULLARD-HAVENS, Bridgeport
HENRY ABBOTT, Danbury
H. H. ELLIS, Danielson
ELI WHITNEY, Hamden
A. I. PRINCE, Hartford
HOWELL CHENEY, Manchester
H. C. WILCOX, Meriden
VINAL, Middletown
PLATT, Milford
E. C. GOODWIN, New Britain
NORWICH, Norwich
J. M. WRIGHT, Stamford
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Torrington
S. E. REGIONAL VOC-TECH, Groton
W. F. KAYNOR, Waterbury
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
James S. Peters, II
Associate Commissioner
Business Manager
COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
DISABILITY DETERMINATION
REHABILITATION SERVICES
DISTRICT OFFICES AND SUPERVISORS
BRIDGEPORT
HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN
NORWICH
WATERBURY
MYSTIC ORAL SCHOOL
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

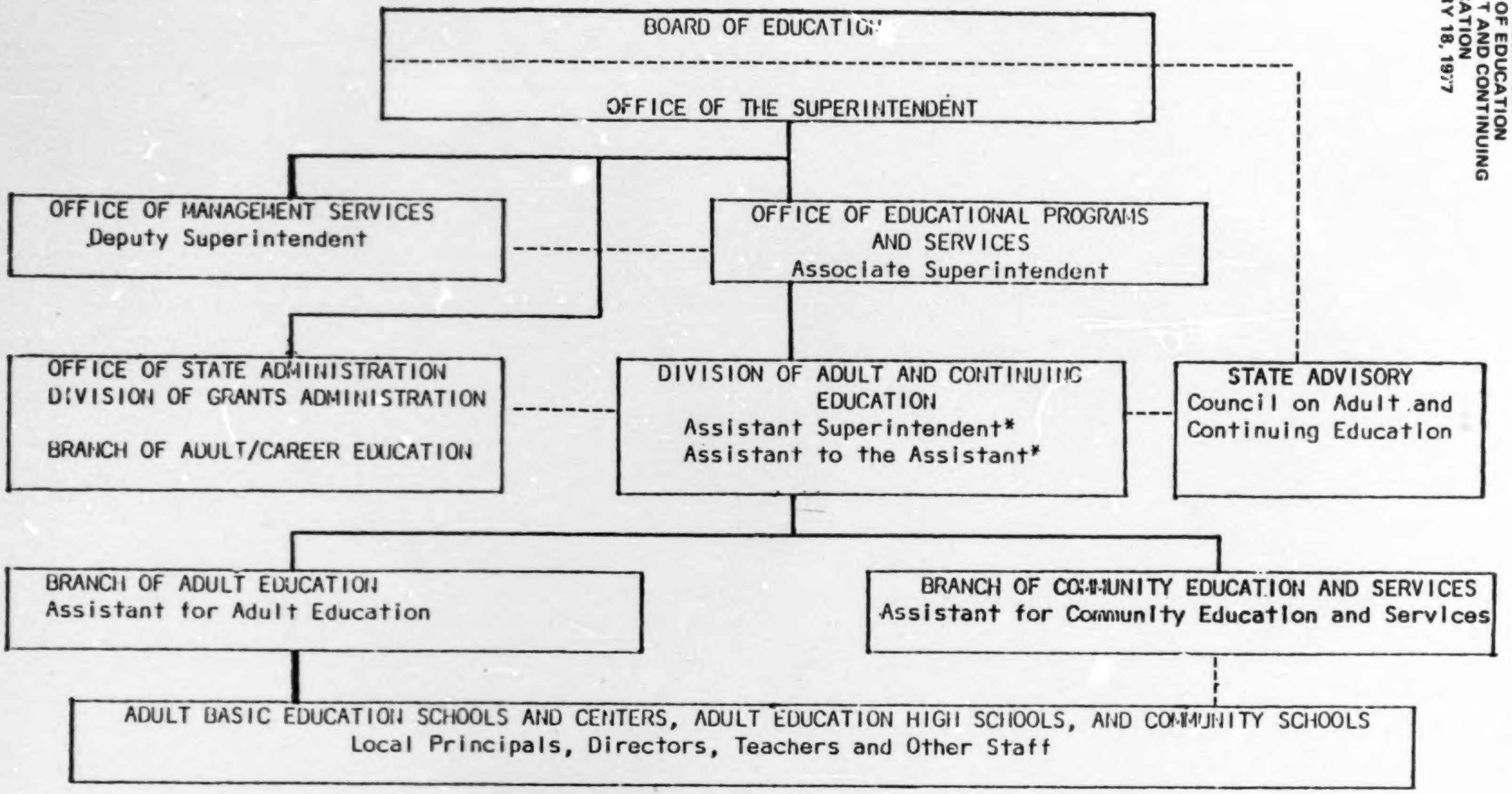
STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DECEMBER, 1975


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ASST. STATE SUPERINTENDENT INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES BRANCH
ASST. STATE SUPERINTENDENT AUXILIARY SERVICES BRANCH
ASST. STATE SUPERINTENDENT ADM. SERVICES BRANCH
STATE DIRECTOR INSTRUCTION DIVISION
STATE DIRECTOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN/SPECIAL PROGRAMS DIVISION
STATE DIRECTOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DIVISION
STATE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, RESEARCH & EVALUATION DIVISION
STATE DIRECTOR OF TEACHER EDUCATION & PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
STATE DIRECTOR FINANCE & SCHOOL SERVICES DIVISION

State Supervisor of
Adult Education

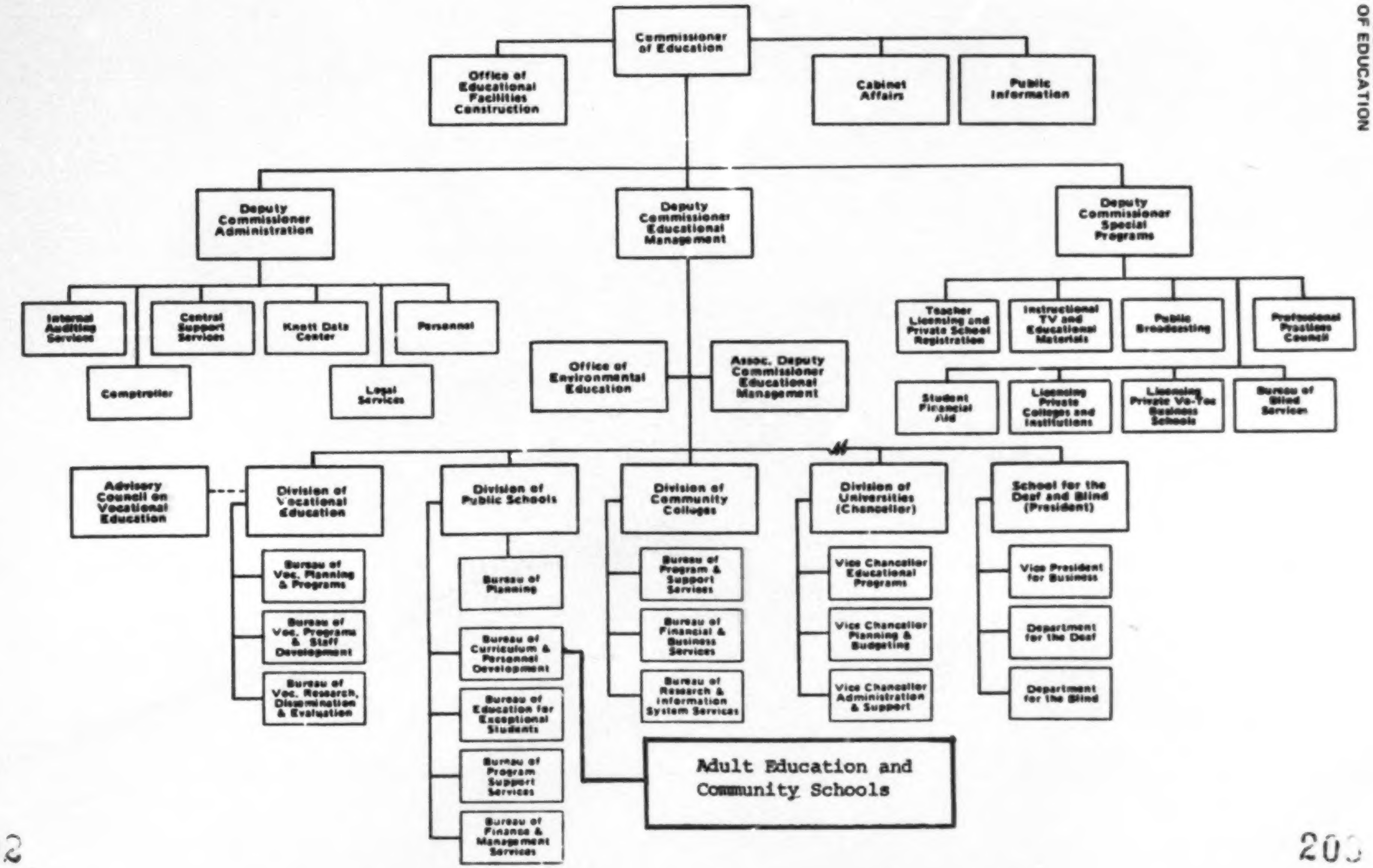
Hazel J. Showell

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF ADULT AND CONTINUING
EDUCATION
FEBRUARY 18, 1977

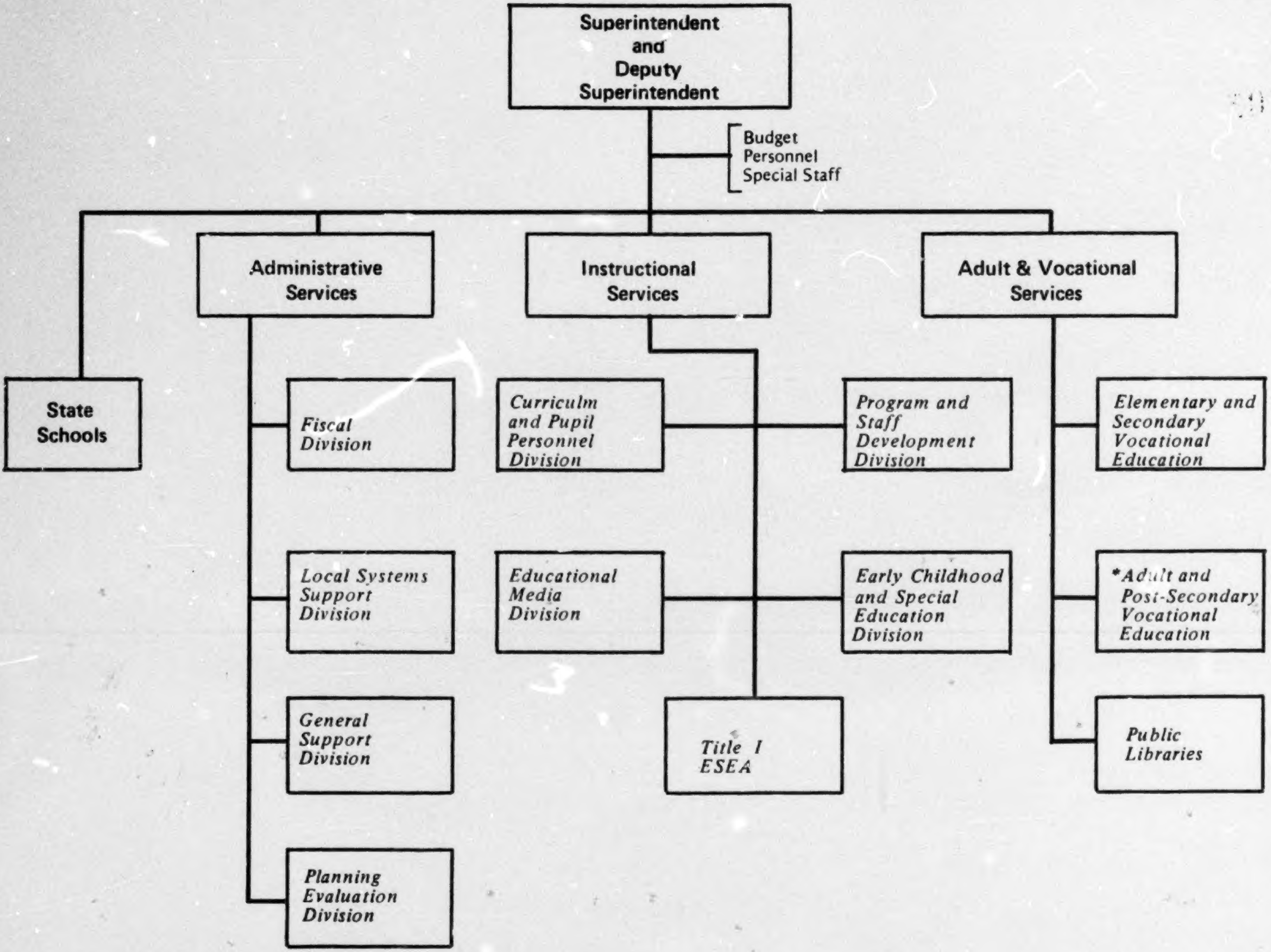

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Deputy Superintendent
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
AND SERVICES
Associate Superintendent
OFFICE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF GRANTS ADMINISTRATION
BRANCH OF ADULT/CAREER EDUCATION
DIVISION OF ADULT AND CONTINUING
EDUCATION
Assistant Superintendent*
Assistant to the Assistant*
STATE ADVISORY
Council on Adult and
Continuing Education
BRANCH OF ADULT EDUCATION
Assistant for Adult Education
BRANCH OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND SERVICES
Assistant for Community Education and Services
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND CENTERS, ADULT EDUCATION HIGH SCHOOLS, AND COMMUNITY SCHOOLS
Local Principals, Directors, Teachers and Other Staff

*Persons directly related to State Administration under Adult Education Act

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

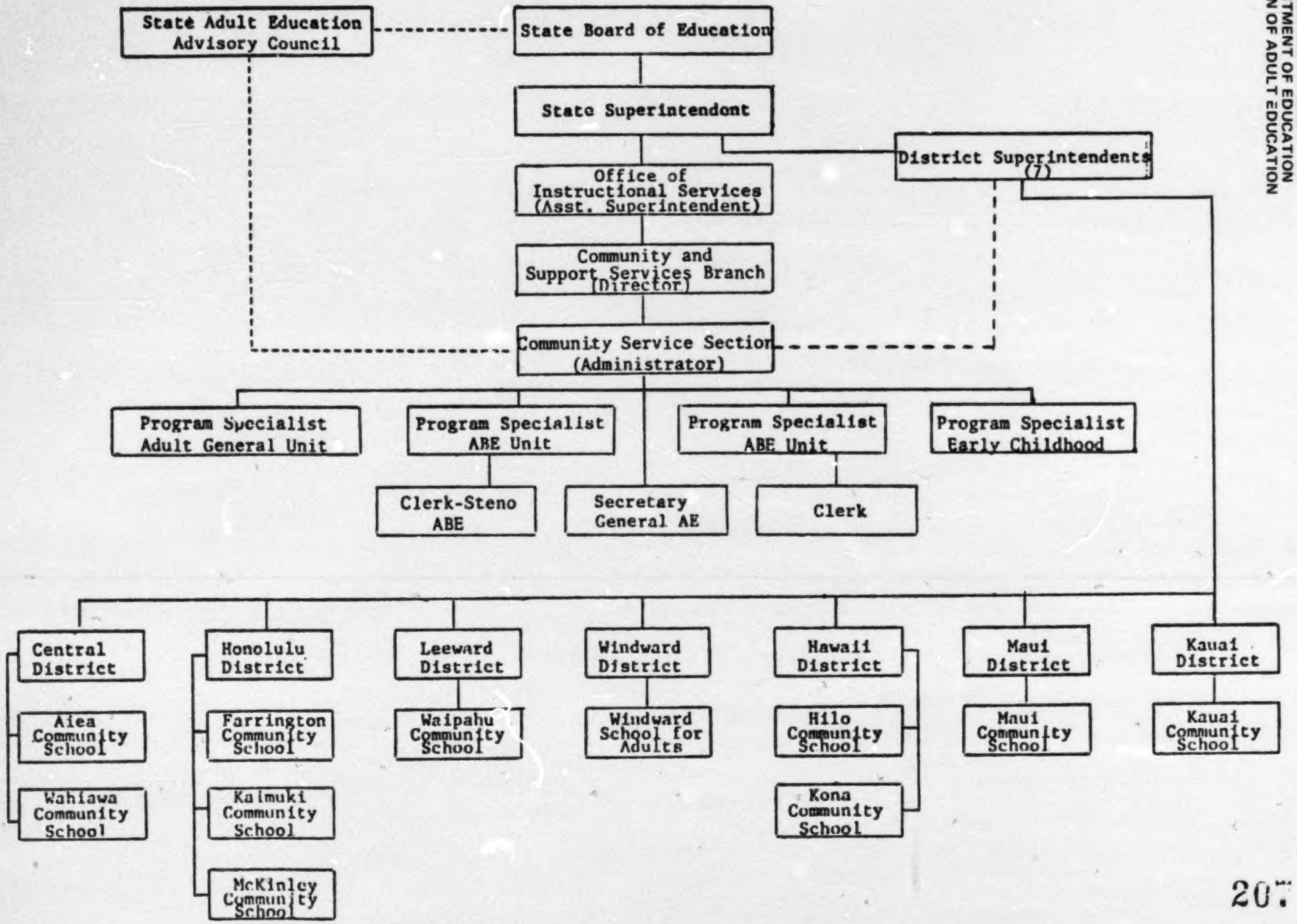

Commissioner of Education
Office of Educational Facilities Construction
Cabinet Affairs
Public Information
Deputy Commissioner Administration
Deputy Commissioner Educational Management
Deputy Commissioner Special Programs
Internal Auditing Services
Central Support Services
Knott Data Center
Personnel
Comptroller
Legal Services
Office of Environmental Education
Assoc. Deputy Commissioner Educational Management
Teacher Licensing and Private School Registration
Instructional TV and Educational Materials
Public Broadcasting
Professional Practices Council
Student Financial Aid
Licensing Private Colleges and Institutions
Licensing Private Vo-Tec Business Schools
Bureau of Blind Services
Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Division of Vocational Education
Division of Public Schools
Division of Community Colleges
Division of Universities (Chancellor)
School for the Deaf and Blind (President)
Bureau of Voc. Planning & Programs
Bureau of Voc. Programs & Staff Development
Bureau of Voc. Research, Dissemination & Evaluation
Bureau of Planning
Bureau of Curriculum & Personnel Development
Bureau of Education for Exceptional Students
Bureau of Program Support Services
Bureau of Finance & Management Services
Bureau of Program & Support Services
Bureau of Financial & Business Services
Bureau of Research & Information System Services
Vice Chancellor Educational Programs
Vice Chancellor Planning & Budgeting
Vice Chancellor Administration & Support
Vice President for Business
Department for the Deaf
Department for the Blind
Adult Education and Community Schools

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

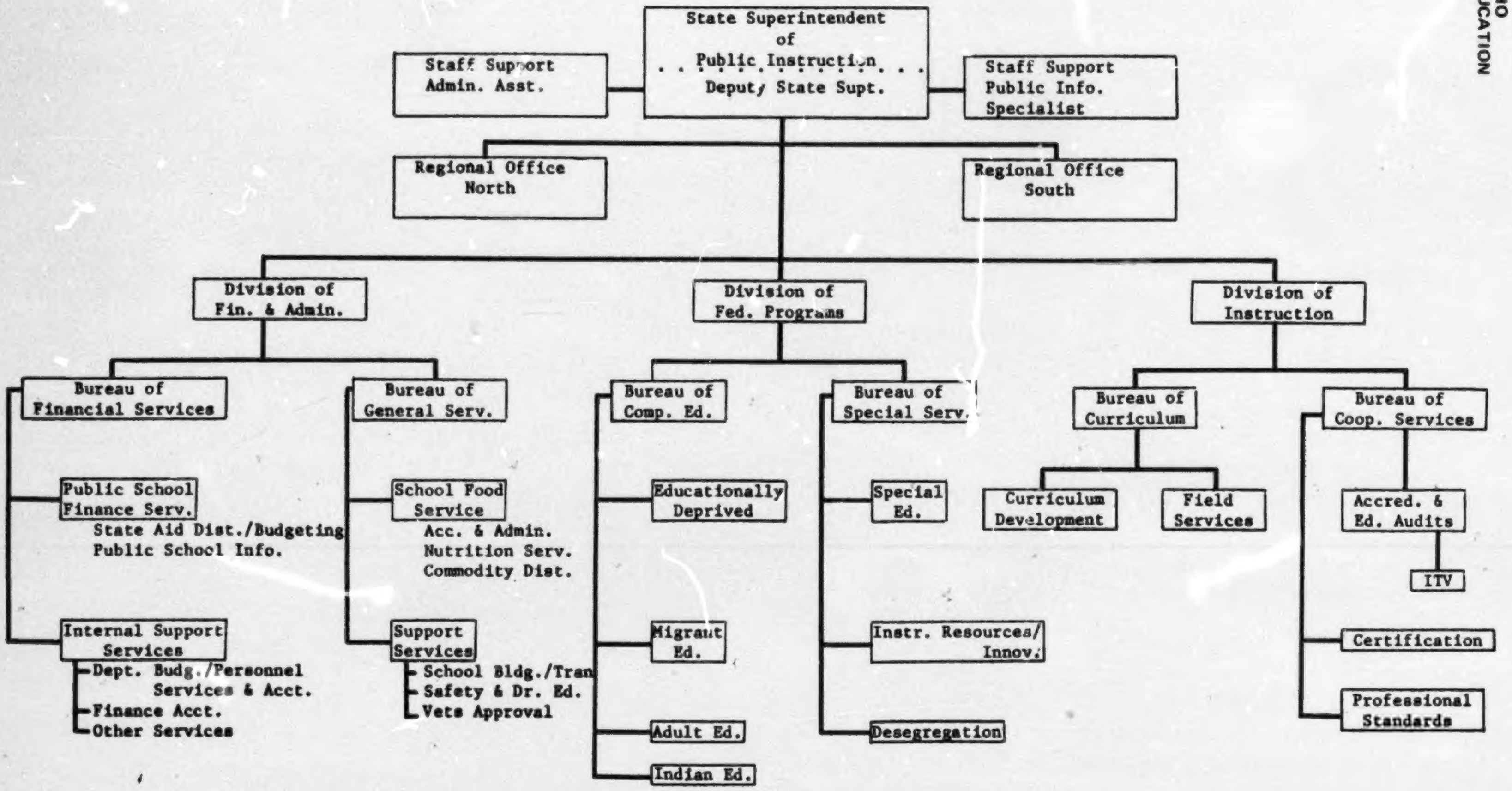

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent
Budget
Personnel
Special Staff
State Schools
Administrative Services
Instructional Services
Adult & Vocational Services
Fiscal Division
Local Systems Support Division
General Support Division
Planning Evaluation Division
Curriculm and Pupil Personnel Division
Educational Media Division
Title I ESEA
Program and Staff Development Division
Early Childhood and Special Education Division
Elementary and Secondary Vocational Education
*Adult and Post-Secondary Vocational Education
Public Libraries

NOTE: *Adult General Education.

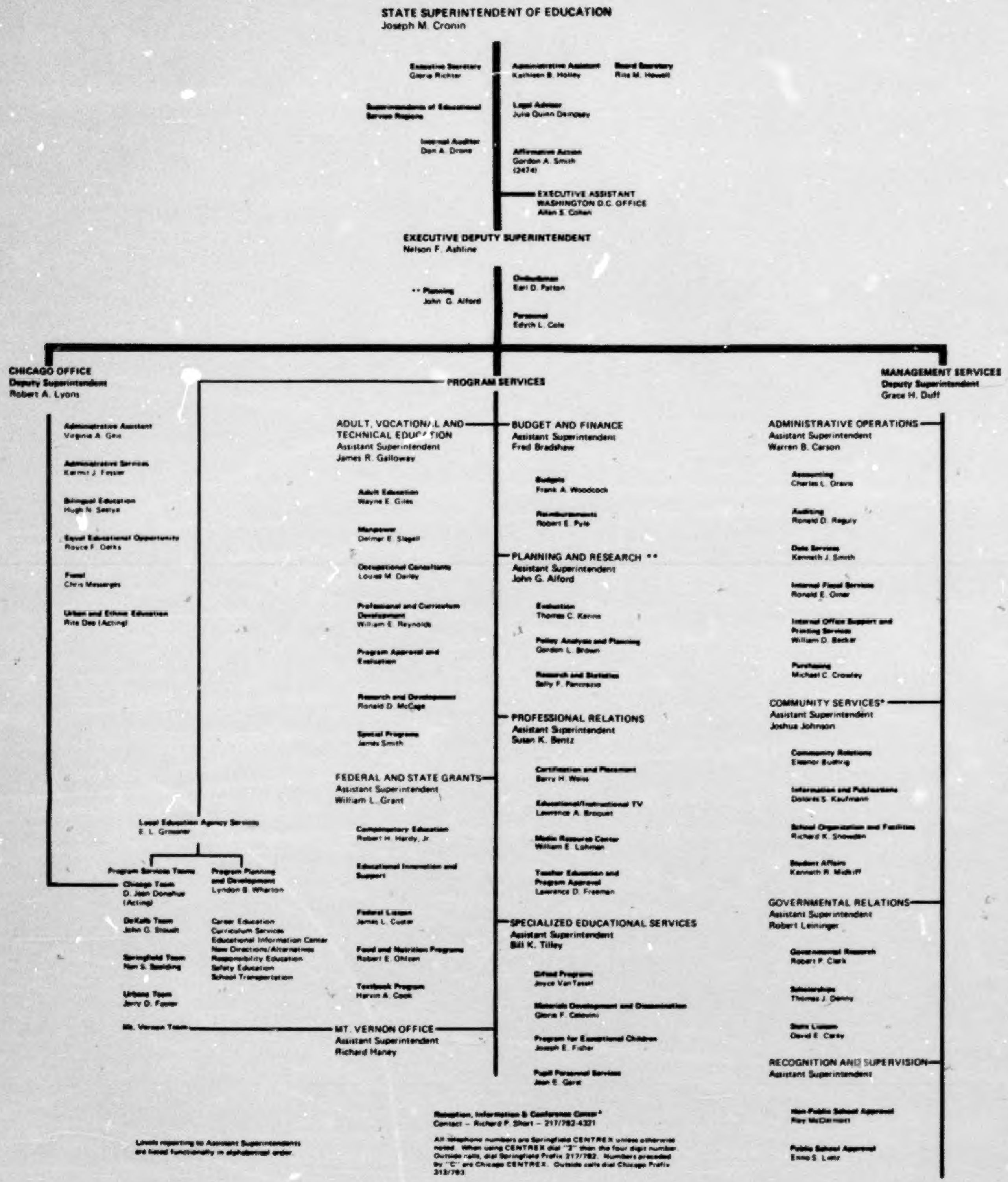
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION


State Adult Education Advisory Council
State Board of Education
State Superintendent
District Superintendents (7)
Office of Instructional Services (Asst. Superintendent)
Community and Support Services Branch (Director)
Community Service Section (Administrator)
Program Specialist Adult General Unit
Program Specialist ABE Unit
Program Specialist ABE Unit
Program Specialist Early Childhood
Clerk-Steno ABE
Secretary General AE
Clerk
Central District
Aiea Community School
Wahiawa Community School
Honolulu District
Farrington Community School
Kaimuki Community School
McKinley Community School
Leeward District
Waipahu Community School
Windward District
Windward School for Adults
Hawaii District
Hilo Community School
Kona Community School
Maui District
Maui Community School
Kauai District
Kauai Community School

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JULY 1, 1977


State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy State Supt.
Staff Support Admin. Asst.
Staff Support Public Info. Specialist
Regional Office North
Regional Office South
Division of Fin. & Admin.
Division of Fed. Programs
Division of Instruction
Bureau of Financial Services
Public School Finance Serv.
State Aid Dist./Budgeting
Public School Info.
Internal Support Services
Dept. Budg./Personnel Services & Acct.
Finance Acct.
Other Services
Bureau of General Serv.
School Food Service
Acc. & Admin.
Nutrition Serv.
Commodity Dist.
Support Services
School Bldg./Tran
Safety & Dr. Ed.
Vets Approval
Bureau of Comp. Ed.
Educationally Deprived
Migrant Ed.
Adult Ed.
Indian Ed.
Bureau of Special Serv.
Special Ed.
Instr. Resources/ Innov.
Desegregation
Bureau of Curriculum
Curriculum Development
Field Services
Bureau of Coop. Services
Accred. & Ed. Audits
ITV
Certification
Professional Standards

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OCTOBER, 1976

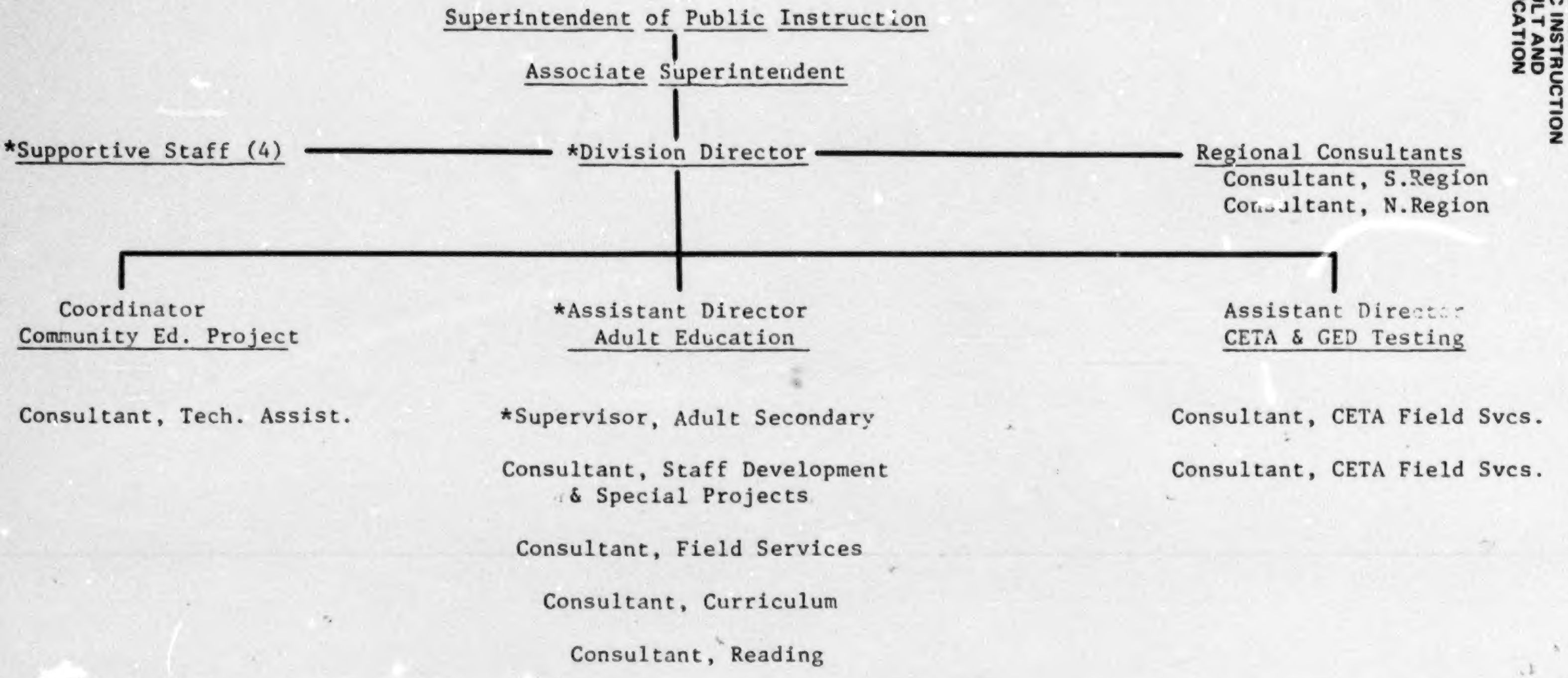

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
Joseph M. Cronin
Executive Secretary
Gloria Richter
Administrative Assistant
Kathleen B. Holley
Board Secretary
Rita M. Howell
Superintendents of Educational Service Regions
Legal Advisor
Julia Quinn Dempsey
Internal Auditor
Don A. Drone
Affirmative Action
Gordon A. Smith
(2474)
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
WASHINGTON D.C. OFFICE
Allan S. Cohen
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
Nelson F. Ashline
** Planning
John G. Alford
Ombudsman
Earl D. Patton
Personnel
Edyth L. Cole
CHICAGO OFFICE
Deputy Superintendent
Robert A. Lyons
Administrative Assistant
Virginia A. Geis
Administrative Services
Kermit J. Fessler
Bilingual Education
Hugh N. Seelye
Equal Educational Opportunity
Royce F. Derks
Fiscal
Chris Messenges
Urban and Ethnic Education
Rita Deo (Acting)
PROGRAM SERVICES
ADULT, VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Assistant Superintendent
James R. Galloway
Adult Education
Wayne E. Giles
Manpower
Delmar E. Slagell
Occupational Consultants
Louise M. Dailey
Professional and Curriculum Development
William E. Reynolds
Program Approval and Evaluation
Research and Development
Ronald D. McCage
Special Programs
James Smith
FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS
Assistant Superintendent
William L. Grant
Compensatory Education
Robert H. Hardy, Jr.
Educational Innovation and Support
Federal Liaison
James L. Custer
Food and Nutrition Programs
Robert E. Ohlsen
Textbook Program
Harvin A. Cook
MT. VERNON OFFICE
Assistant Superintendent
Richard Haney
Local Education Agency Services
E. L. Grosser
Program Services Teams
Chicago Team
D. Jean Donahue
(Acting)
DeKalb Team
John G. Stoudt
Springfield Team
Nan S. Spalding
Urbana Team
Jerry D. Foster
Mt. Vernon Team
Program Planning and Development
Lyndon B. Wharton
Career Education
Curriculum Services
Educational Information Center
New Directions/Alternatives
Responsibility Education
Safety Education
School Transportation
BUDGET AND FINANCE
Assistant Superintendent
Fred Bradshaw
Budgets
Frank A. Woodcock
Reimbursements
Robert E. Pyle
PLANNING AND RESEARCH **
Assistant Superintendent
John G. Alford
Evaluation
Thomas C. Kerins
Policy Analysis and Planning
Gordon L. Brown
Research and Statistics
Sally F. Pancrazio
PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS
Asistant Superintendent
Susan K. Bentz
Certification and Placement
Barry H. Weiss
Educational/Instructional TV
Lawrence A. Broquet
Media Resource Center
William E. Lohman
Teacher Education and Program Approval
Lawrence D. Freeman
SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
Asistant Superintendent
Bill K. Tilley
Gifted Programs
Joyce VanTassel
Materials Development and Dissemination
Gloria F. Calovini
Program for Exceptional Children
Joseph E. Fisher
Pupil Personnel Services
Jean E. Garst
MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Deputy Superintendent
Grace H. Duff
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS
Assistant Superintendent
Warren B. Carson
Accounting
Charles L. Dravis
Auditing
Ronald D. Reguly
Data Services
Kenneth J. Smith
Internal Fiscal Services
Ronald E. Omer
Internal Office Support and Printing Services
William D. Becker
Purchasing
Michael C. Crowley
COMMUNITY SERVICES*
Assistant Superintendent
Joshua Johnson
Community Relations
Eleanor Buehrig
Information and Publications
Dolores S. Kaufmann
School Organization and Facilities
Richard K. Snowden
Student Affairs
Kenneth R. Midkiff
GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Assistant Superintendent
Robert Leininger
Governmental Research
Robert P. Clark
Scholarships
Thomas J. Denny
State Liaison
David E. Carey
RECOGNITION AND SUPERVISION
Assistant Superintendent
Non-Public School Approval
Roy McDermott
Public School Approval
Enno S. Lietz

Reception, Information & Conference Center*
Contact – Richard P. Short – 217/782-4321

All telephone numbers are Springfield CENTREX unless otherwise noted. When using CENTREX dial "2" then the four digit number. Outside calls, dial Springfield Prefix 217/782. Numbers preceded by "C" are Chicago CENTREX. Outside calls dial Chicago Prefix 312/793.

Levels reporting to Assistant Superintendents are listed functionally in alphabetical order.

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION


Superintendent of Public Instruction

Associate Superintendent

*Supportive Staff (4)

*Division Director

Regional Consultants
Consultant, S.Region
Consultant, N.Region

Coordinator
Community Ed. Project

Consultant, Tech. Assist.

*Assistant Director
Adult Education

*Supervisor, Adult Secondary

Consultant, Staff Development & Special Projects

Consultant, Field Services

Consultant, Curriculum

Consultant, Reading

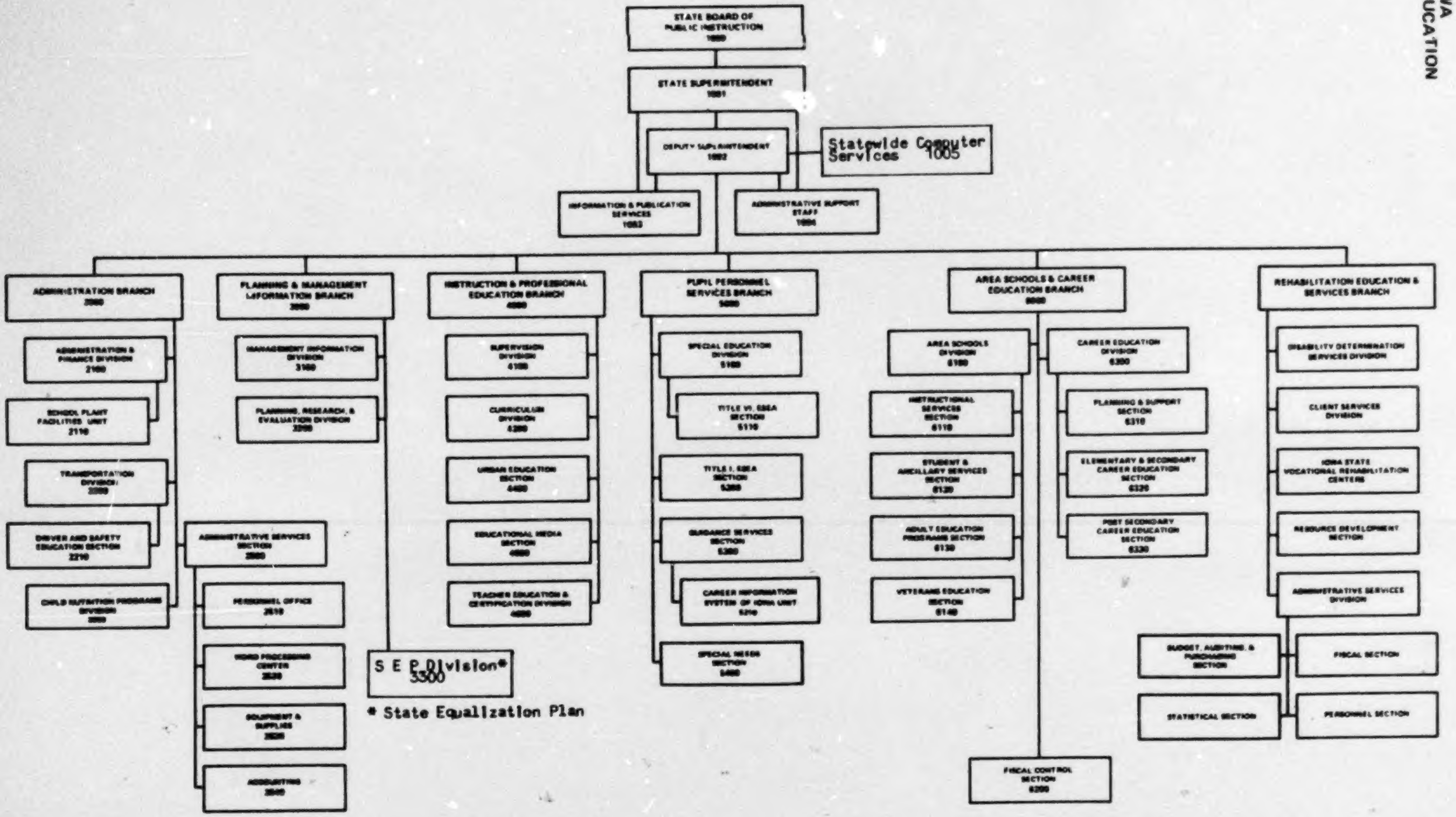
Assistant Director
CETA & GED Testing

Consultant, CETA Field Svcs.

Consultant, CETA Field Svcs.

*Persons Responsible for Administration of State Plan (3 professional staff, 1 supportive staff)

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION 1000
STATE SUPERINTENDENT 1001
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT 1002
Statewide Computer Services 1005
INFORMATION & PUBLICATION SERVICES 1003
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF 1004
ADMINISTRATION BRANCH 2000
ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE DIVISION 2100
SCHOOL PLANT FACILITIES UNIT 2110
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION 2200
DRIVER AND SAFETY EDUCATION SECTION 2210
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS DIVISION 2300
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SECTION 2500
PERSONNEL OFFICE 2510
WORD PROCESSING CENTER 2520
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES 2530
ACCOUNTING 2540
PLANNING & MANAGEMENT INFORMATION BRANCH 3000
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION DIVISION 3100
PLANNING, RESEARCH, & EVALUATION DIVISION 3200
S E P Division* 3300
INSTRUCTION & PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION BRANCH 4000
SUPERVISION DIVISION 4100
CURRICULUM DIVISION 4200
URBAN EDUCATION SECTION 4400
EDUCATIONAL MEDIA SECTION 4600
TEACHER EDUCATION & CERTIFICATION DIVISION 4800
PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES BRANCH 5000
SPECIAL EDUCATION DIVISION 5100
TITLE VI, ESEA SECTION 5110
TITLE I, ESEA SECTION 5200
GUIDANCE SERVICES SECTION 5300
CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM OF IOWA UNIT 5310
SPECIAL NEEDS SECTION 5400
AREA SCHOOLS & CAREER EDUCATION BRANCH 6000
AREA SCHOOLS DIVISION 6100
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES SECTION 6110
STUDENT & ANCILLARY SERVICES SECTION 6120
ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS SECTION 6130
VETERANS EDUCATION SECTION 6140
CAREER EDUCATION DIVISION 6300
PLANNING & SUPPORT SECTION 6310
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY CAREER EDUCATION SECTION 6320
POST SECONDARY CAREER EDUCATION SECTION 6330
FISCAL CONTROL SECTION 6200
REHABILITATION EDUCATION & SERVICES BRANCH
DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICES DIVISION
CLIENT SERVICES DIVISION
IOWA STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTERS
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTION
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
BUDGET, AUDITING, & PURCHASING SECTION
FISCAL SECTION
STATISTICAL SECTION
PERSONNEL SECTION

* State Equalization Plan

STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DECEMBER 21, 1976

KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - Dr. Merle R. Bolton, Commissioner

---

Division of Agency Services: Dr. Percy Sillin, Assistant Commissioner

Vocational Advisory Council

Lawrence Foth, Director

School Food Services

Rita Hamman, Director

Earline Foster, Specialist
Ione George, Specialist
Janet Hinther, Specialist
Jodi Mackey, Specialist
Elizabeth Mettling, Specialist
Katharine Moore, Specialist

Information Services

Robert L. Gast, Director

Word Processing Center
Barbara Larson, Supervisor

DATA Processing
Marc Nelson, Supervisor

Mike Gorman, Programmer II
Madelyn Litz, Programmer I
Barbara Sester, Programmer I
Leon Shelinbarger, Programmer II

Publication & Graphic Arts Unit
Paul Pickerill, Supervisor

Personnel

Lanny Gaston, Director

Prog. Analysis & Evaluation

Dr. Ann Harrison, Director

Legal Services

Dr. David Kester, Director

Henry Elliott, Specialist

Division of Education Services: L. C. Crouch, Assistant Commissioner

Educational Assistance

Eileen Heinen, Director
Charles Nicholson, Coordinator

Mona Alexander, Specialist
Dr. Ramona Anshutz, Specialist
Dr. George Bridges, Specialist
Melvin Bruntzel, Specialist
Lois Caffyn, Specialist
Gerald Christensen, Specialist
Clifford Curl, Specialist
Phyllis Ellis, Specialist
Willard Foster, Specialist
Carl Haney, Specialist
Tom Henley, Specialist
Richard Leighty, Specialist
George Neaderhiser, Specialist
Carol Oberle, Specialist
Leslie Olsen, Specialist
Wesley Pelsue, Specialist
Richard Russell, Specialist
Clayton Stultz, Specialist

Vocational Educ. Admin.

Dean Prochaska, Director

Harold Anglin, Specialist
Dr. Dan Marrs, Specialist
Carol Rhea, Specialist
Don Strait, Specialist

Postsecondary Admin.

Dr. Welcome Rumbaugh, Director

W. W. Lee, Specialist
Mary Martin, Specialist
Sam Nevland, Specialist

Educational Improve. & Develop.

Phil Thomas, Director

Nancy Flott, Specialist
Wilbur Rawson, Specialist
Dr. Marguerite Thorsell, Specialist

State & Fed. Prog. Admin.

Warren Bell, Director
Kenneth Gentry, Coordinator

Dr. Jayanne Angell, Specialist

Prog. Approval & Compliance

John Vigneron, Director
Dr. Earl Dungan, Coordinator

Margaret Armstrong, Specialist
Glen Atherly, Specialist
Ralph Beacham, Specialist
Daisy Daniels, Specialist
Kenneth Ekdahl, Specialist
Doyle Ekey, Specialist
Richard Findley, Specialist
Leo Griffing, Specialist
Carl Hempstead, Specialist
Ed Henry, Specialist
Harold Hodges, Specialist
Dr. John Hunter, Specialist
Gladys Iske, Specialist
Carol Look, Specialist
Tom Moore, Specialist
Dr. Gene Percy, Specialist
Mabel Severtson, Specialist
Damon Slyter, Specialist

Special Education Admin.

James Marshall, Director
Betty Weithers, Coordinator

Paulette Barnes, Specialist
Gerald Carder, Specialist
Phyllis Kelly, Specialist

Division of Financial Services: Dale Dennis, Assistant Commissioner

LEA Finance

Vern Stephens, Director

Donalda Clink, Research Analyst I
Ron Wiegert, Auditor II

Forms Control

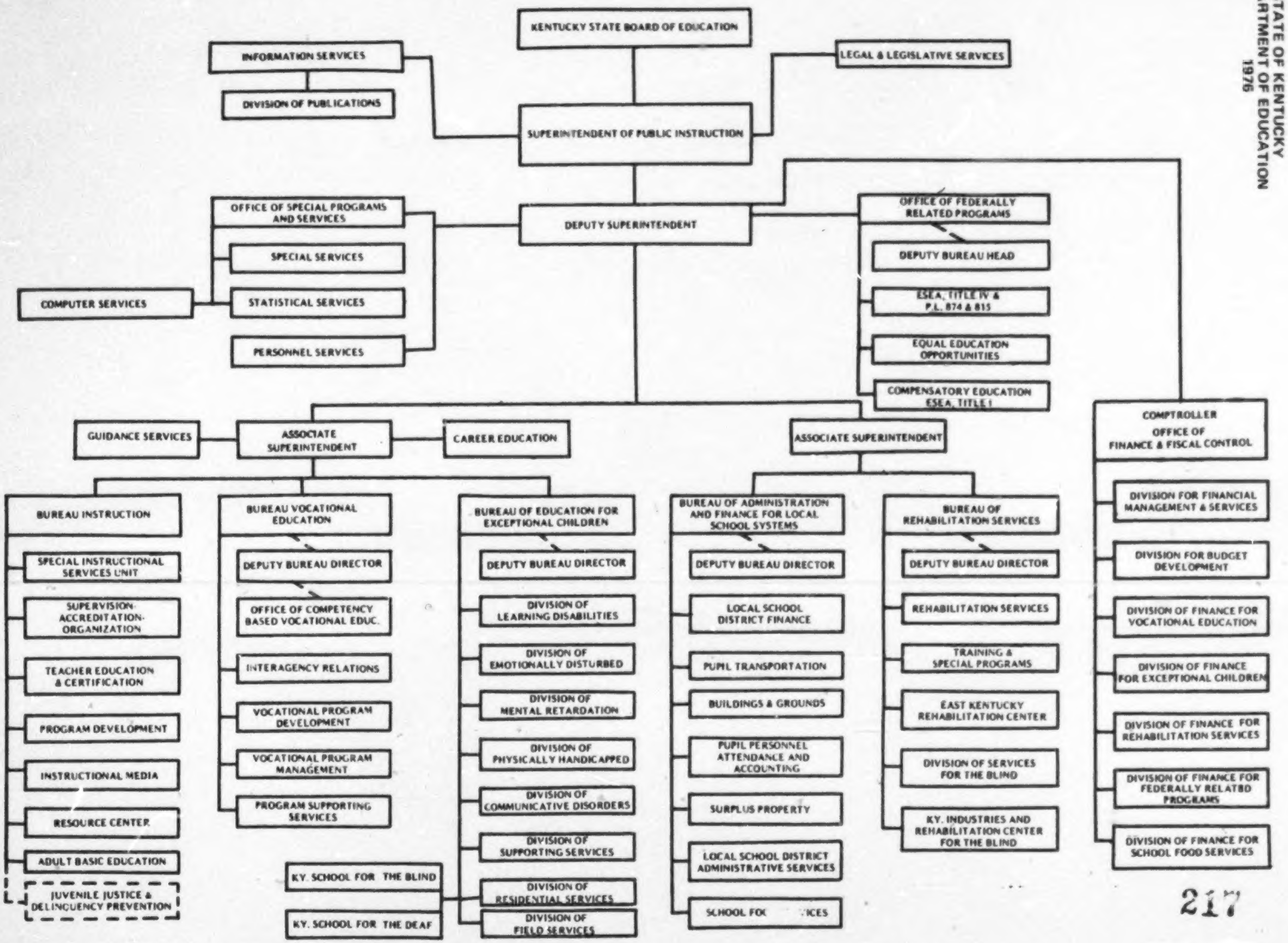
Bill Fowler, Director

Agency Budgeting & Prog. Acctg.

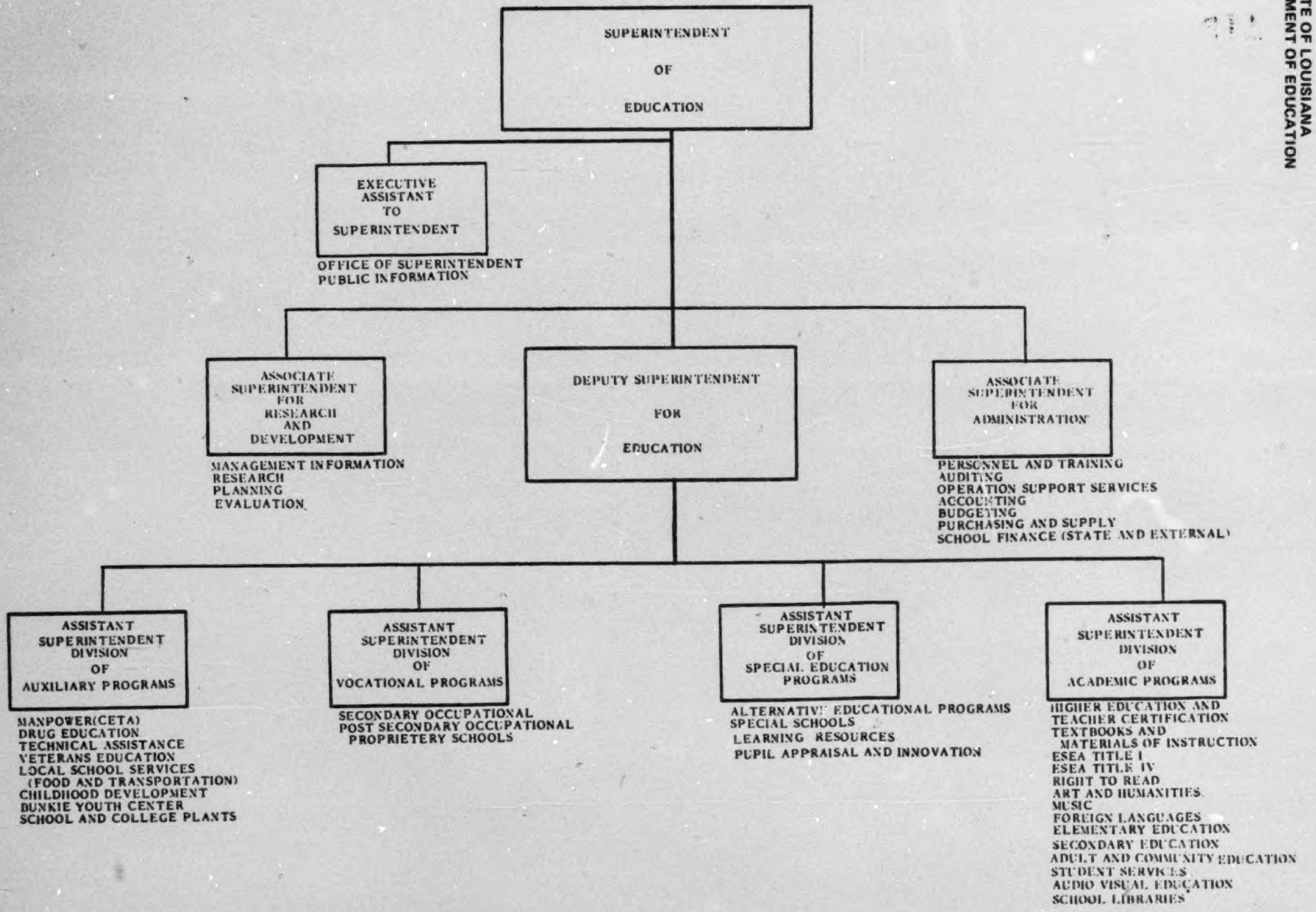
Charles Linn, Director

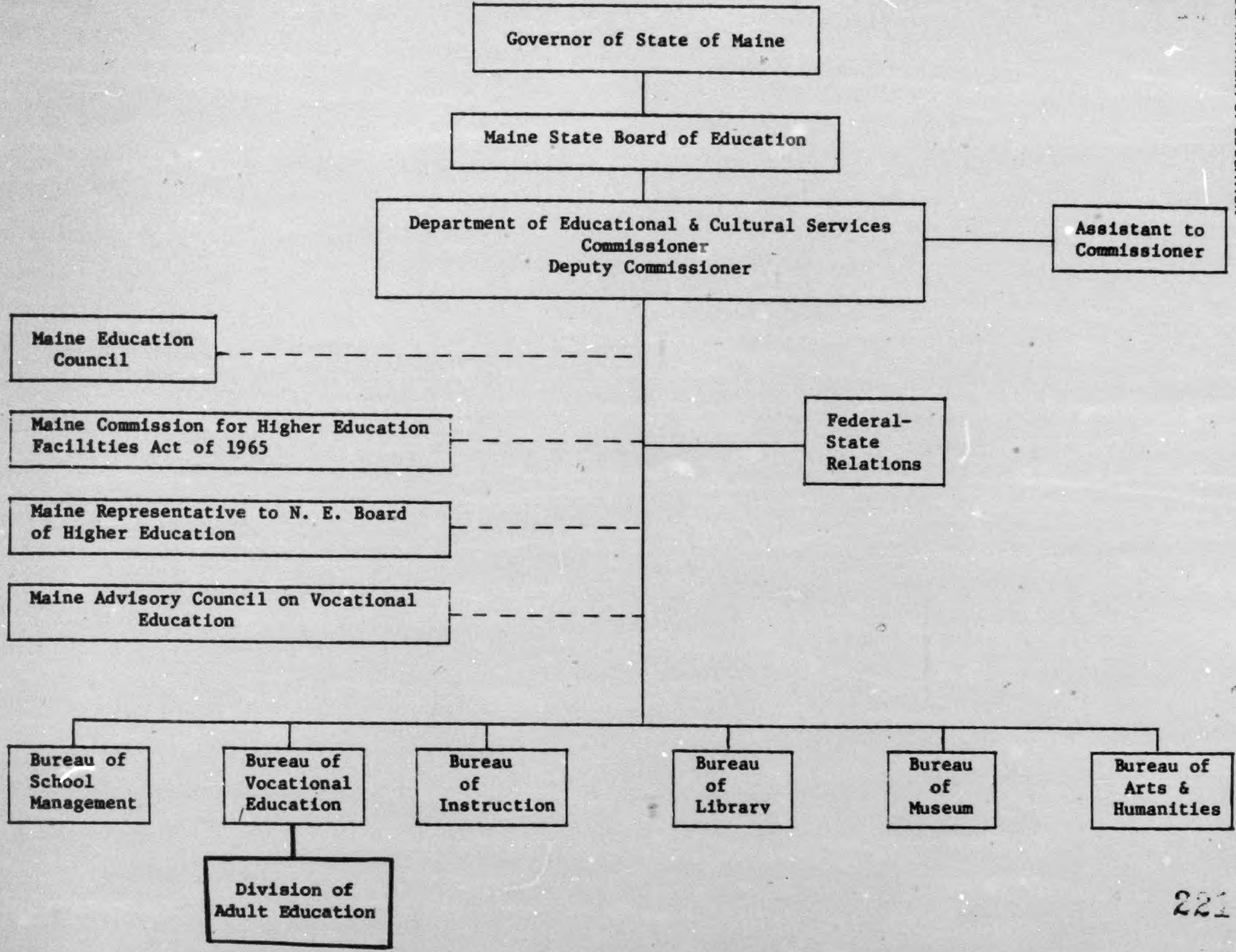
Marvin Flaming, Accountant I
Elaine Hillis, Accountant I
John Kelly, Accountant III

STATE OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
1976

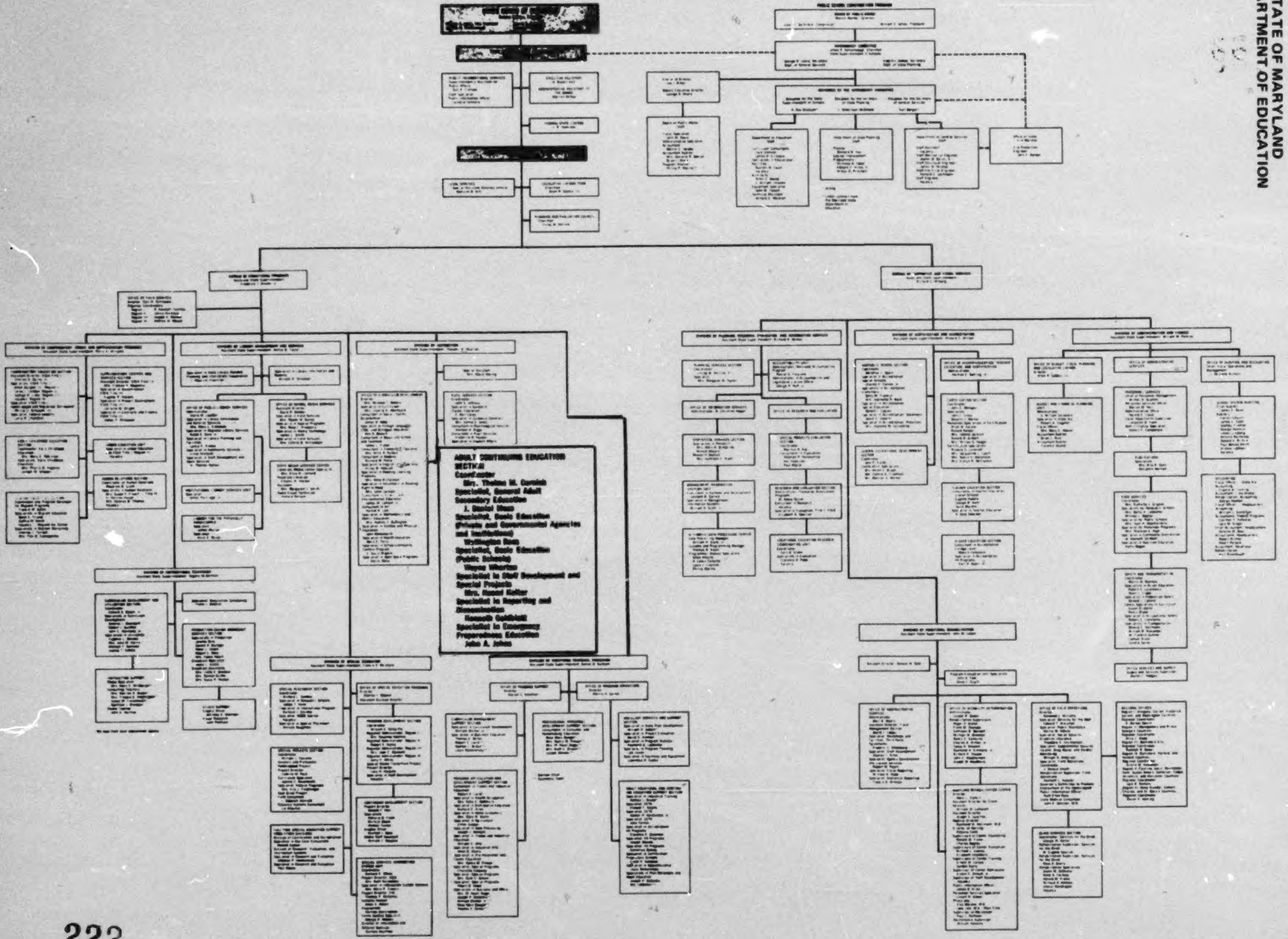

KENTUCKY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
INFORMATION SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
LEGAL & LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
SPECIAL SERVICES
COMPUTER SERVICES
STATISTICAL SERVICES
PERSONNEL SERVICES
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE OF FEDERALLY RELATED PROGRAMS
DEPUTY BUREAU HEAD
ESEA, TITLE IV & P.L. 874 & 815
EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION ESEA, TITLE I
GUIDANCE SERVICES
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT
CAREER EDUCATION
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT
COMPTROLLER
OFFICE OF FINANCE & FISCAL CONTROL
BUREAU INSTRUCTION
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES UNIT
SUPERVISION-ACCREDITATION-ORGANIZATION
TEACHER EDUCATION & CERTIFICATION
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA
RESOURCE CENTER
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION
JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
BUREAU VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DEPUTY BUREAU DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF COMPETENCY BASED VOCATIONAL EDUC.
INTERAGENCY RELATIONS
VOCATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
VOCATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM SUPPORTING SERVICES
KY. SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
KY. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
DEPUTY BUREAU DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF LEARNING DISABILITIES
DIVISION OF EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED
DIVISION OF MENTAL RETARDATION
DIVISION OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS
DIVISION OF SUPPORTING SERVICES
DIVISION OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICES
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE FOR LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS
DEPUTY BUREAU DIRECTOR
LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCE
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION
BUILDINGS & GROUNDS
PUPIL PERSONNEL ATTENDANCE AND ACCOUNTING
SURPLUS PROPERTY
LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
SCHOOL FO[illegible]ICES
BUREAU OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
DEPUTY BUREAU DIRECTOR
REHABILITATION SERVICES
TRAINING & SPECIAL PROGRAMS
EAST KENTUCKY REHABILITATION CENTER
DIVISION OF SERVICES FOR THE BLIND
KY. INDUSTRIES AND REHABILITATION CENTER FOR THE BLIND
DIVISION FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & SERVICES
DIVISION FOR BUDGET DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF FINANCE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF FINANCE FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
DIVISION OF FINANCE FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES
DIVISION OF FINANCE FOR FEDERALLY RELATED PROGRAMS
DIVISION OF FINANCE FOR SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

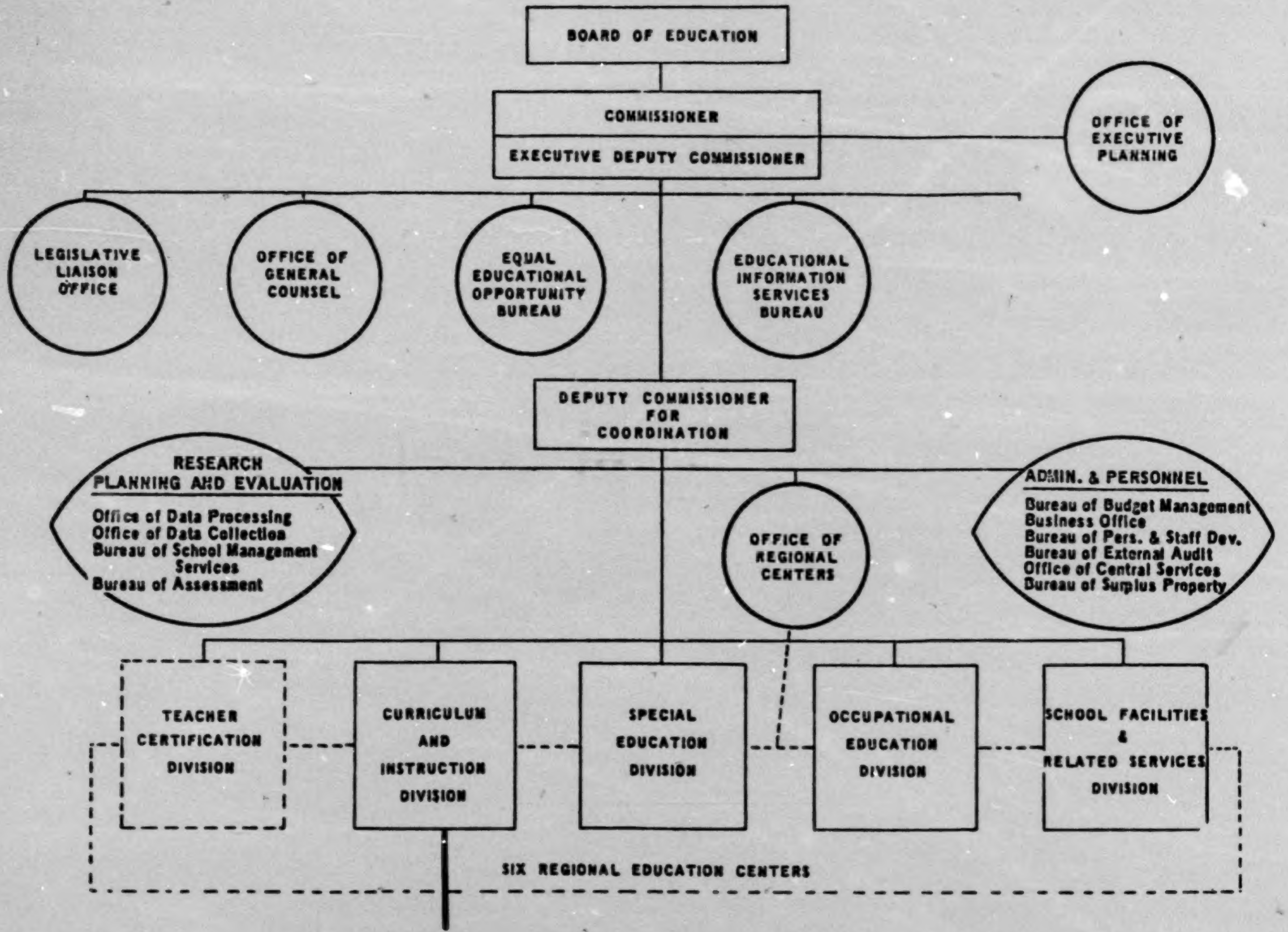

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
PUBLIC INFORMATION
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
RESEARCH
PLANNING
EVALUATION
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR EDUCATION
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION
PERSONNEL AND TRAINING
AUDITING
OPERATION SUPPORT SERVICES
ACCOUNTING
BUDGETING
PURCHASING AND SUPPLY
SCHOOL FINANCE (STATE AND EXTERNAL)
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF AUXILIARY PROGRAMS
MANPOWER(CETA)
DRUG EDUCATION
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
VETERANS EDUCATION
LOCAL SCHOOL SERVICES
(FOOD AND TRANSPORTATION)
CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
BUNKIE YOUTH CENTER
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE PLANTS
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
SECONDARY OCCUPATIONAL
POST SECONDARY OCCUPATIONAL
PROPRIETERY SCHOOLS
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
SPECIAL SCHOOLS
LEARNING RESOURCES
PUPIL APPRAISAL AND INNOVATION
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
HIGHER EDUCATION AND TEACHER CERTIFICATION
TEXTBOOKS AND MATERIALS OF INSTRUCTION
ESEA TITLE I
ESEA TITLE IV
RIGHT TO READ
ART AND HUMANITIES
MUSIC
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
SECONDARY EDUCATION
ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION
STUDENT SERVICES
AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION
SCHOOL LIBRARIES


Governor of State of Maine
Maine State Board of Education
Department of Educational & Cultural Services
Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
Assistant to Commissioner
Maine Education Council
Maine Commission for Higher Education Facilities Act of 1965
Federal-State Relations
Maine Representative to N. E. Board of Higher Education
Maine Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Bureau of School Management
Bureau of Vocational Education
Bureau of Instruction
Bureau of Library
Bureau of Museum
Bureau of Arts & Humanities
Division of Adult Education

STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


ADULT CONTINUING EDUCATION SECTION
Coordinator
Mrs. Thelma H. Cornish
Specialist, General Adult Secondary Education
J. Daniel Moss
Specialist, Basic Education (Private and Governmental Agencies and Institutions)
Wellington Ross
Specialist, Basic Education (Public Schools)
Wayne Wharton
Specialist in Staff Development and Special Projects
Mrs. Naomi Keller
Specialist in Reporting and Dissemination
Kenneth Goldblatt
Specialist in Emergency Preparedness Education
John A. Johns

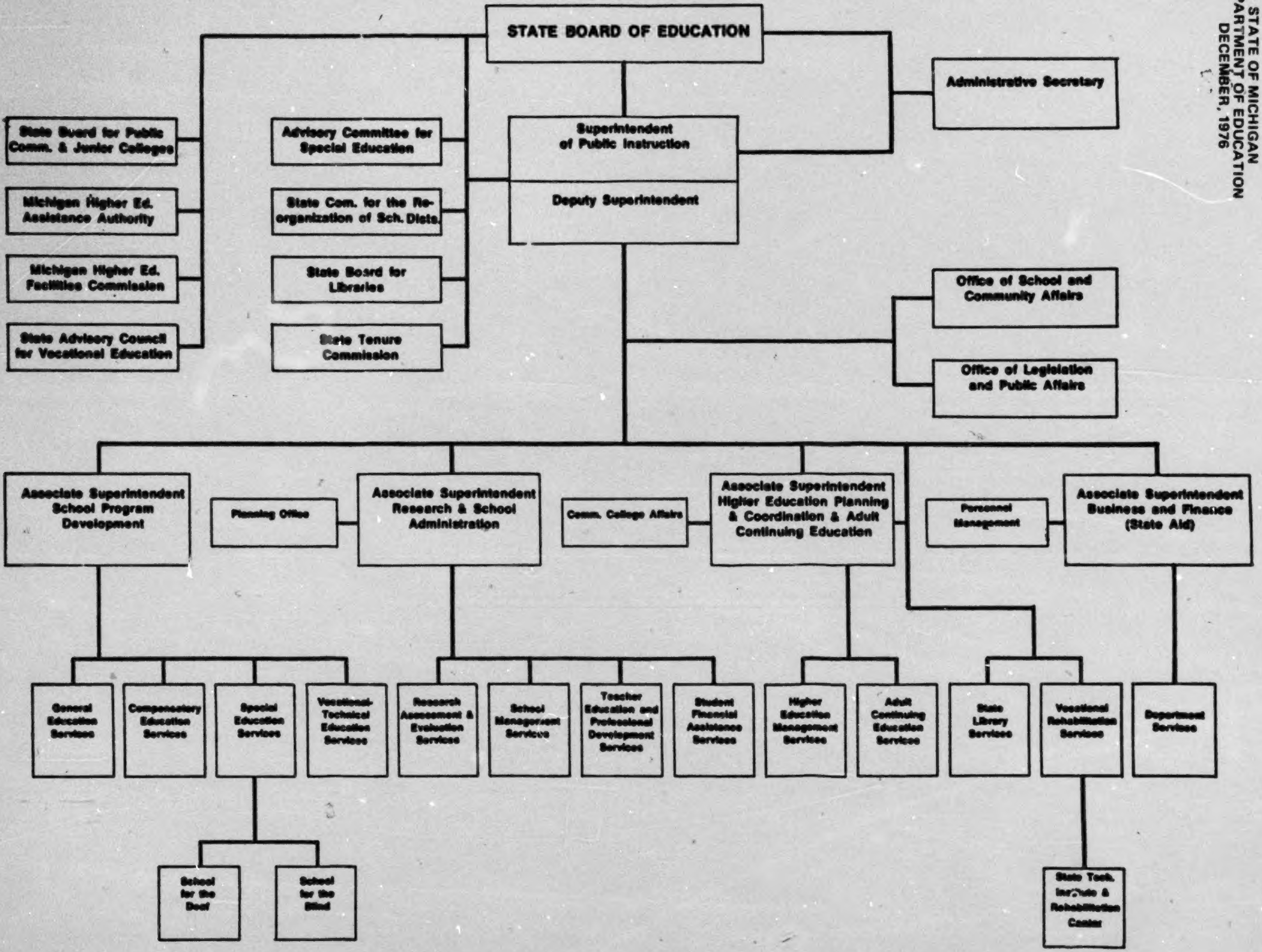
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE PLANNING
LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY BUREAU
EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICES BUREAU
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR COORDINATION
RESEARCH PLANNING AND EVALUATION
Office of Data Processing
Office of Data Collection
Bureau of School Management Services
Bureau of Assessment
OFFICE OF REGIONAL CENTERS
ADMIN. & PERSONNEL
Bureau of Budget Management
Business Office
Bureau of Pers. & Staff Dev.
Bureau of External Audit
Office of Central Services
Bureau of Surplus Property
TEACHER CERTIFICATION DIVISION
CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION DIVISION
SPECIAL EDUCATION DIVISION
OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION DIVISION
SCHOOL FACILITIES & RELATED SERVICES DIVISION
SIX REGIONAL EDUCATION CENTERS

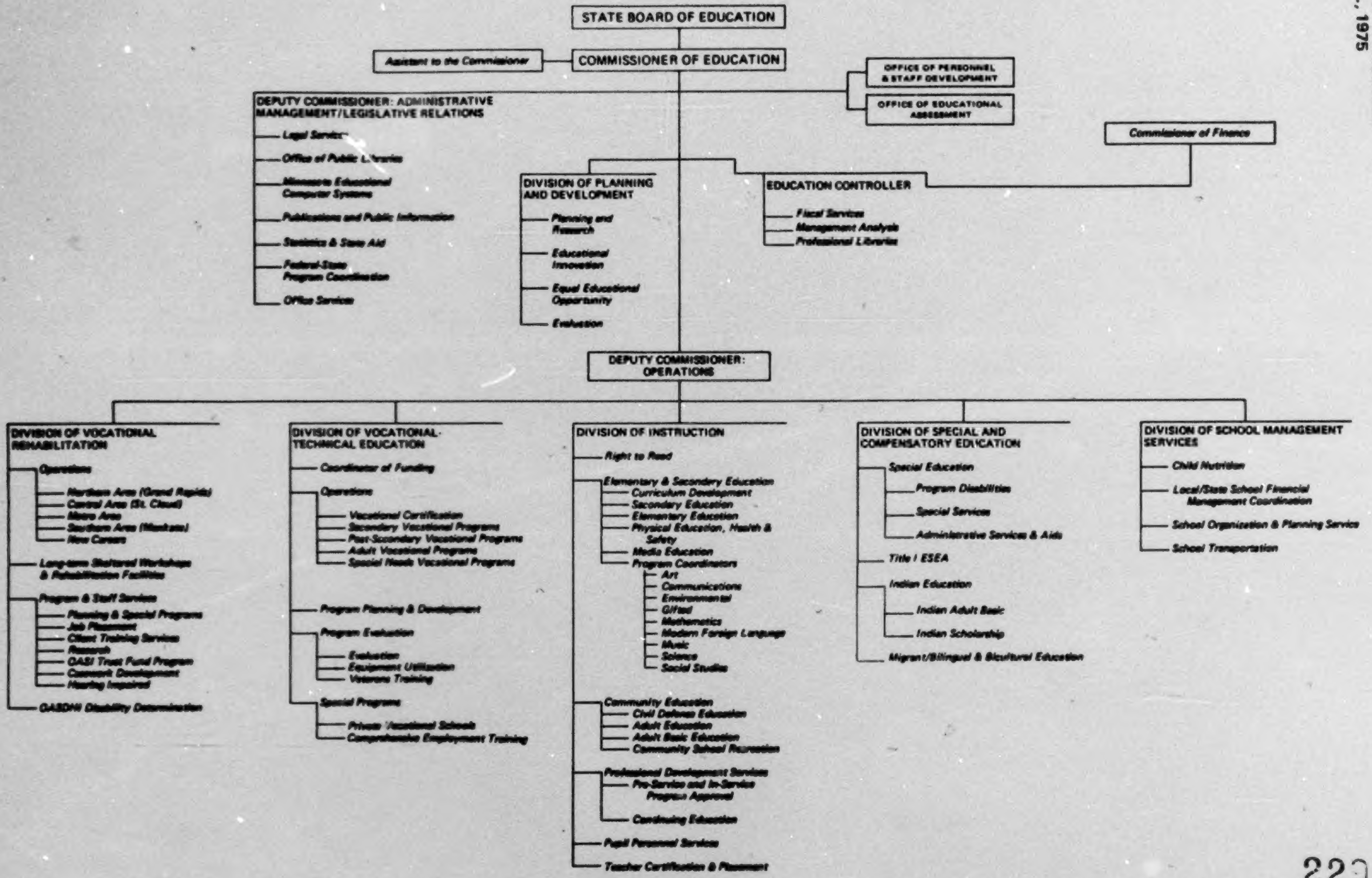
Director
Bureau of Adult Education
and Extended Services

Assistant Director

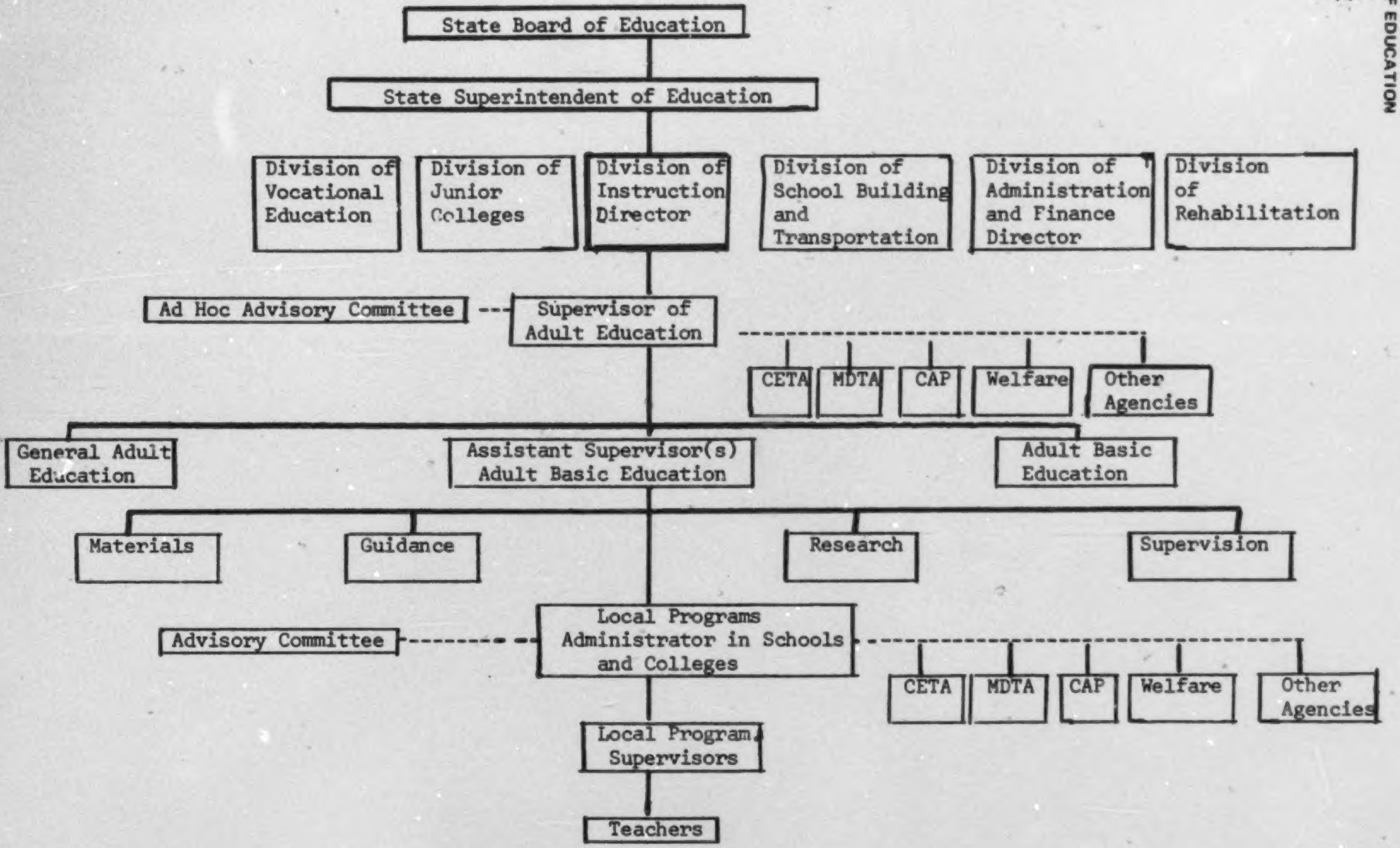
STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DECEMBER, 1976


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Administrative Secretary
State Board for Public Comm. & Junior Colleges
Michigan Higher Ed. Assistance Authority
Michigan Higher Ed. Facilities Commission
State Advisory Council for Vocational Education
Advisory Committee for Special Education
State Com. for the Reorganization of Sch. Dists.
State Board for Libraries
State Tenure Commission
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
Office of School and Community Affairs
Office of Legislation and Public Affairs
Associate Superintendent School Program Development
Planning Office
Associate Superintendent Research & School Administration
Comm. College Affairs
Associate Superintendent Higher Education Planning & Coordination & Adult Continuing Education
Personnel Management
Associate Superintendent Business and Finance (State Aid)
General Education Services
Compensatory Education Services
Special Education Services
Vocational-Technical Education Services
Research Assessment & Evaluation Services
School Management Services
Teacher Education and Professional Development Services
Student Financial Assistance Services
Higher Education Management Services
Adult Continuing Education Services
State Library Services
Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Department Services
School for the Deaf
School for the Blind
State Tech. Institute & Rehabilitation Center

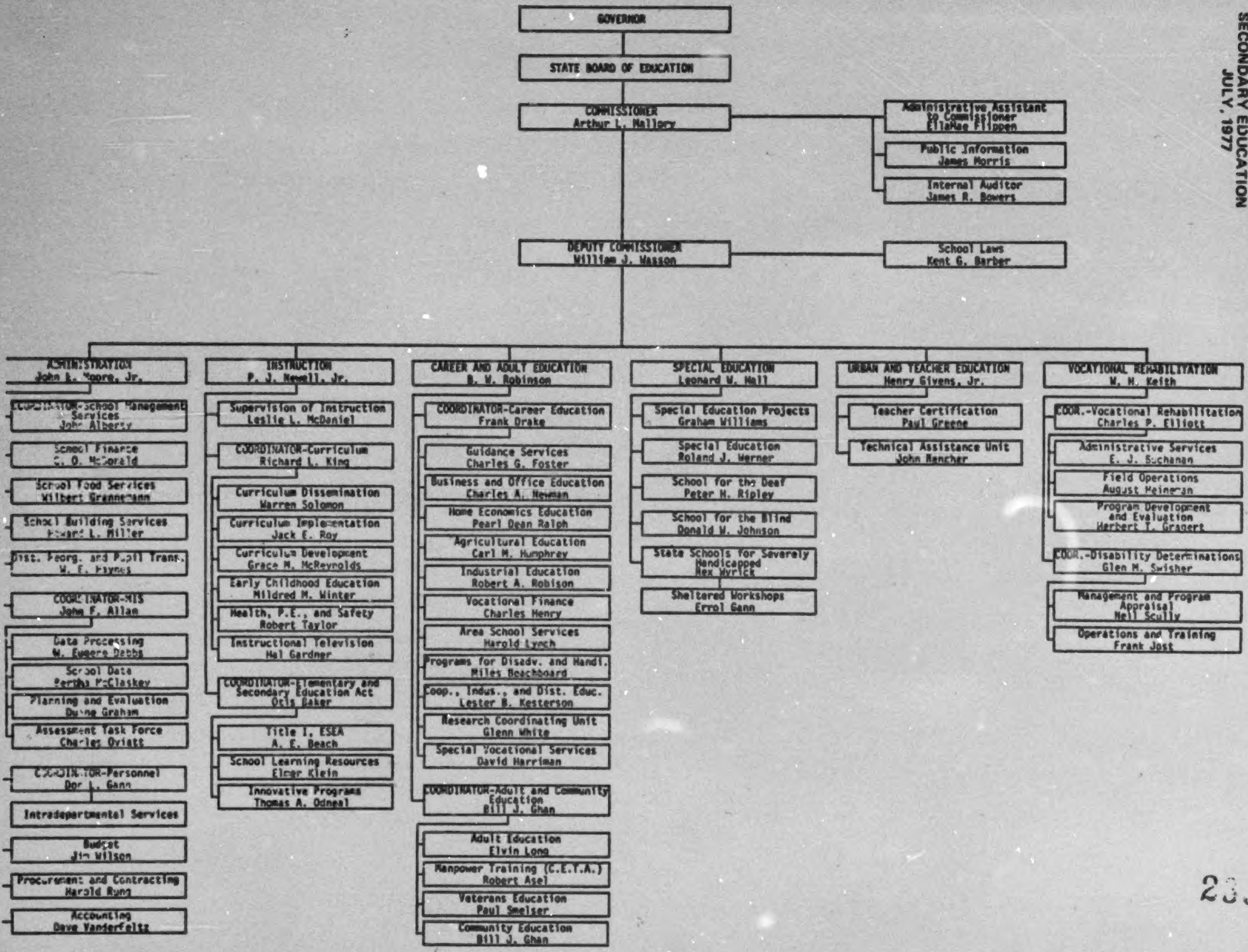
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
APRIL, 1975


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
Assistant to the Commissioner
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL & STAFF DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT
Commissioner of Finance
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT/LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS
Legal Services
Office of Public Libraries
Minnesota Educational Computer Systems
Publications and Public Information
Statistics & State Aid
Federal-State Program Coordination
Office Services
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Planning and Research
Educational Innovation
Equal Educational Opportunity
Evaluation
EDUCATION CONTROLLER
Fiscal Services
Management Analysis
Professional Libraries
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: OPERATIONS
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
Operations
Northern Area (Grand Rapids)
Central Area (St. Cloud)
Metro Area
Southern Area (Mankato)
New Careers
Long-term Sheltered Workshops & Rehabilitation Facilities
Program & Staff Services
Planning & Special Programs
Job Placement
Client Training Services
Research
OASI Trust Fund Program
Casework Development
Hearing Impaired
OASDHI Disability Determination
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Coordinator of Funding
Operations
Vocational Certification
Secondary Vocational Programs
Post-Secondary Vocational Programs
Adult Vocational Programs
Special Needs Vocational Programs
Program Planning & Development
Program Evaluation
Evaluation
Equipment Utilization
Veterans Training
Special Programs
Private Vocational Schools
Comprehensive Employment Training
DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION
Right to Read
Elementary & Secondary Education
Curriculum Development
Secondary Education
Elementary Education
Physical Education, Health & Safety
Media Education
Program Coordinators
Art
Communications
Environmental
Gifted
Mathematics
Modern Foreign Language
Music
Science
Social Studies
Community Education
Civil Defense Education
Adult Education
Adult Basic Education
Community School Recreation
Professional Development Services
Pre-Service and In-Service Program Approval
Continuing Education
Pupil Personnel Services
Teacher Certification & Placement
DIVISION OF SPECIAL AND COMPENSATORY EDUCATION
Special Education
Program Disabilities
Special Services
Administrative Services & Aids
Title I ESEA
Indian Education
Indian Adult Basic
Indian Scholarship
Migrant/Bilingual & Bicultural Education
DIVISION OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Child Nutrition
Local/State School Financial Management Coordination
School Organization & Planning Service
School Transportation

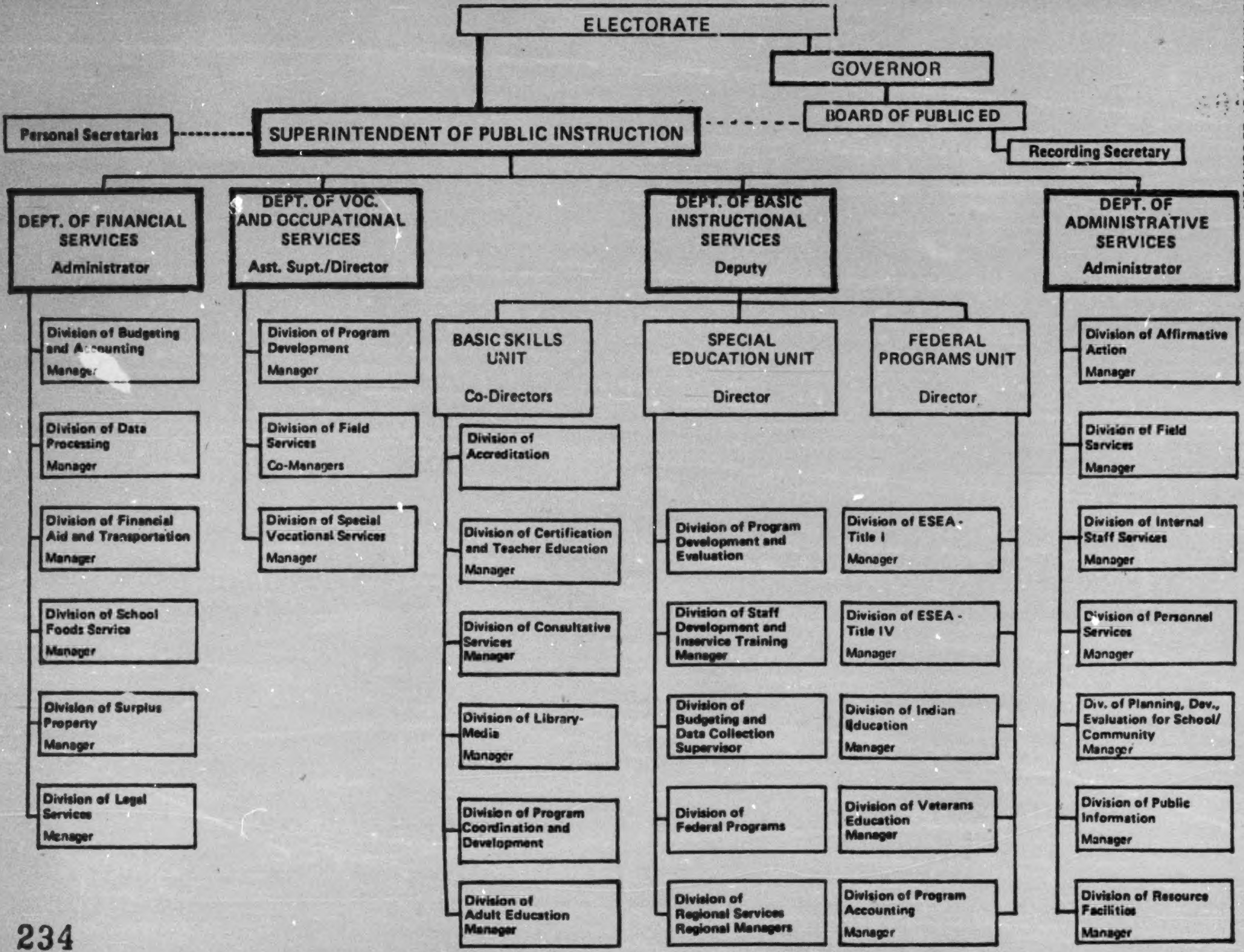
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Education
Division of Vocational Education
Division of Junior Colleges
Division of Instruction Director
Division of School Building and Transportation
Division of Administration and Finance Director
Division of Rehabilitation
Ad Hoc Advisory Committee
Supervisor of Adult Education
CETA
MDTA
CAP
Welfare
Other Agencies
General Adult Education
Assistant Supervisor(s) Adult Basic Education
Adult Basic Education
Materials
Guidance
Research
Supervision
Advisory Committee
Local Programs Administrator in Schools and Colleges
CETA
MDTA
CAP
Welfare
Other Agencies
Local Program Supervisors
Teachers

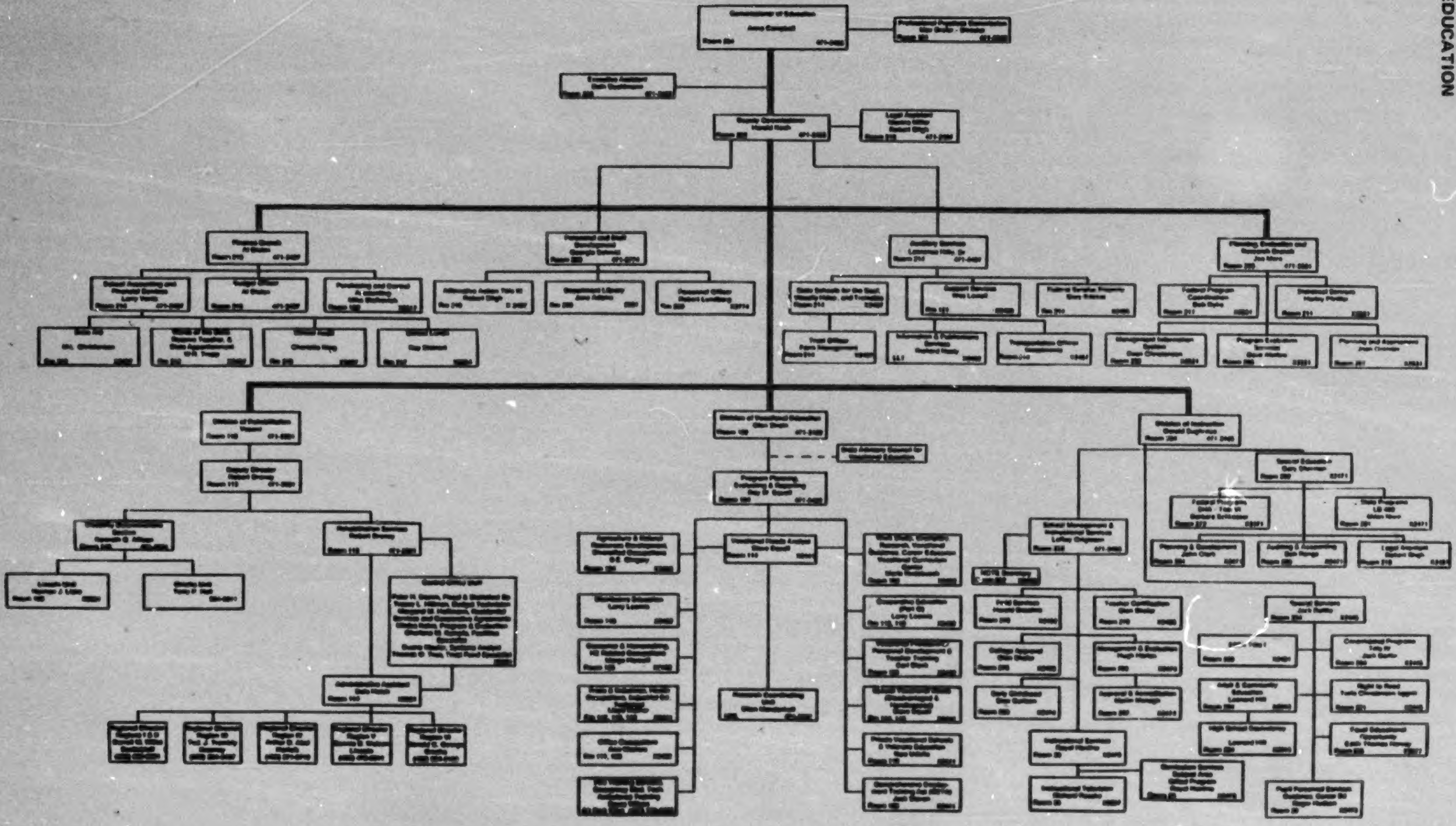
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
JULY, 1977


GOVERNOR
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER Arthur L. Mallory
Administrative Assistant to Commissioner EllaMae Flippen
Public Information James Morris
Internal Auditor James R. Bowers
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER William J. Wasson
School Laws Kent G. Barber
ADMINISTRATION John L. Moore, Jr.
COORDINATOR-School Management Services John Alberty
School Finance C. O. McDonald
School Food Services Wilbert Grannemann
School Building Services Howard L. Miller
Dist. Reorg. and Pupil Trans. W. E. Haynes
COORDINATOR-MIS John F. Allan
Data Processing W. Eugene Dabbs
School Data Bertha McClaskey
Planning and Evaluation Duane Graham
Assessment Task Force Charles Oviatt
COORDINATOR-Personnel Don L. Gann
Intradepartmental Services
Budget Jim Wilson
Procurement and Contracting Harold Rung
Accounting Dave Vanderfeltz
INSTRUCTION P. J. Newell, Jr.
Supervision of Instruction Leslie L. McDaniel
COORDINATOR-Curriculum Richard L. King
Curriculum Dissemination Warren Solomon
Curriculum Implementation Jack E. Roy
Curriculum Development Grace M. McReynolds
Early Childhood Education Mildred M. Winter
Health, P.E., and Safety Robert Taylor
Instructional Television Hal Gardner
COORDINATOR-Elementary and Secondary Education Act Otis Baker
Title I, ESEA A. E. Beach
School Learning Resources Elmer Klein
Innovative Programs Thomas A. Odneal
CAREER AND ADULT EDUCATION B. W. Robinson
COORDINATOR-Career Education Frank Drake
Guidance Services Charles G. Foster
Business and Office Education Charles A. Newman
Home Economics Education Pearl Dean Ralph
Agricultural Education Carl M. Humphrey
Industrial Education Robert A. Robison
Vocational Finance Charles Henry
Area School Services Harold Lynch
Programs for Disadv. and Handi. Miles Beachboard
Coop., Indus., and Dist. Educ. Lester B. Kesterson
Research Coordinating Unit Glenn White
Special Vocational Services David Harriman
COORDINATOR-Adult and Community Education Bill J. Ghan
Adult Education Elvin Long
Manpower Training (C.E.T.A.) Robert Asel
Veterans Education Paul Smelser
Community Education Bill J. Ghan
SPECIAL EDUCATION Leonard W. Hall
Special Education Projects Graham Williams
Special Education Roland J. Werner
School for the Deaf Peter H. Ripley
School for the Blind Donald W. Johnson
State Schools for Severely Handicapped Rex Wyrick
Sheltered Workshops Errol Gann
URBAN AND TEACHER EDUCATION Henry Givens, Jr.
Teacher Certification Paul Greene
Technical Assistance Unit John Rencher
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION W. H. Keith
COOR.-Vocational Rehabilitation Charles P. Elliott
Administrative Services E. J. Buchanan
Field Operations August Heineman
Program Development and Evaluation Herbert T. Gragert
COOR.-Disability Determinations Glen M. Swisher
Management and Program Appraisal Neil Scully
Operations and Training Frank Jost

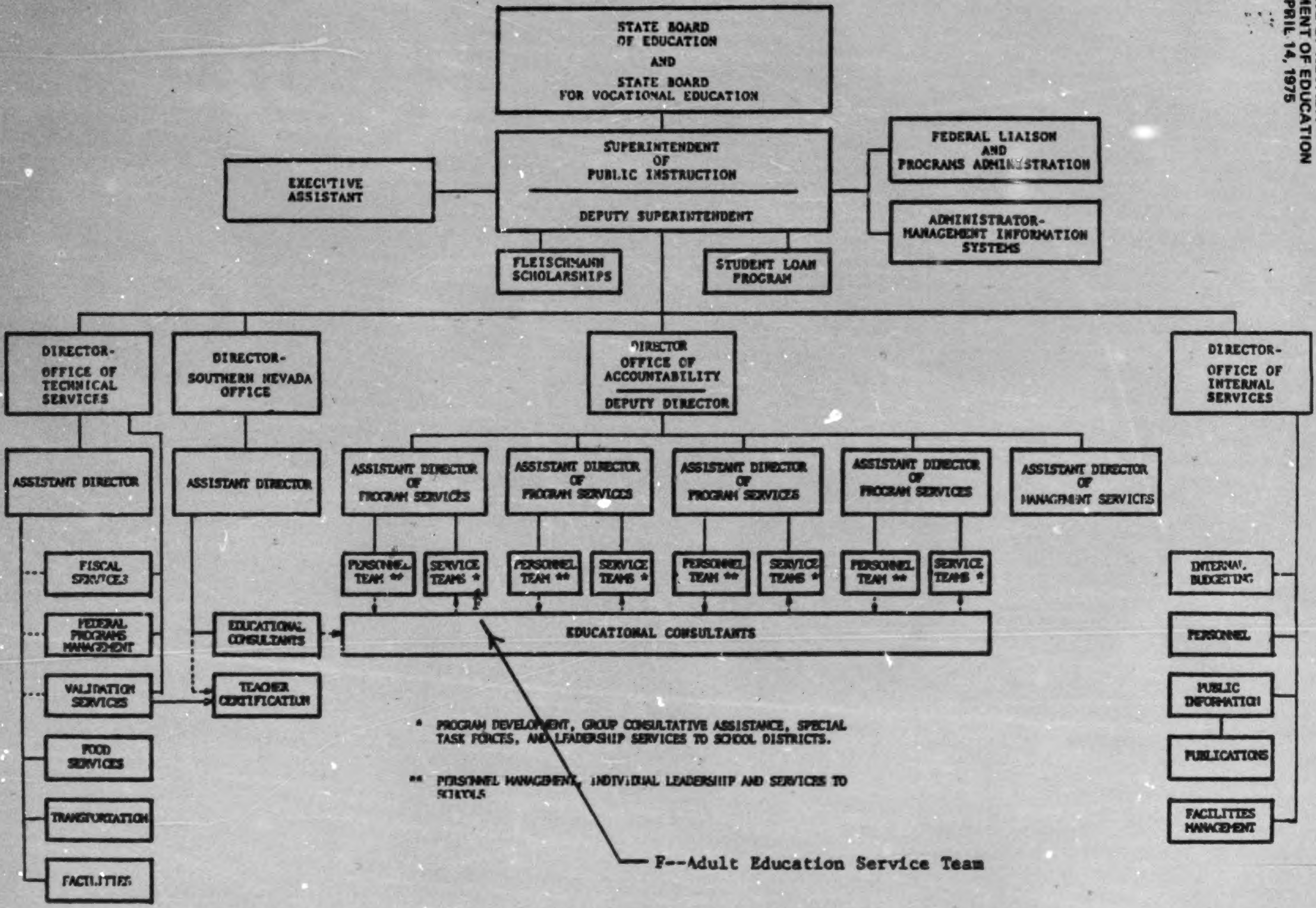
STATE OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
BOARD OF PUBLIC ED
Recording Secretary
Personal Secretaries
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DEPT. OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
Administrator
Division of Budgeting and Accounting
Manager
Division of Data Processing
Manager
Division of Financial Aid and Transportation
Manager
Division of School Foods Service
Manager
Division of Surplus Property
Manager
Division of Legal Services
Manager
DEPT. OF VOC. AND OCCUPATIONAL SERVICES
Asst. Supt./Director
Division of Program Development
Manager
Division of Field Services
Co-Managers
Division of Special Vocational Services
Manager
DEPT. OF BASIC INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
Deputy
BASIC SKILLS UNIT
Co-Directors
Division of Accreditation
Division of Certification and Teacher Education
Manager
Division of Consultative Services
Manager
Division of Library-Media
Manager
Division of Program Coordination and Development
Division of Adult Education
Manager
SPECIAL EDUCATION UNIT
Director
Division of Program Development and Evaluation
Division of Staff Development and Inservice Training
Manager
Division of Budgeting and Data Collection
Supervisor
Division of Federal Programs
Division of Regional Services
Regional Managers
FEDERAL PROGRAMS UNIT
Director
Division of ESEA - Title I
Manager
Division of ESEA - Title IV
Manager
Division of Indian Education
Manager
Division of Veterans Education
Manager
Division of Program Accounting
Manager
DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Administrator
Division of Affirmative Action
Manager
Division of Field Services
Manager
Division of Internal Staff Services
Manager
Division of Personnel Services
Manager
Div. of Planning, Dev., Evaluation for School/Community
Manager
Division of Public Information
Manager
Division of Resource Facilities
Manager

STATE OF NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
APRIL 14, 1975

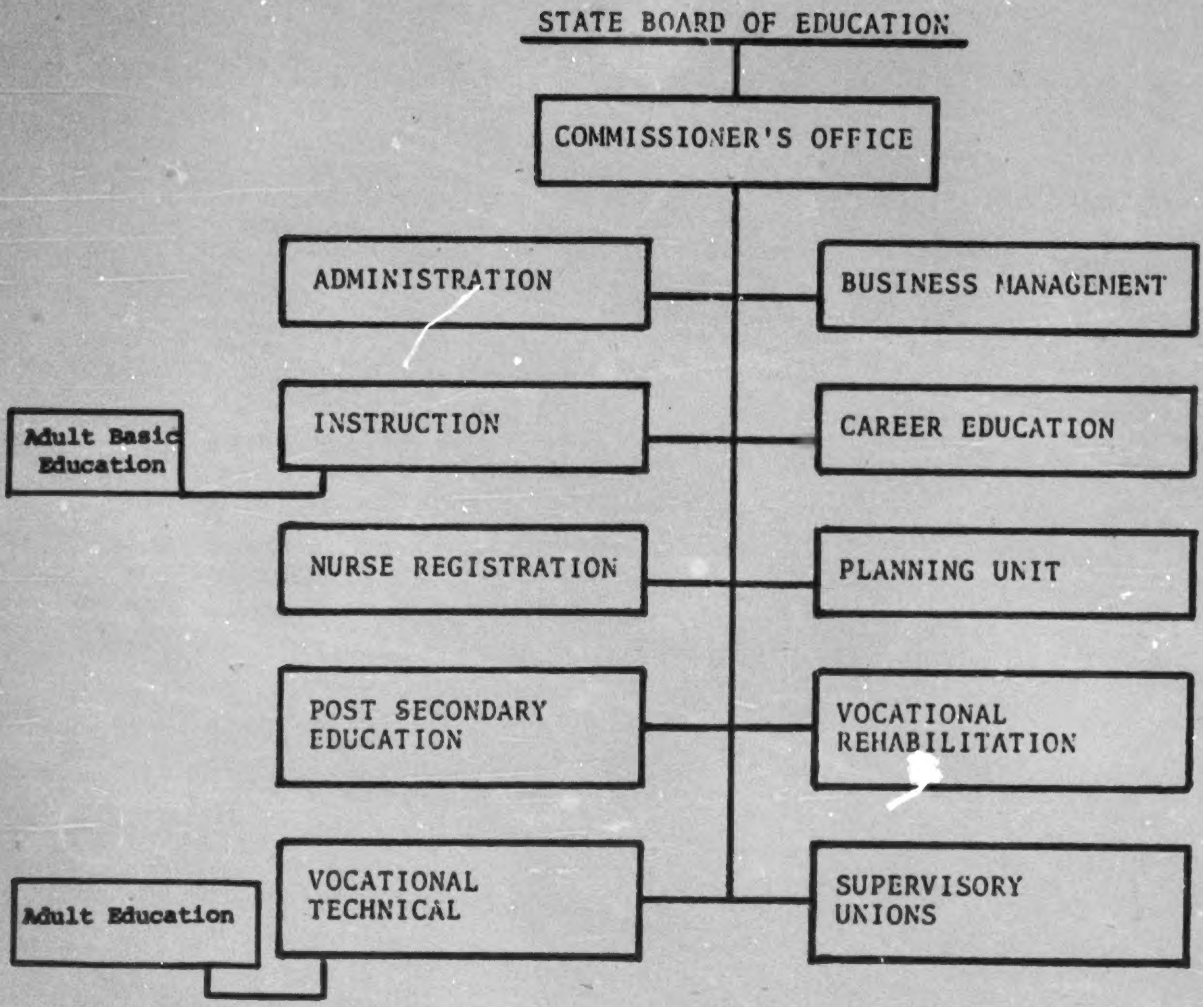

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
FEDERAL LIAISON AND PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATOR-MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
FLEISCHMANN SCHOLARSHIPS
STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
DIRECTOR-OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES
DIRECTOR-SOUTHERN NEVADA OFFICE
DIRECTOR OFFICE OF ACCOUNTABILITY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR-OFFICE OF INTERNAL SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PROGRAM SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
PERSONNEL TEAM **
SERVICE TEAMS *
PERSONNEL TEAM **
SERVICE TEAMS *
PERSONNEL TEAM **
SERVICE TEAMS *
PERSONNEL TEAM **
SERVICE TEAMS *
F
FISCAL SERVICES
FEDERAL PROGRAMS MANAGEMENT
VALIDATION SERVICES
FOOD SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION
FACILITIES
EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS
TEACHER CERTIFICATION
EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANTS
INTERNAL BUDGETING
PERSONNEL
PUBLIC INFORMATION
PUBLICATIONS
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

* PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, GROUP CONSULTATIVE ASSISTANCE, SPECIAL TASK FORCES, AND LEADERSHIP SERVICES TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

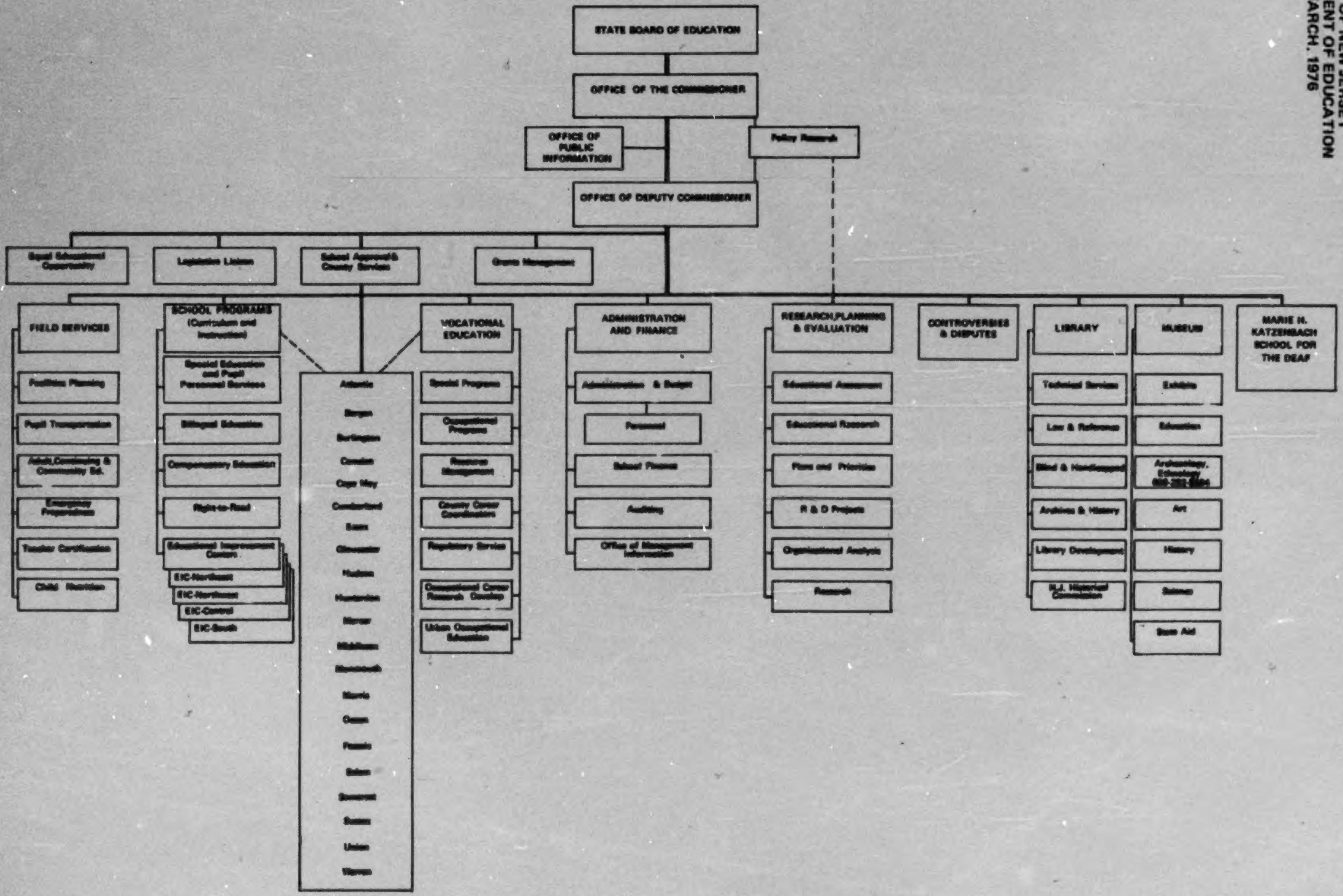
** PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP AND SERVICES TO SCHOOLS

F--Adult Education Service Team

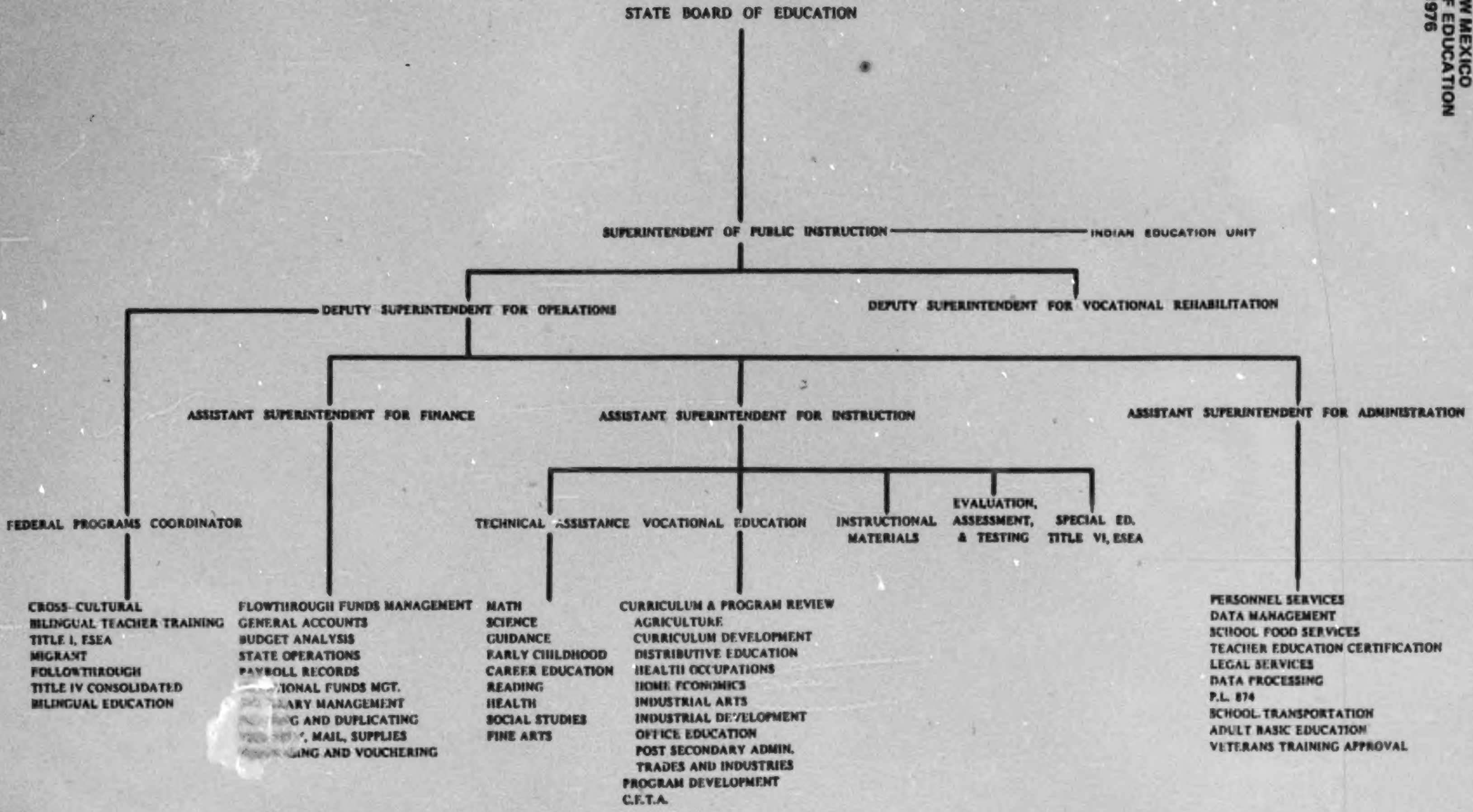
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
ADMINISTRATION
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
INSTRUCTION
Adult Basic Education
CAREER EDUCATION
NURSE REGISTRATION
PLANNING UNIT
POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL
Adult Education
SUPERVISORY UNIONS

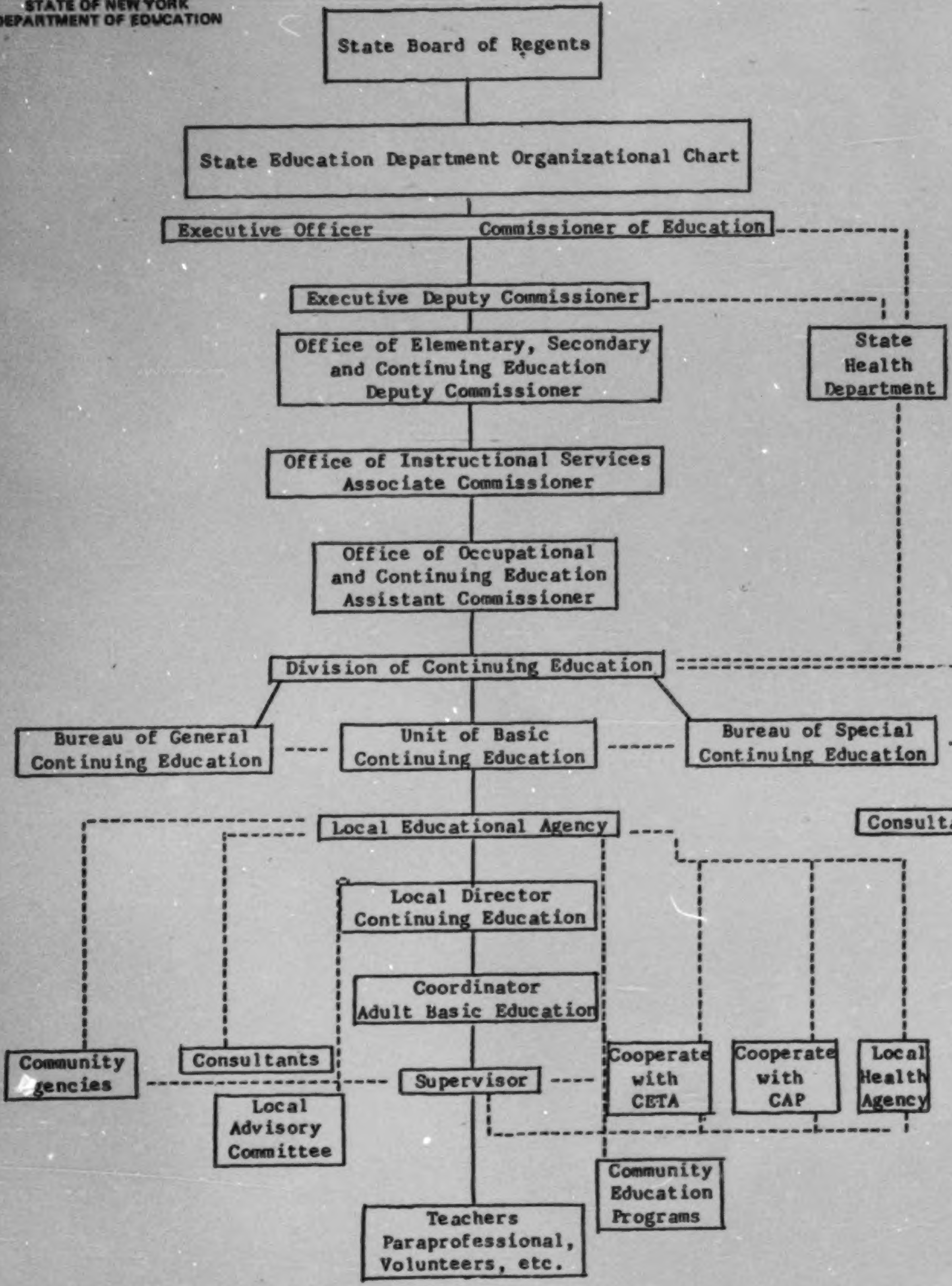
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MARCH, 1976


STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Policy Research
OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Equal Educational Opportunity
Legislative Liaison
School Approval & County Services
Grants Management
FIELD SERVICES
Facilities Planning
Pupil Transportation
Adult, Continuing & Community Ed.
Emergency Preparedness
Teacher Certification
Child Nutrition
SCHOOL PROGRAMS (Curriculum and Instruction)
Special Education and Pupil Personnel Services
Bilingual Education
Compensatory Education
Right-to-Read
Educational Improvement Centers
EIC-Northwest
EIC-Northeast
EIC-Central
EIC-South
Atlantic
Bergen
Burlington
Camden
Cape May
Cumberland
Essex
Gloucester
Hudson
Hunterdon
Mercer
Middlesex
Monmouth
Morris
Ocean
Passaic
Salem
Somerset
Sussex
Union
Warren
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Special Programs
Occupational Programs
Resource Management
County Career Coordination
Regulatory Service
Occupational Career Research Develop
Urban Occupational Education
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE
Administration & Budget
Personnel
School Finance
Auditing
Office of Management Information
RESEARCH, PLANNING & EVALUATION
Educational Assessment
Educational Research
Plans and Priorities
R & D Projects
Organizational Analysis
Research
CONTROVERSIES & DISPUTES
LIBRARY
Technical Services
Law & Reference
Blind & Handicapped
Archives & History
Library Development
N.J. Historical Commission
MUSEUM
Exhibits
Education
Archaeology, Ethnology
Art
History
Science
State Aid
MARIE H. KATZENBACH SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MAY, 1976

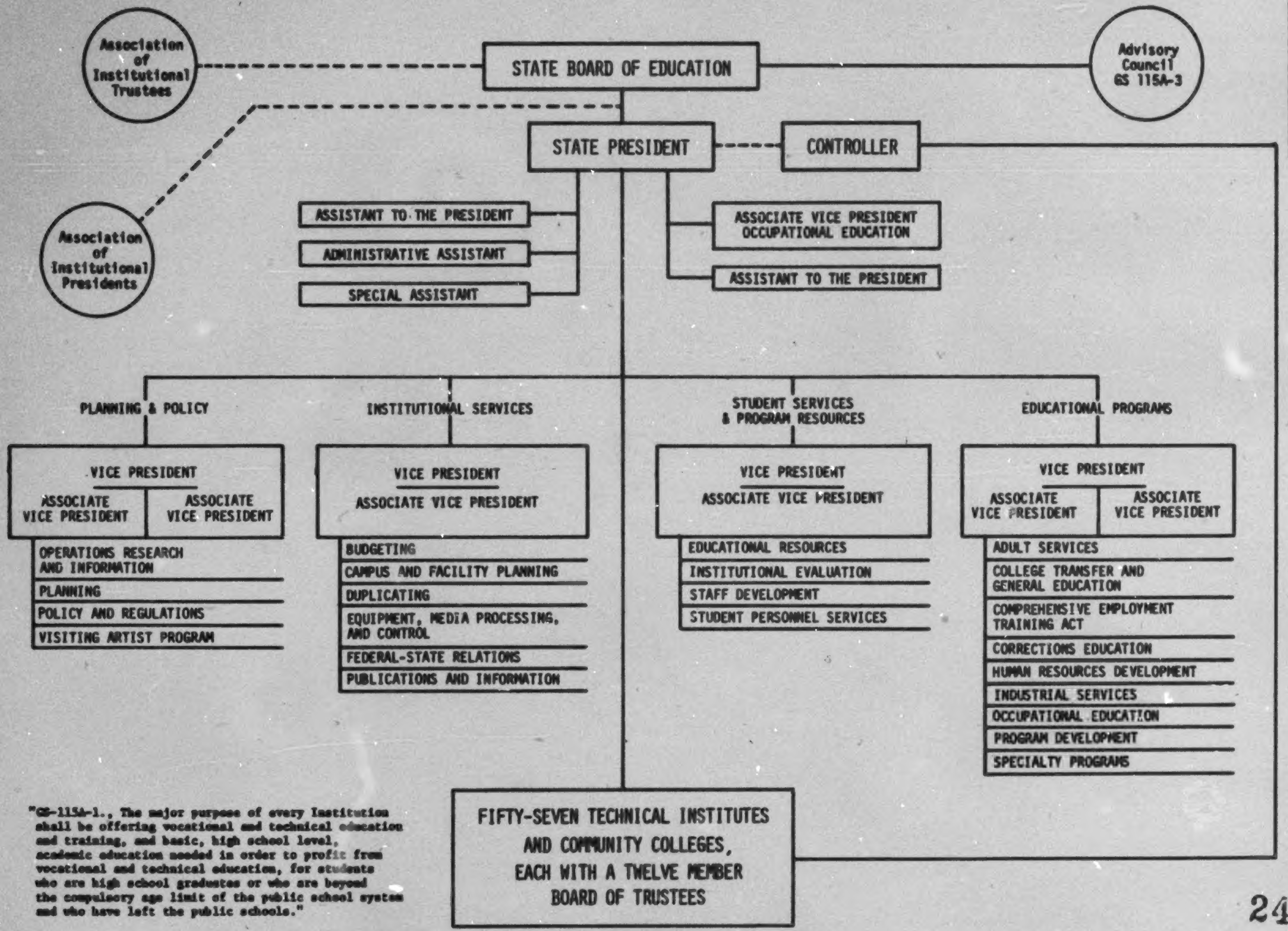

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
INDIAN EDUCATION UNIT
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR OPERATIONS
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
FEDERAL PROGRAMS COORDINATOR
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR FINANCE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR INSTRUCTION
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS
EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, & TESTING
SPECIAL ED. TITLE VI, ESEA
CROSS-CULTURAL
BILINGUAL TEACHER TRAINING
TITLE I, ESEA
MIGRANT
FOLLOWTHROUGH
TITLE IV CONSOLIDATED
BILINGUAL EDUCATION
FLOWTHROUGH FUNDS MANAGEMENT
GENERAL ACCOUNTS
BUDGET ANALYSIS
STATE OPERATIONS
PAYROLL RECORDS
[illegible]IONAL FUNDS MGT.
[illegible]ARY MANAGEMENT
[illegible]G AND DUPLICATING
[illegible], MAIL, SUPPLIES
[illegible]ING AND VOUCHERING
MATH
SCIENCE
GUIDANCE
EARLY CHILDHOOD
CAREER EDUCATION
READING
HEALTH
SOCIAL STUDIES
FINE ARTS
CURRICULUM A PROGRAM REVIEW
AGRICULTURE
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION
HEALTH OCCUPATIONS
HOME ECONOMICS
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE EDUCATION
POST SECONDARY ADMIN.
TRADES AND INDUSTRIES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
C.E.T.A.
PERSONNEL SERVICES
DATA MANAGEMENT
SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES
TEACHER EDUCATION CERTIFICATION
LEGAL SERVICES
DATA PROCESSING
P.L. 874
SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION
VETERANS TRAINING APPROVAL

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


State Board of Regents
State Education Department Organizational Chart
Executive Officer
Commissioner of Education
Executive Deputy Commissioner
State Health Department
Office of Elementary, Secondary and Continuing Education Deputy Commissioner
Office of Instructional Services Associate Commissioner
Office of Occupational and Continuing Education Assistant Commissioner
Division of Continuing Education
Bureau of General Continuing Education
Unit of Basic Continuing Education
Bureau of Special Continuing Education
Consultant
Local Educational Agency
Local Director Continuing Education
Coordinator Adult Basic Education
Community Agencies
Consultants
Supervisor
Local Advisory Committee
Cooperate with CETA
Cooperate with CAP
Local Health Agency
Community Education Programs
Teachers Paraprofessional, Volunteers, etc.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"Chapter 115A-3., General Statutes of North Carolina: The State Board of Education is authorised to establish and organize a department to provide state-level administration, under the direction of the Board, of a system of community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers, separate from the free public school system of the State. ..."


Association of Institutional Trustees
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Advisory Council GS 115A-3
STATE PRESIDENT
CONTROLLER
Association of Institutional Presidents
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
PLANNING & POLICY
VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
PLANNING
POLICY AND REGULATIONS
VISITING ARTIST PROGRAM
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
BUDGETING
CAMPUS AND FACILITY PLANNING
DUPLICATING
EQUIPMENT, MEDIA PROCESSING, AND CONTROL
FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS
PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION
STUDENT SERVICES & PROGRAM RESOURCES
VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INSTITUTIONAL EVALUATION
STAFF DEVELOPMENT
STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT
ADULT SERVICES
COLLEGE TRANSFER AND GENERAL EDUCATION
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING ACT
CORRECTIONS EDUCATION
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
INDUSTRIAL SERVICES
OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
SPECIALTY PROGRAMS
FIFTY-SEVEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES, EACH WITH A TWELVE MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

"GS-115A-1., The major purpose of every Institution shall be offering vocational and technical education and training, and basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools."

State Board
of
Higher Education

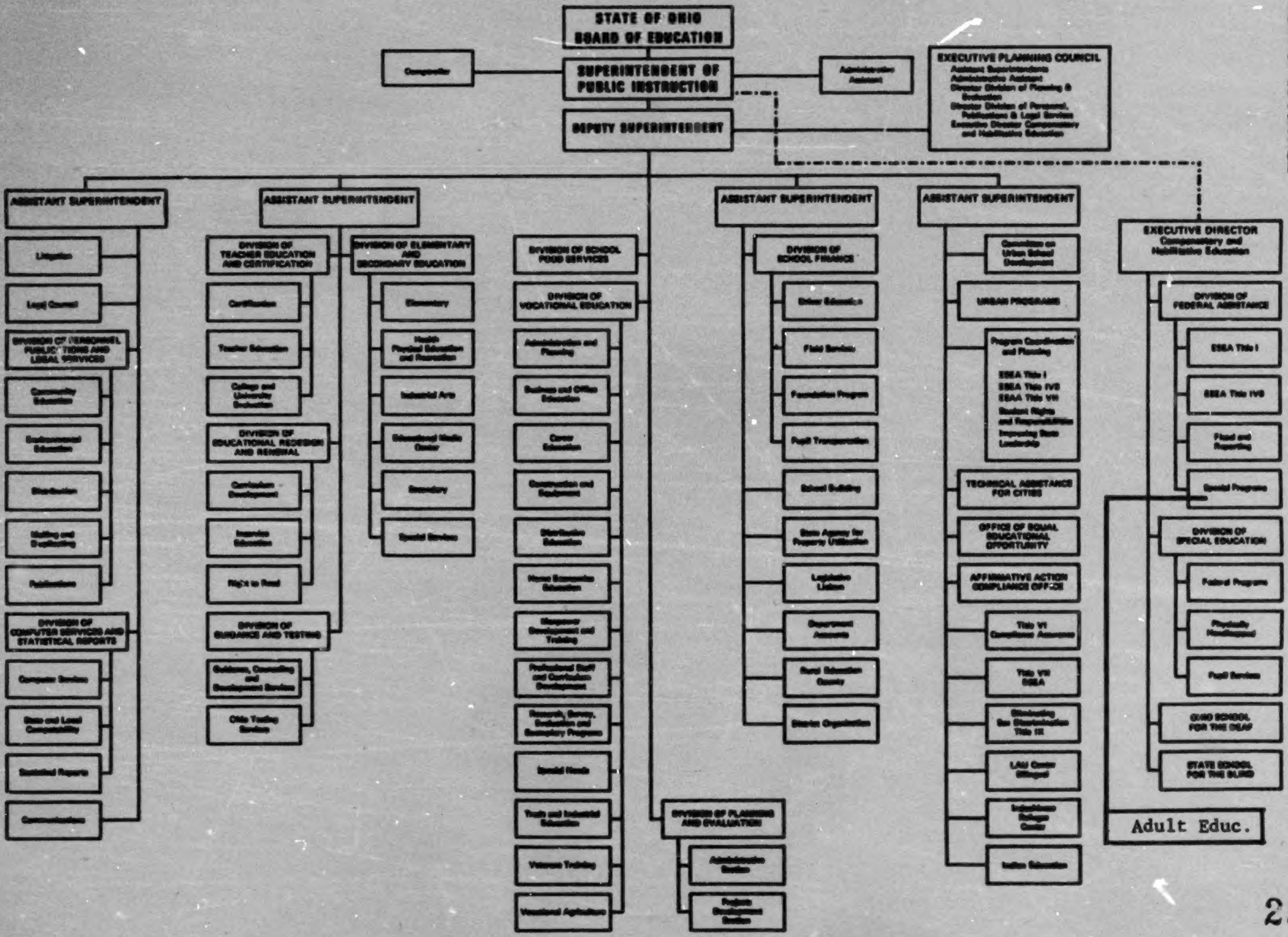
University of
North Dakota

Dean, Continuing Education

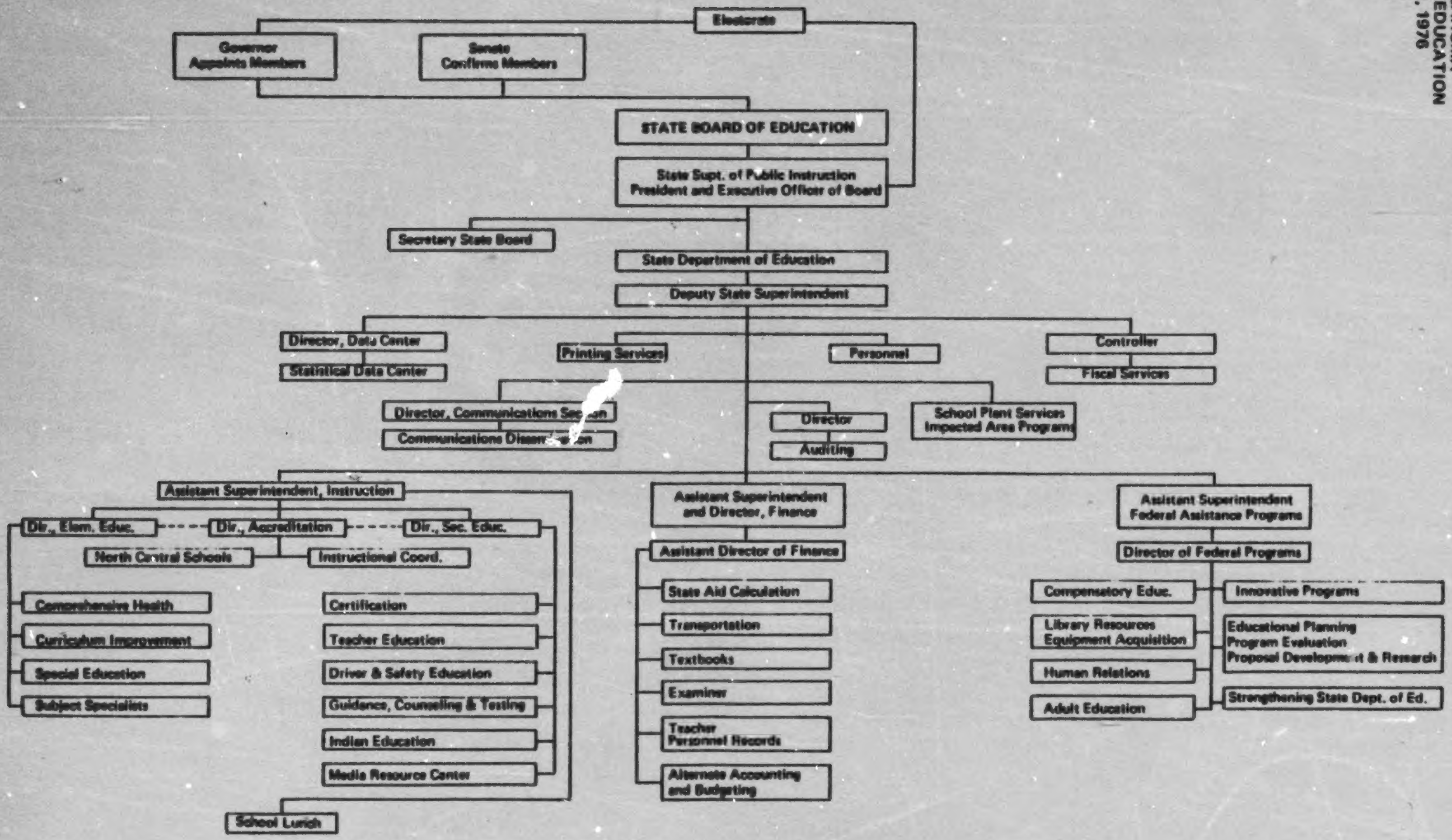
State Director
of
Adult Education

Assistant Director
of
Adult Education

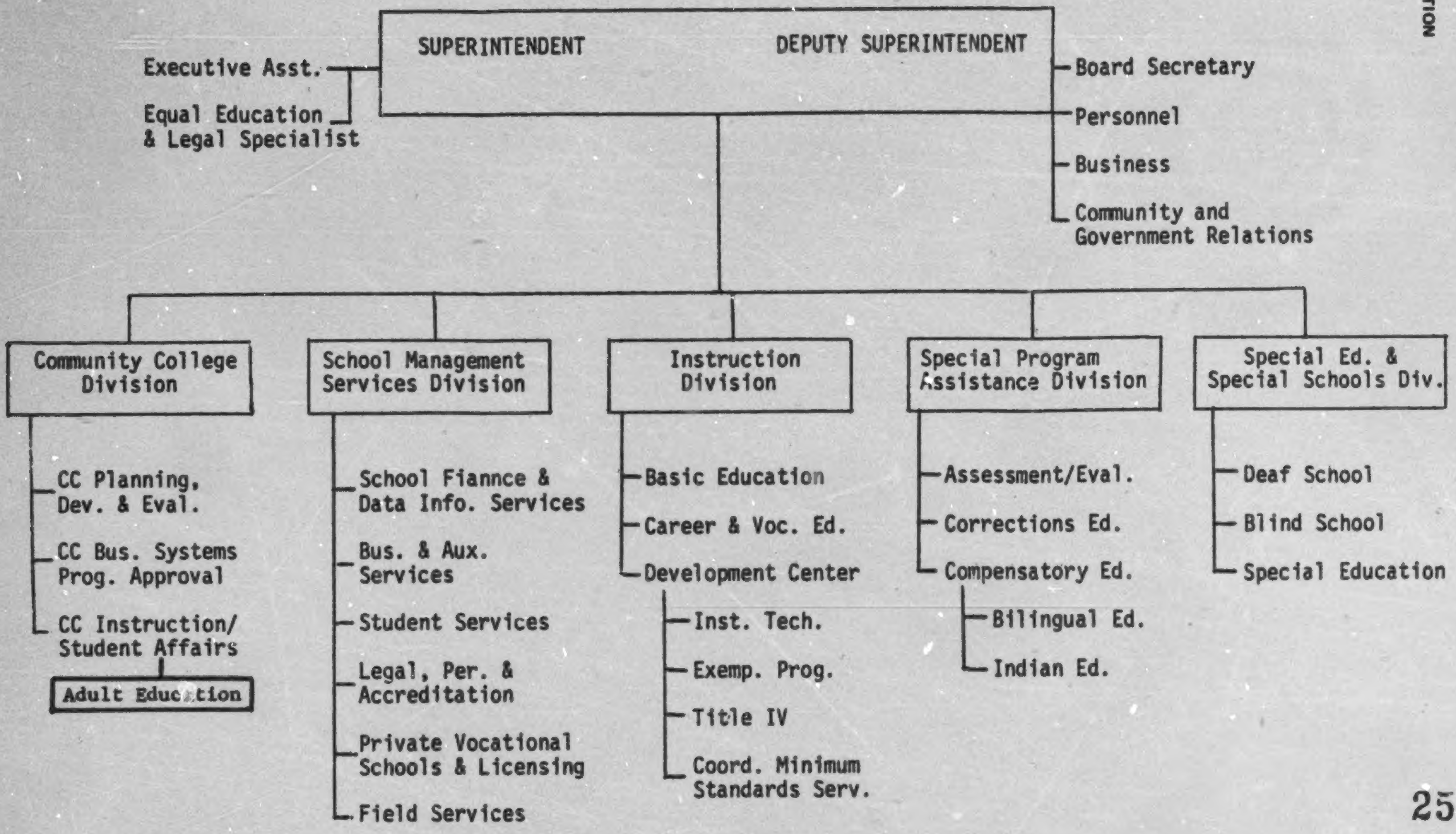
STATE OF OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

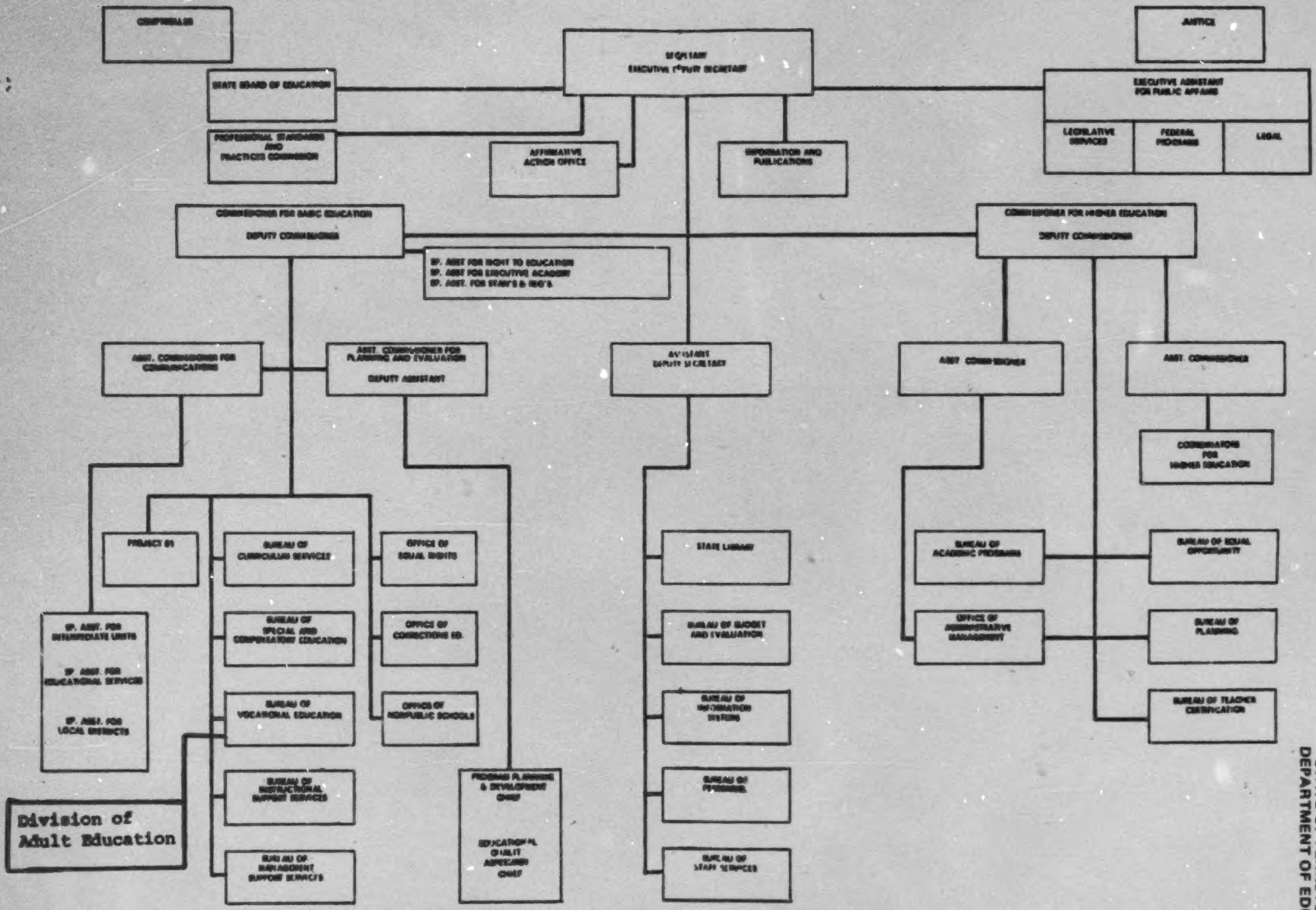

STATE OF OHIO BOARD OF EDUCATION
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Comptroller
Administrative Assistant
EXECUTIVE PLANNING COUNCIL
Assistant Superintendents
Administrative Assistant
Director Division of Planning & Evaluation
Director Division of Personnel, Publications & Legal Services
Executive Director Compensatory and Habilitative Education
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
Litigation
Legal Counsel
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL PUBLICATIONS AND LEGAL SERVICES
Community Education
Environmental Education
Distribution
Mailing and Duplicating
Publications
DIVISION OF COMPUTER SERVICES AND STATISTICAL REPORTS
Computer Services
State and Local Compatibility
Statistical Reports
Communications
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF TEACHER EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION
Certification
Teacher Education
College and University Evaluation
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL REDESIGN AND RENEWAL
Curriculum Development
Inservice Education
Right to Read
DIVISION OF GUIDANCE AND TESTING
Guidance, Counseling and Development Services
Ohio Testing Services
DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
Elementary
Health Physical Education and Recreation
Industrial Arts
Educational Media Center
Secondary
Special Services
DIVISION OF SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Administration and Planning
Business and Office Education
Career Education
Construction and Equipment
Distributive Education
Home Economics Education
Manpower Development and Training
Professional Staff and Curriculum Development
Research, Survey, Evaluation and Exemplary Programs
Special Needs
Trade and Industrial Education
Veterans Training
Vocational Agriculture
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION
Administrative Section
Projects Development Section
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF SCHOOL FINANCE
Driver Education
Field Services
Foundation Program
Pupil Transportation
School Building
State Agency for Property Utilization
Legislative Liaison
Department Accounts
Rural Education County
District Organization
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
Committee on Urban School Development
URBAN PROGRAMS
Program Coordination and Planning
ESEA Title I
ESEA Title IVB
ESAA Title VII
Student Rights and Responsibilities
Improving State Leadership
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CITIES
OFFICE OF EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION COMPLIANCE OFFICE
Title VI Compliance Assurance
Title VII ESEA
Eliminating Sex Discrimination Title IX
LAU Center Bilingual
Indochinese Refugee Center
Indian Education
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Compensatory and Habilitative Education
DIVISION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
ESEA Title I
ESEA Title IVB
Fiscal and Reporting
Special Programs
DIVISION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
Federal Programs
Physically Handicapped
Pupil Services
OHIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Adult Educ.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NOVEMBER, 1976


Electorate
Governor
Appoints Members
Senate
Confirms Members
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
State Supt. of Public Instruction
President and Executive Officer of Board
Secretary State Board
State Department of Education
Deputy State Superintendent
Director, Data Center
Statistical Data Center
Printing Services
Personnel
Controller
Fiscal Services
Director, Communications Section
Communications Dissemination
Director
Auditing
School Plant Services
Impacted Area Programs
Assistant Superintendent, Instruction
Dir., Elem. Educ.
Dir., Accreditation
Dir., Sec. Educ.
North Central Schools
Instructional Coord.
Comprehensive Health
Curriculum Improvement
Special Education
Subject Specialists
Certification
Teacher Education
Driver & Safety Education
Guidance, Counseling & Testing
Indian Education
Media Resource Center
School Lunch
Assistant Superintendent
and Director, Finance
Assistant Director of Finance
State Aid Calculation
Transportation
Textbooks
Examiner
Teacher
Personnel Records
Alternate Accounting
and Budgeting
Assistant Superintendent
Federal Assistance Programs
Director of Federal Programs
Compensatory Educ.
Library Resources
Equipment Acquisition
Human Relations
Adult Education
Innovative Programs
Educational Planning
Program Evaluation
Proposal Development & Research
Strengthening State Dept. of Ed.

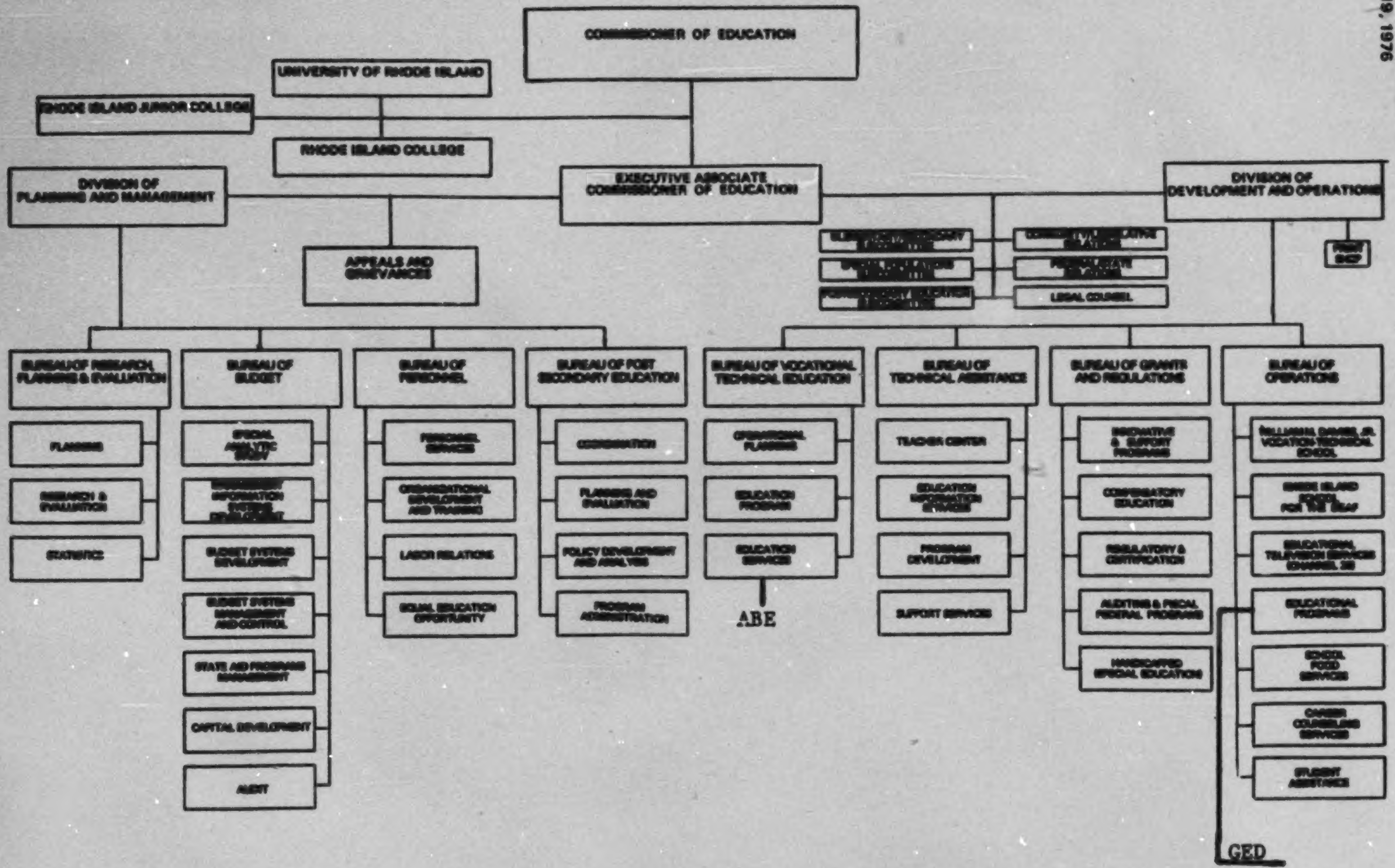
STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JANUARY 10, 1977


SUPERINTENDENT
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
Executive Asst.
Equal Education & Legal Specialist
Board Secretary
Personnel
Business
Community and Government Relations
Community College Division
CC Planning, Dev. & Eval.
CC Bus. Systems Prog. Approval
CC Instruction/ Student Affairs
Adult Education
School Management Services Division
School Fiannce & Data Info. Services
Bus. & Aux. Services
Student Services
Legal, Per. & Accreditation
Private Vocational Schools & Licensing
Field Services
Instruction Division
Basic Education
Career & Voc. Ed.
Development Center
Inst. Tech.
Exemp. Prog.
Title IV
Coord. Minimum Standards Serv.
Special Program Assistance Division
Assessment/Eval.
Corrections Ed.
Compensatory Ed.
Bilingual Ed.
Indian Ed.
Special Ed. & Special Schools Div.
Deaf School
Blind School
Special Education


COMPTROLLER
SECRETARY
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY SECRETARY
JUSTICE
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICES COMMISSION
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE
INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
FEDERAL PROGRAMS
LEGAL
COMMISSIONER FOR BASIC EDUCATION
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SP. ASST FOR RIGHT TO EDUCATION
SP. ASST FOR EXECUTIVE ACADEMY
SP. ASST. FOR STAR'S & IRO'S
COMMISSIONER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
ASST. COMMISSIONER FOR COMMUNICATIONS
ASST. COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPUTY ASSISTANT
ASSISTANT DEPUTY SECRETARY
ASST. COMMISSIONER
ASST. COMMISSIONER
COORDINATORS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
PROJECT 81
BUREAU OF CURRICULUM SERVICES
OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS
SP. ASST. FOR INTERMEDIATE UNITS
SP. ASST. FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
SP. ASST. FOR LOCAL DISTRICTS
BUREAU OF SPECIAL AND COMPENSATORY EDUCATION
OFFICE OF CORRECTIONS ED.
BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
OFFICE OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS
BUREAU OF INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES
BUREAU OF MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES
Division of Adult Education
PROGRAM PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CHIEF
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT CHIEF
STATE LIBRARY
BUREAU OF BUDGET AND EVALUATION
BUREAU OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
BUREAU OF STAFF SERVICES
BUREAU OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
BUREAU OF PLANNING
BUREAU OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION

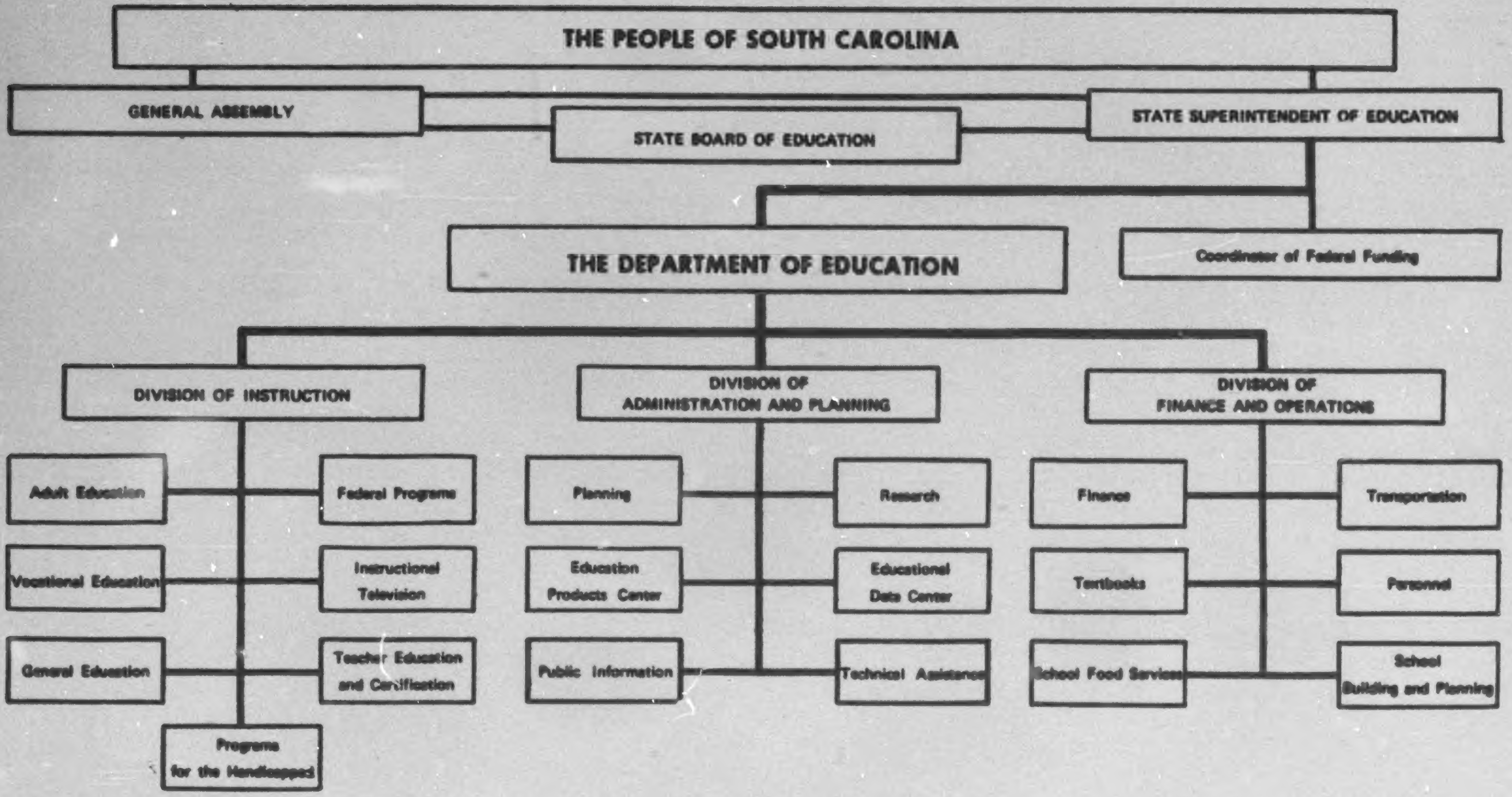
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AUGUST 19, 1976

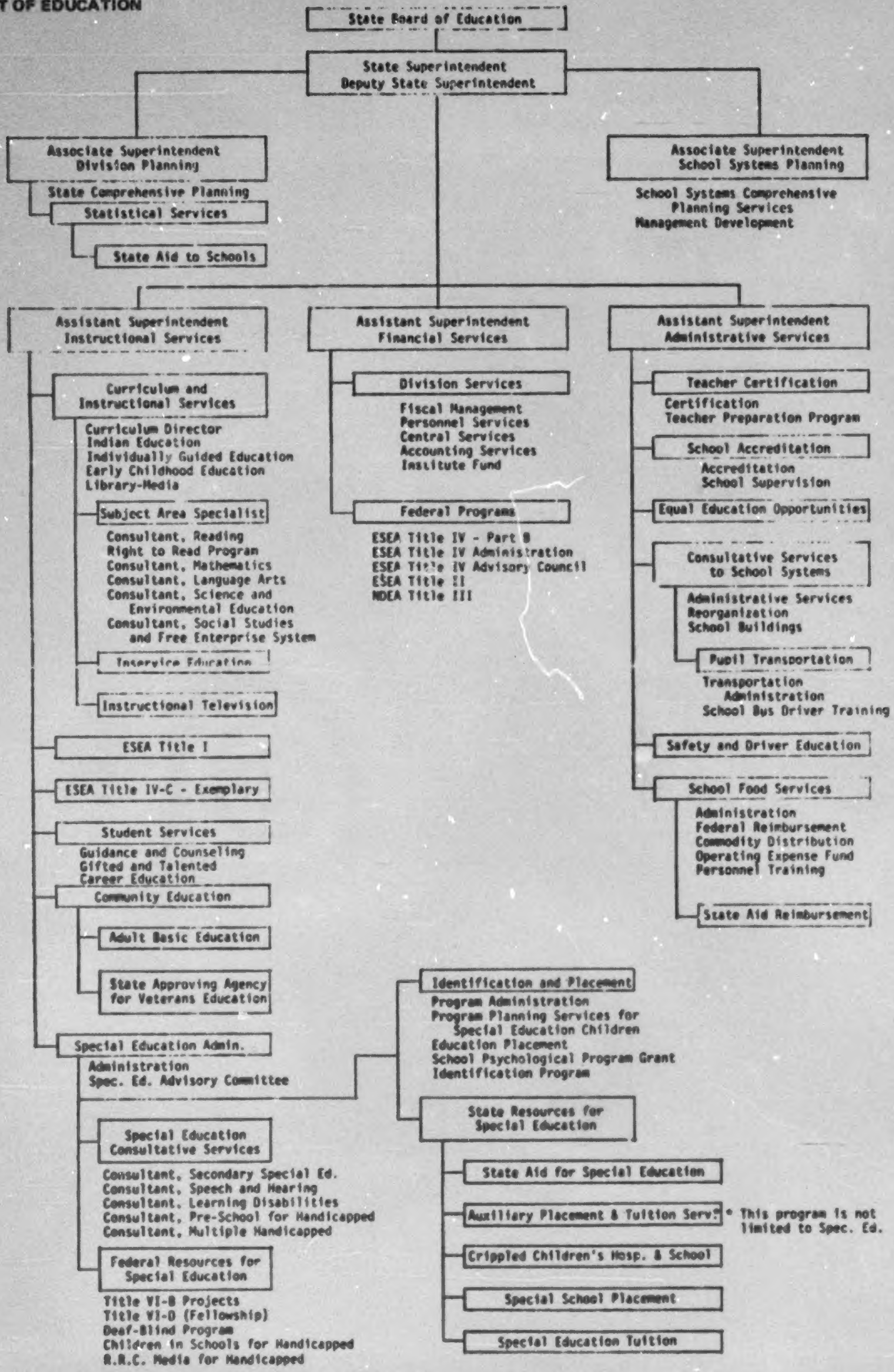

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
RHODE ISLAND JUNIOR COLLEGE
RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES
LEGAL COUNSEL
PRINT SHOP
BUREAU OF RESEARCH, PLANNING & EVALUATION
PLANNING
RESEARCH & EVALUATION
STATISTICS
BUREAU OF BUDGET
SPECIAL ANALYTIC STUDY
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL
STATE AID PROGRAMS MANAGEMENT
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT
AUDIT
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL SERVICES
ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
LABOR RELATIONS
EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY
BUREAU OF POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
COORDINATION
PLANNING AND EVALUATION
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION
OPERATIONAL PLANNING
EDUCATION PROGRAMS
EDUCATION SERVICES
ABE
BUREAU OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TEACHER CENTER
EDUCATION INFORMATION SERVICES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT SERVICES
BUREAU OF GRANTS AND REGULATIONS
INNOVATIVE & SUPPORT PROGRAMS
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION
REGULATORY & CERTIFICATION
AUDITING & FISCAL FEDERAL PROGRAMS
HANDICAPPED SPECIAL EDUCATION
BUREAU OF OPERATIONS
WILLIAM M. DAVIES, JR. VOCATION TECHNICAL SCHOOL
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICES CHANNEL 36
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES
CAREER COUNSELING SERVICES
STUDENT ASSISTANCE
GED

216

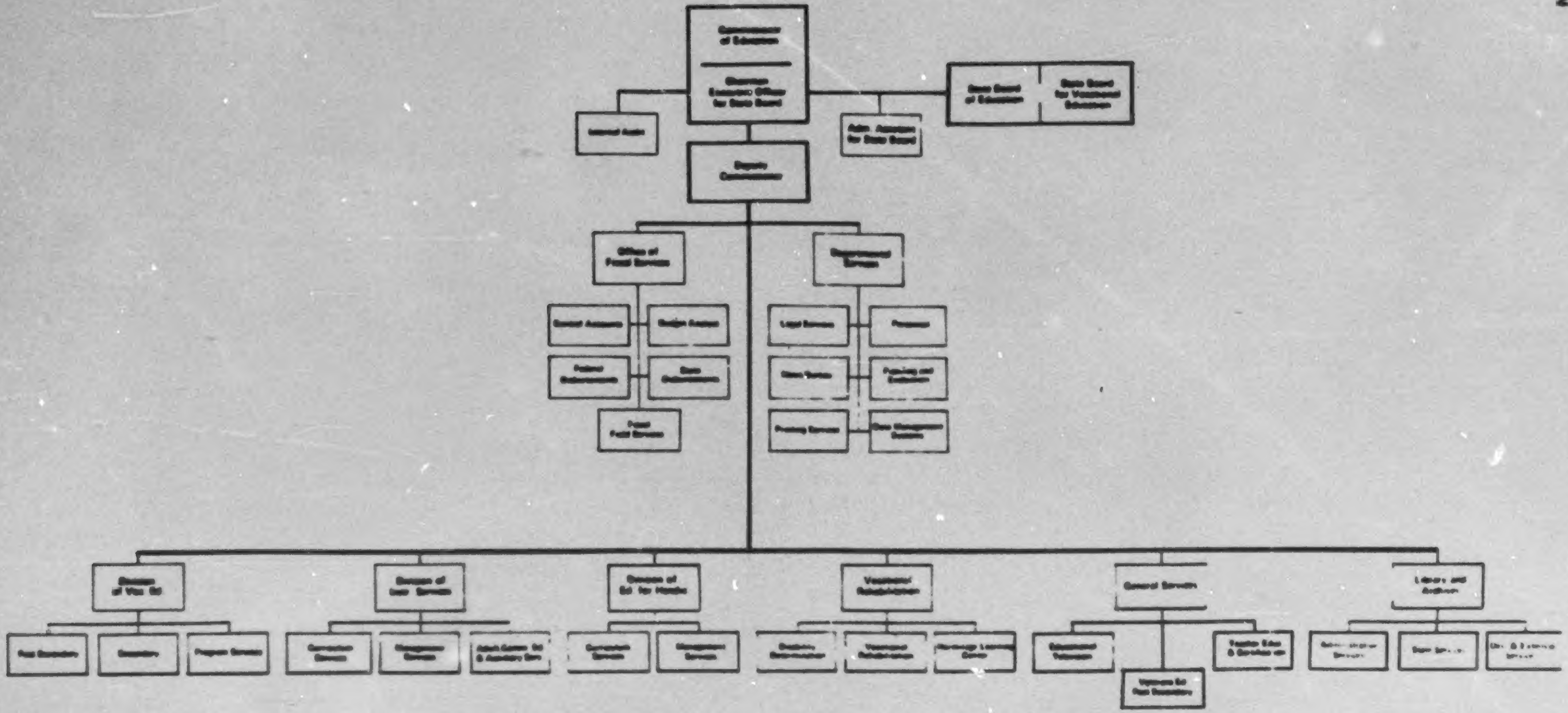
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JULY 1, 1974


THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Coordinator of Federal Funding
DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING
DIVISION OF FINANCE AND OPERATIONS
Adult Education
Federal Programs
Vocational Education
Instructional Television
General Education
Teacher Education and Certification
Programs for the Handicapped
Planning
Research
Education Products Center
Educational Data Center
Public Information
Technical Assistance
Finance
Transportation
Textbooks
Personnel
School Food Services
School Building and Planning

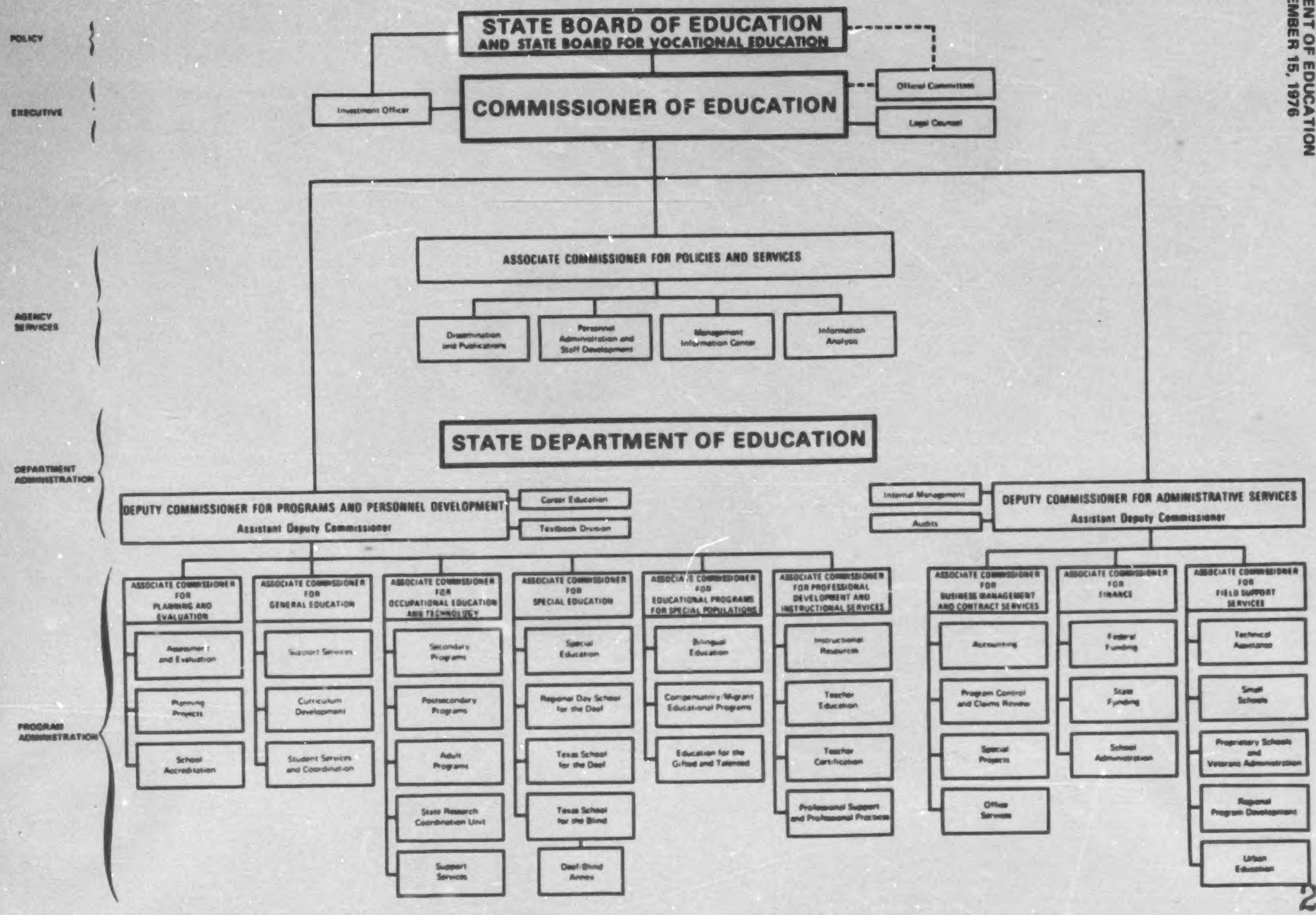
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


State Board of Education
State Superintendent
Deputy State Superintendent
Associate Superintendent
Division Planning
State Comprehensive Planning
Statistical Services
State Aid to Schools
Associate Superintendent
School Systems Planning
School Systems Comprehensive
Planning Services
Management Development
Assistant Superintendent
Instructional Services
Curriculum and
Instructional Services
Curriculum Director
Indian Education
Individually Guided Education
Early Childhood Education
Library-Media
Subject Area Specialist
Consultant, Reading
Right to Read Program
Consultant, Mathematics
Consultant, Language Arts
Consultant, Science and
Environmental Education
Consultant, Social Studies
and Free Enterprise System
Inservice Education
Instructional Television
ESEA Title I
ESEA Title IV-C - Exemplary
Student Services
Guidance and Counseling
Gifted and Talented
Career Education
Community Education
Adult Basic Education
State Approving Agency
for Veterans Education
Special Education Admin.
Administration
Spec. Ed. Advisory Committee
Special Education
Consultative Services
Consultant, Secondary Special Ed.
Consultant, Speech and Hearing
Consultant, Learning Disabilities
Consultant, Pre-School for Handicapped
Consultant, Multiple Handicapped
Federal Resources for
Special Education
Title VI-B Projects
Title VI-D (Fellowship)
Deaf-Blind Program
Children in Schools for Handicapped
R.R.C. Media for Handicapped
Assistant Superintendent
Financial Services
Division Services
Fiscal Management
Personnel Services
Central Services
Accounting Services
Institute Fund
Federal Programs
ESEA Title IV - Part B
ESEA Title IV Administration
ESEA Title IV Advisory Council
ESEA Title II
NDEA Title III
Identification and Placement
Program Administration
Program Planning Services for
Special Education Children
Education Placement
School Psychological Program Grant
Identification Program
State Resources for
Special Education
State Aid for Special Education
Auxiliary Placement & Tuition Serv.*
* This program is not
limited to Spec. Ed.
Crippled Children's Hosp. & School
Special School Placement
Special Education Tuition
Assistant Superintendent
Administrative Services
Teacher Certification
Certification
Teacher Preparation Program
School Accreditation
Accreditation
School Supervision
Equal Education Opportunities
Consultative Services
to School Systems
Administrative Services
Reorganization
School Buildings
Pupil Transportation
Transportation
Administration
School Bus Driver Training
Safety and Driver Education
School Food Services
Administration
Federal Reimbursement
Commodity Distribution
Operating Expense Fund
Personnel Training
State Aid Reimbursement

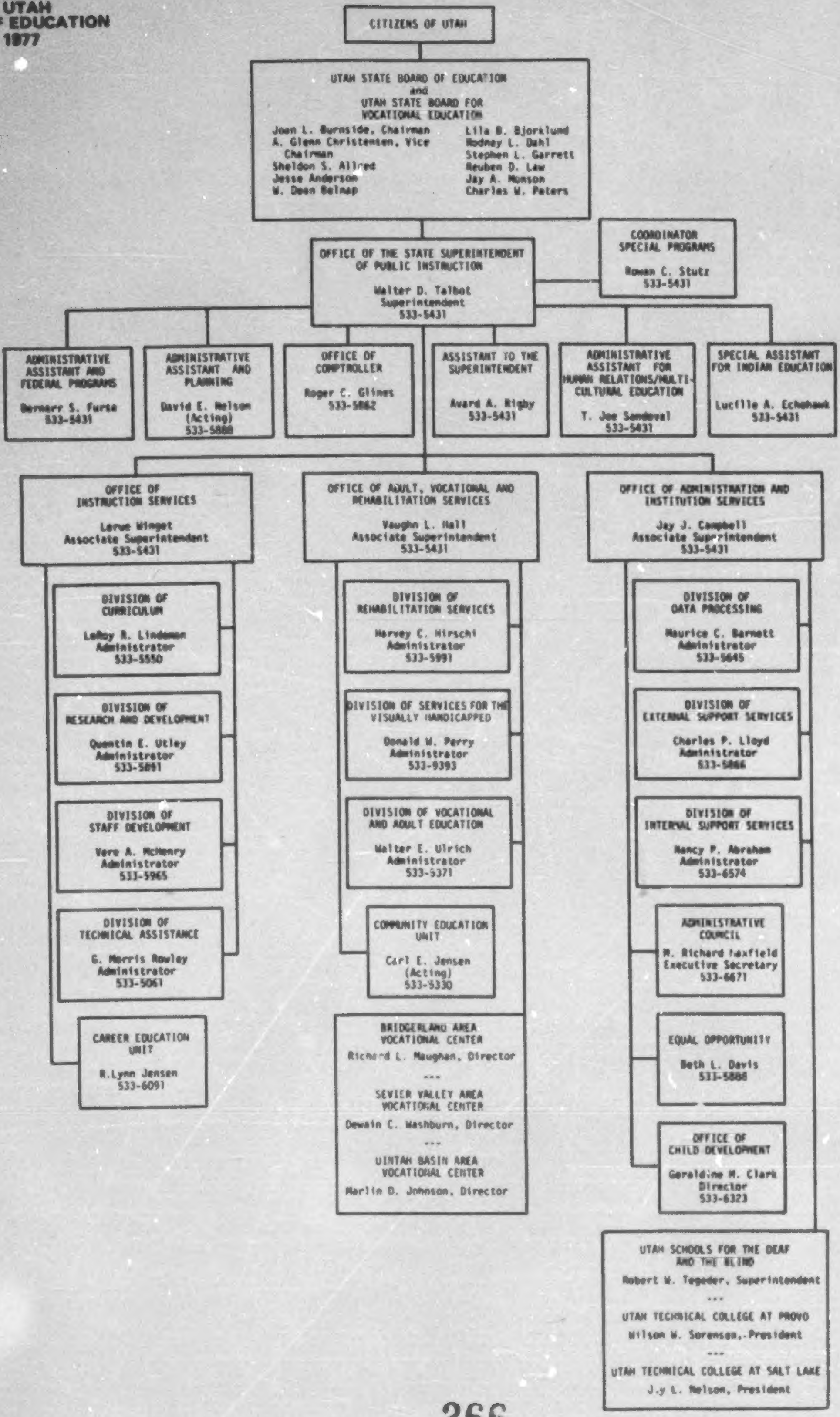
STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OCTOBER, 1976


Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
State Board of Education
State Board for Vocational Education
Office of Fiscal Services
Legal Services
Personnel
Planning and Evaluation
Printing Services
Vocational Rehabilitation
General Services
Library and Archives

STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NOVEMBER 15, 1976


POLICY
EXECUTIVE
AGENCY SERVICES
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Investment Officer
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
Official Committees
Legal Counsel
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR POLICIES AND SERVICES
Dissemination and Publications
Personnel Administration and Staff Development
Management Information Center
Information Analysis
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
Career Education
Textbook Division
Internal Management
Audits
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
Assistant Deputy Commissioner
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION
Assessment and Evaluation
Planning Projects
School Accreditation
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR GENERAL EDUCATION
Support Services
Curriculum Development
Student Services and Coordination
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY
Secondary Programs
Postsecondary Programs
Adult Programs
State Research Coordination Unit
Support Services
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION
Special Education
Regional Day School for the Deaf
Texas School for the Deaf
Texas School for the Blind
Deaf/Blind Annex
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS
Bilingual Education
Compensatory/Migrant Educational Programs
Education for the Gifted and Talented
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES
Instructional Resources
Teacher Education
Teacher Certification
Professional Support and Professional Practices
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND CONTRACT SERVICES
Accounting
Program Control and Claims Review
Special Projects
Office Services
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR FINANCE
Federal Funding
State Funding
School Administration
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR FIELD SUPPORT SERVICES
Technical Assistance
Small Schools
Proprietary Schools and Veterans Administration
Regional Program Development
Urban Education

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
APRIL 1, 1977


CITIZENS OF UTAH
UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION and UTAH STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Joan L. Burnside, Chairman
A. Glenn Christensen, Vice Chairman
Sheldon S. Allred
Jesse Anderson
W. Dean Belnap
Lila B. Bjorklund
Rodney L. Dahl
Stephen L. Garrett
Reuben D. Law
Jay A. Monson
Charles W. Peters
COORDINATOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Rowan C. Stutz
533-5431
OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Walter D. Talbot
Superintendent
533-5431
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS
Bernarr S. Furse
533-5431
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND PLANNING
David E. Nelson
(Acting)
533-5888
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER
Roger C. Glines
533-5862
ASSISTANT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT
Avard A. Rigby
533-5431
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR HUMAN RELATIONS/MULTI-CULTURAL EDUCATION
T. Joe Sandoval
533-5431
SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR INDIAN EDUCATION
Lucille A. Echohawk
533-5431
OFFICE OF INSTRUCTION SERVICES
Lerue Winget
Associate Superintendent
533-5431
DIVISION OF CURRICULUM
LeRoy R. Lindeman
Administrator
533-5550
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Quentin E. Utley
Administrator
533-5891
DIVISION OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT
Vere A. McHenry
Administrator
533-5965
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
G. Morris Rowley
Administrator
533-5061
CAREER EDUCATION UNIT
R.Lynn Jensen
533-6091
OFFICE OF ADULT, VOCATIONAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
Vaughn L. Hall
Associate Superintendent
533-5431
DIVISION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
Harvey C. Hirschi
Administrator
533-5991
DIVISION OF SERVICES FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
Donald W. Perry
Administrator
533-9393
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
Walter E. Ulrich
Administrator
533-5371
COMMUNITY EDUCATION UNIT
Carl E. Jensen
(Acting)
533-5330
BRIDGERLAND AREA VOCATIONAL CENTER
Richard L. Maughan, Director

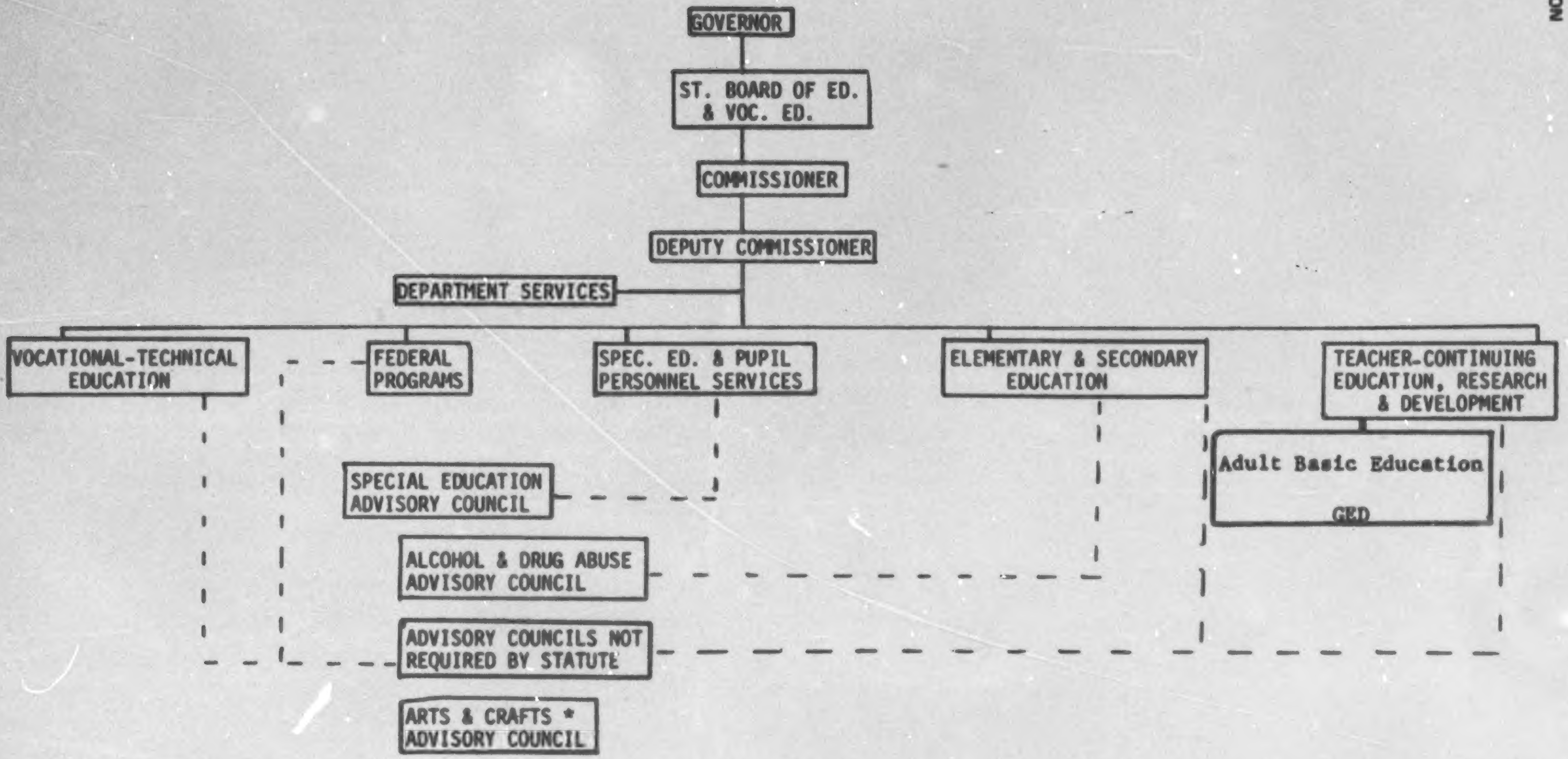
SEVIER VALLEY AREA VOCATIONAL CENTER
Dewain C. Washburn, Director

UINTAH BASIN AREA VOCATIONAL CENTER
Merlin D. Johnson, Director
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTION SERVICES
Jay J. Campbell
Associate Superintendent
533-5431
DIVISION OF DATA PROCESSING
Maurice C. Barnett
Administrator
533-5645
DIVISION OF EXTERNAL SUPPORT SERVICES
Charles P. Lloyd
Administrator
533-5866
DIVISION OF INTERNAL SUPPORT SERVICES
Nancy P. Abraham
Administrator
533-6574
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
M. Richard Maxfield
Executive Secretary
533-6671
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
Beth L. Davis
533-5888
OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Geraldine M. Clark
Director
533-6323
UTAH SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
Robert W. Tegeder, Superintendent

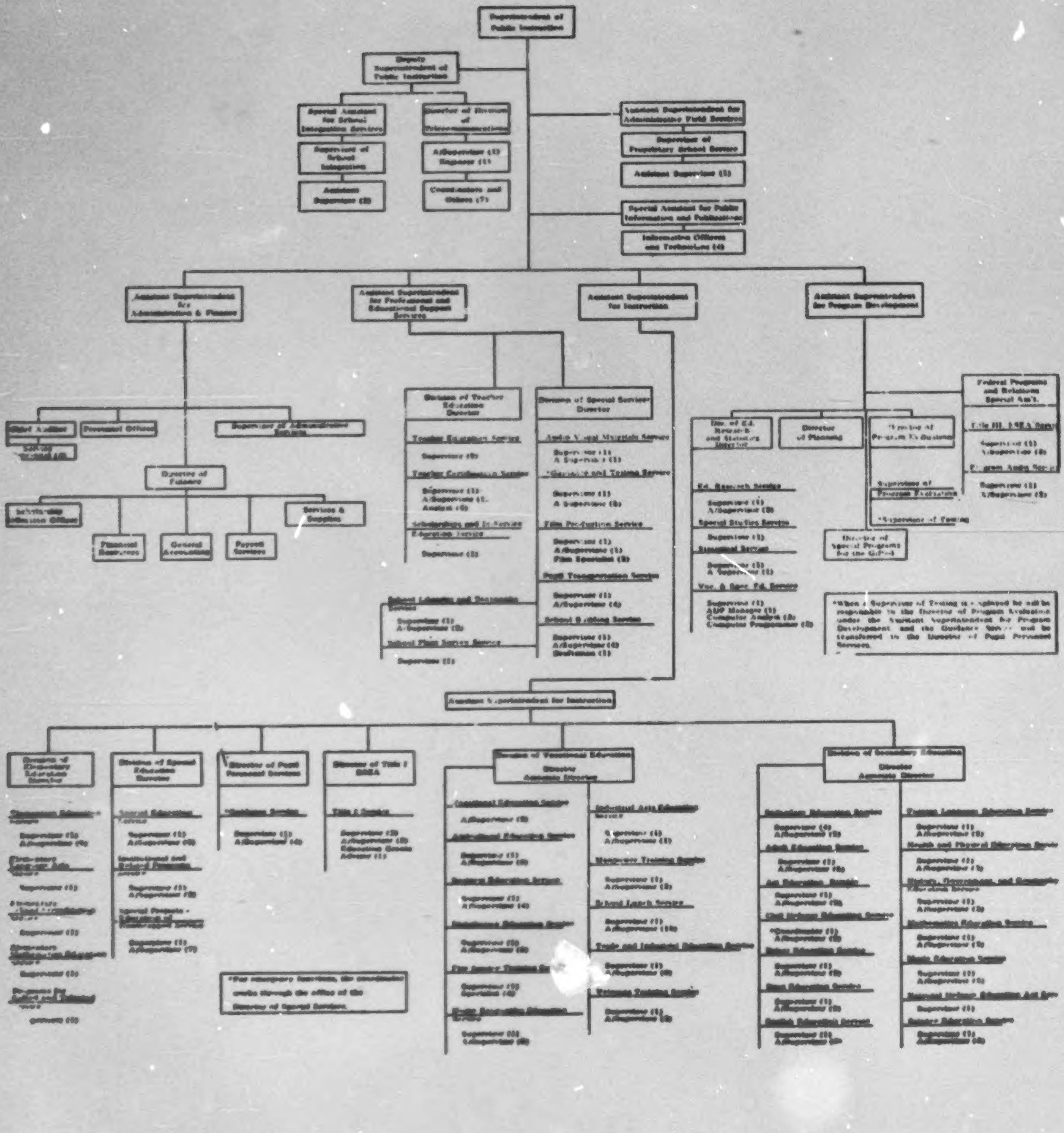
UTAH TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT PROVO
Wilson W. Sorensen, President

UTAH TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT SALT LAKE
Jay L. Nelson, President

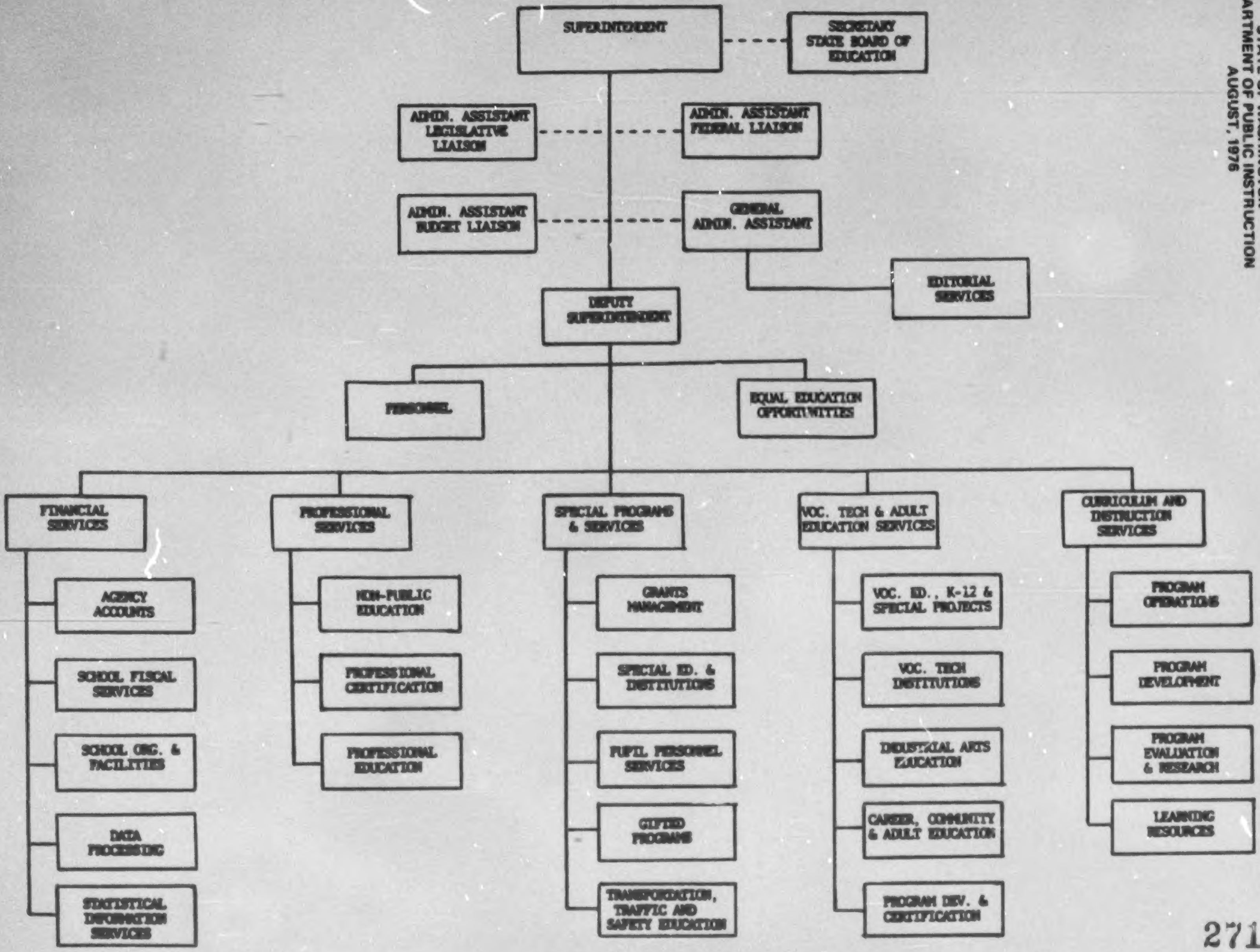
STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JULY, 1976


GOVERNOR
ST. BOARD OF ED. & VOC. ED.
COMMISSIONER
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT SERVICES
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
FEDERAL PROGRAMS
SPEC. ED. & PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION
TEACHER-CONTINUING EDUCATION, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
Adult Basic Education
GED
SPECIAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL
ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE ADVISORY COUNCIL
ADVISORY COUNCILS NOT REQUIRED BY STATUTE
ARTS & CRAFTS * ADVISORY COUNCIL

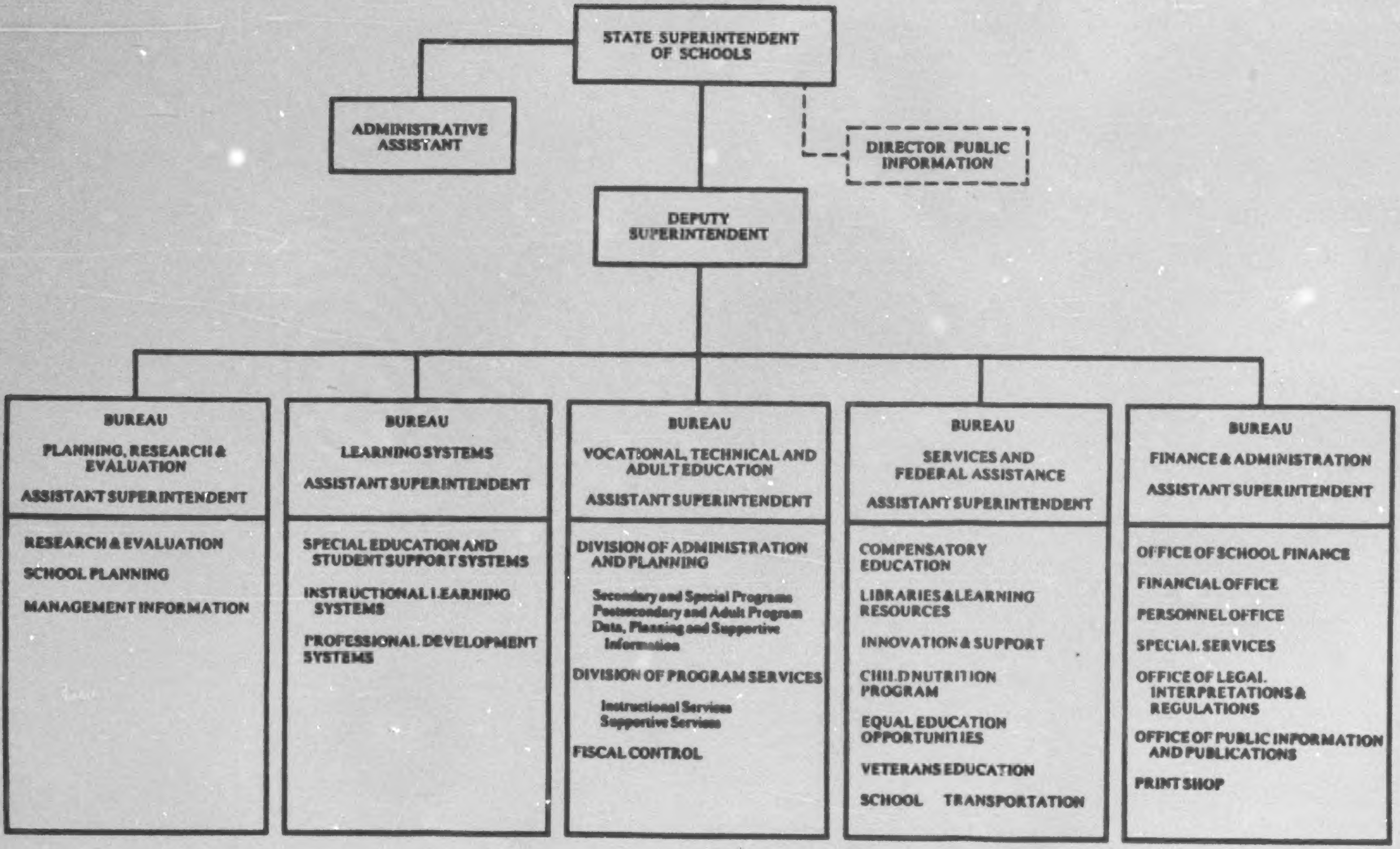
STATE OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction
Special Assistant for School Integration Services
Supervisor of School Integration
Assistant Supervisors (2)
Director of Division of Telecommunications
A/Supervisor (1) Engineer (1)
Coordinators and Others (7)
Assistant Superintendent for Administrative Field Services
Supervisor of Proprietary School Service
Assistant Supervisor (1)
Special Assistant for Public Information and Publications
Information Officers and Technicians (4)
Assistant Superintendent for Administration & Finance
Chief Auditor
Personnel Officer
Supervisor of Administrative Services
Director of Finance
Scholarship Officer
Financial Resources
General Accounting
Payroll Services
Services & Supplies
Assistant Superintendent for Professional and Educational Support Services
Division of Teacher Education Director
Teacher Education Service
Teacher Certification Service
Scholarships and In-Service Education Service
Division of Special Services Director
Audio Visual Materials Service
*Guidance and Testing Service
Film Production Service
Pupil Transportation Service
School Building Service
School Plant Survey Service
Assistant Superintendent for Instruction
Assistant Superintendent for Program Development
Div. of Ed. Research and Statistics Director
Director of Planning
Director of Program Evaluation
Federal Programs and Relations Special Ass't.
Title III, ESEA Service
Program Audit Service
Ed. Research Service
Special Studies Service
Statistical Service
Voc. & Spec. Ed. Service
Supervisor of Program Evaluation
*Supervisor of Testing
Director of Special Programs for the Gifted
*When a Supervisor of Testing is employed he will be responsible to the Director of Program Evaluation under the Assistant Superintendent for Program Development and the Guidance Service will be transferred to the Director of Pupil Personnel Services.
Division of Elementary Education Director
Division of Special Education Director
Director of Pupil Personnel Services
Director of Title I ESEA
Title I Service
Division of Vocational Education Director Associate Director
Agricultural Education Service
Business Education Service
Industrial Arts Education Service
Manpower Training Service
School Lunch Service
Trade and Industrial Education Service
Veterans Training Service
Division of Secondary Education Director Associate Director
Adult Education Service
Art Education Service
Driver Education Service
English Education Service
Foreign Language Education Service
Health and Physical Education Service
History, Government, and Geography Education Service
Mathematics Education Service
Music Education Service
Science Education Service
*For emergency functions, the coordinator works through the office of the Director of Special Services.

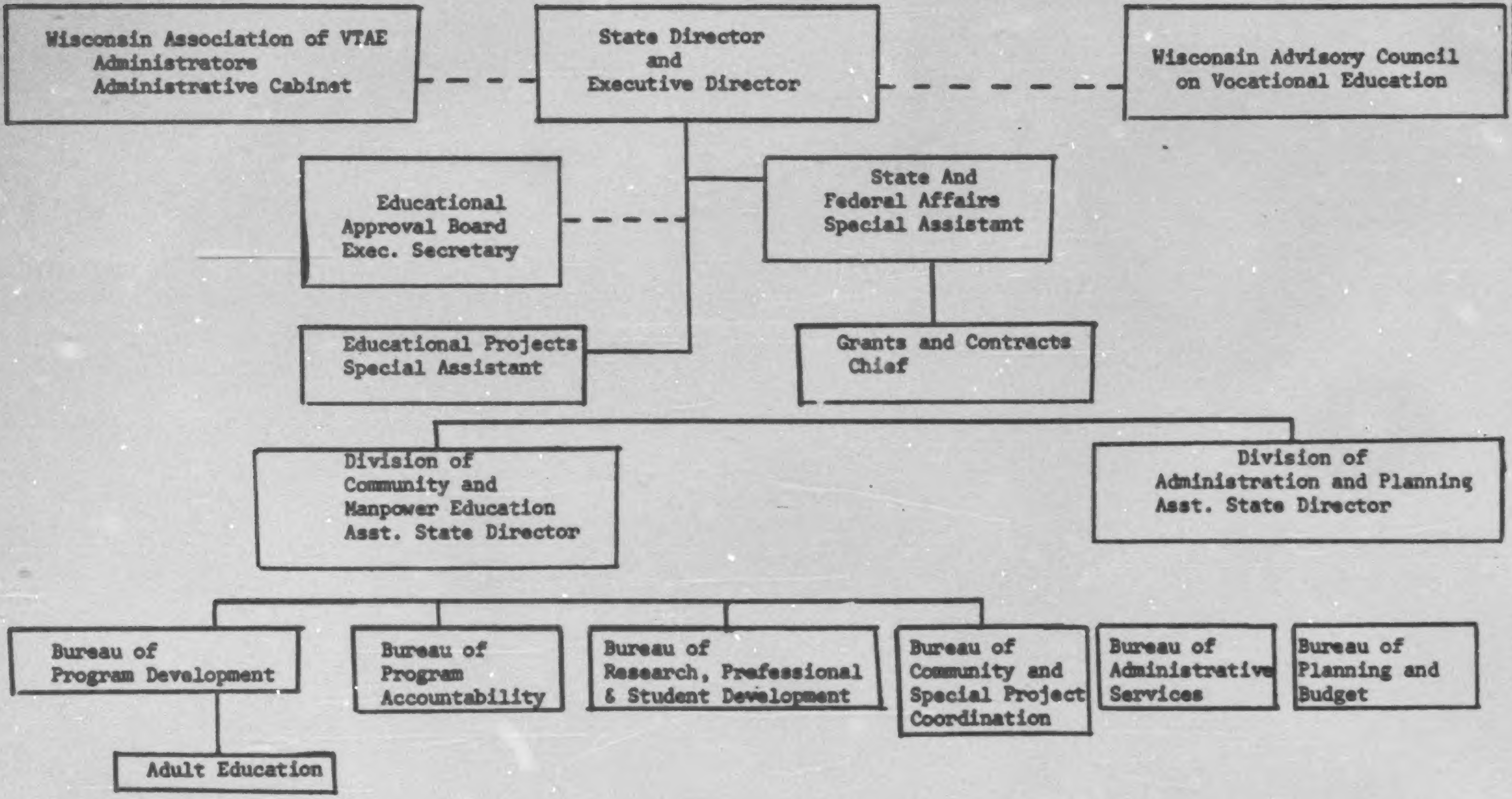
STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AUGUST, 1976


SUPERINTENDENT
SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
ADMIN. ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE LIAISON
ADMIN. ASSISTANT FEDERAL LIAISON
ADMIN. ASSISTANT BUDGET LIAISON
GENERAL ADMIN. ASSISTANT
EDITORIAL SERVICES
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
PERSONNEL
EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
FINANCIAL SERVICES
AGENCY ACCOUNTS
SCHOOL FISCAL SERVICES
SCHOOL ORG. & FACILITIES
DATA PROCESSING
STATISTICAL INFORMATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
NON-PUBLIC EDUCATION
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SERVICES
GRANTS MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL ED. & INSTITUTIONS
PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES
GIFTED PROGRAMS
TRANSPORTATION, TRAFFIC AND SAFETY EDUCATION
VOC. TECH & ADULT EDUCATION SERVICES
VOC. ED., K-12 & SPECIAL PROJECTS
VOC. TECH INSTITUTIONS
INDUSTRIAL ARTS EDUCATION
CAREER, COMMUNITY & ADULT EDUCATION
PROGRAM DEV. & CERTIFICATION
CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION SERVICES
PROGRAM OPERATIONS
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM EVALUATION & RESEARCH
LEARNING RESOURCES

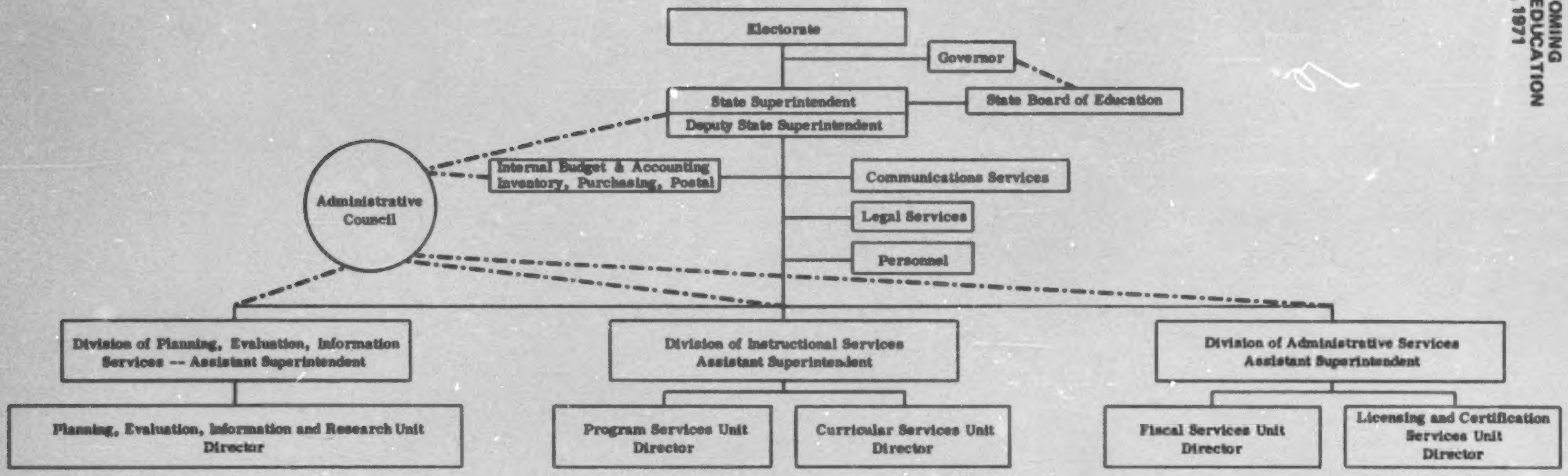
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR PUBLIC INFORMATION
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT
BUREAU
PLANNING, RESEARCH & EVALUATION
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
RESEARCH & EVALUATION
SCHOOL PLANNING
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
BUREAU
LEARNING SYSTEMS
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
SPECIAL EDUCATION AND STUDENT SUPPORT SYSTEMS
INSTRUCTIONAL LEARNING SYSTEMS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS
BUREAU
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING
Secondary and Special Programs
Postsecondary and Adult Program
Data, Planning and Supportive Information
DIVISION OF PROGRAM SERVICES
Instructional Services
Supportive Services
FISCAL CONTROL
BUREAU
SERVICES AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION
LIBRARIES & LEARNING RESOURCES
INNOVATION & SUPPORT
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
VETERANS EDUCATION
SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
OFFICE OF SCHOOL FINANCE
FINANCIAL OFFICE
PERSONNEL OFFICE
SPECIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF LEGAL INTERPRETATIONS & REGULATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS
PRINT SHOP

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION


Wisconsin Association of VTAE Administrators Administrative Cabinet
State Director and Executive Director
Wisconsin Advisory Council on Vocational Education
Educational Approval Board Exec. Secretary
State And Federal Affairs Special Assistant
Educational Projects Special Assistant
Grants and Contracts Chief
Division of Community and Manpower Education Asst. State Director
Division of Administration and Planning Asst. State Director
Bureau of Program Development
Bureau of Program Accountability
Bureau of Research, Professional & Student Development
Bureau of Community and Special Project Coordination
Bureau of Administrative Services
Bureau of Planning and Budget
Adult Education

STATE OF WYOMING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AUGUST 20, 1971


Electorate
Governor
State Superintendent
Deputy State Superintendent
State Board of Education
Administrative Council
Internal Budget & Accounting
Inventory, Purchasing, Postal
Communications Services
Legal Services
Personnel
Division of Planning, Evaluation, Information Services -- Assistant Superintendent
Division of Instructional Services Assistant Superintendent
Division of Administrative Services Assistant Superintendent
Planning, Evaluation, Information and Research Unit Director
Program Services Unit Director
Curricular Services Unit Director
Fiscal Services Unit Director
Licensing and Certification Services Unit Director

Departmental planning
Local district planning
School plant planning
School accreditation
Program evaluation
Research services
Systems analysis -- programming
U.S.O.E. reporting
Legislative information services

Information services
  General school and district information
  Financial information
  Staff information
  Pupil information
  Facilities information
  Instructional program information
Data control
  Data determination
  Forms design
  Data collection

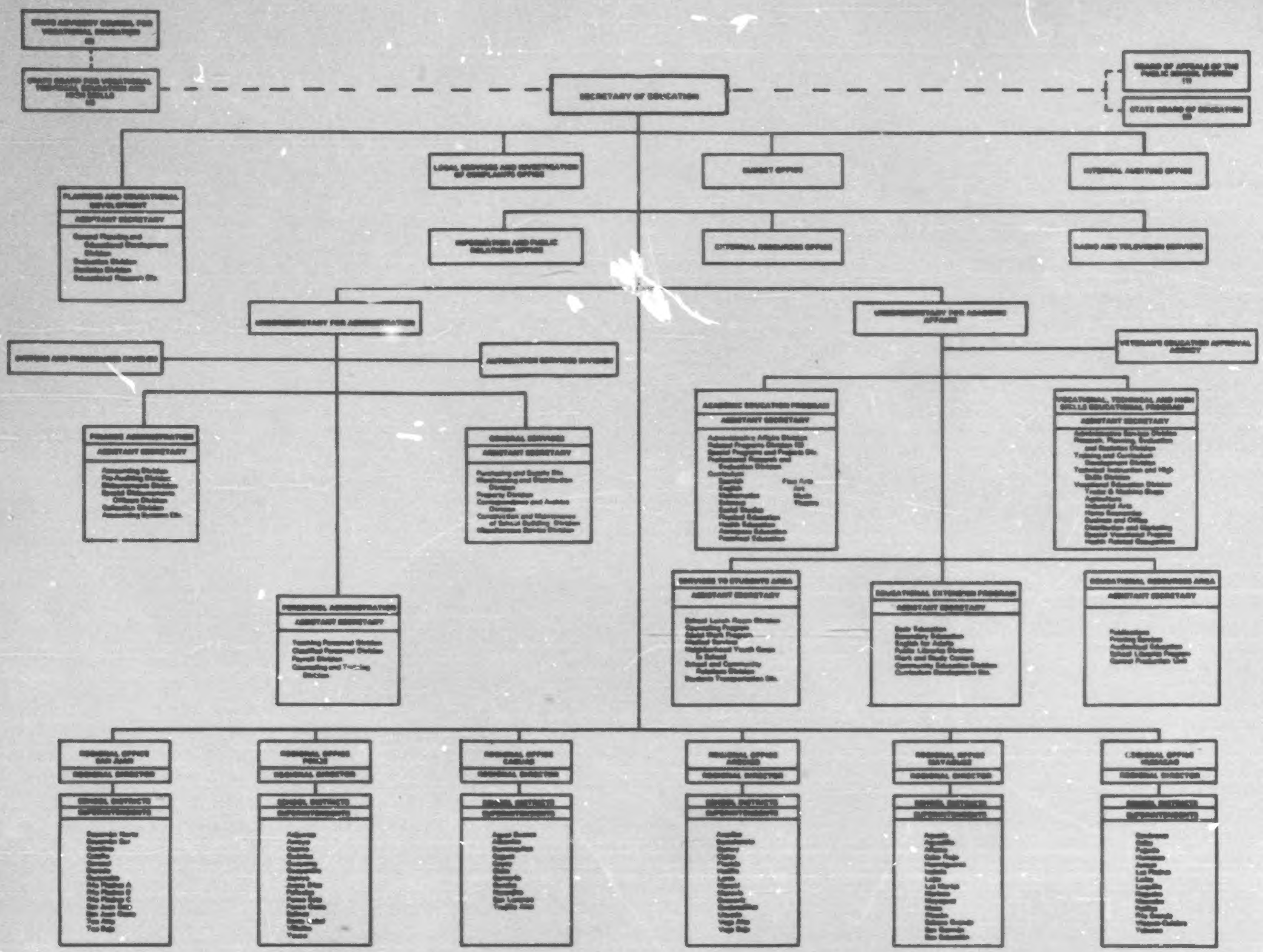
State and federal programs
  Handicapped
    Visually
    Auditory
    Mentally
    Physically
  Disadvantaged
  Migrant
  Indian education
  Institutional
  Innovation, resources and support
  Education Professions Development programs
  Comprehensive Employment and Training (CETA)
  Occupational education
  Community and adult education

Early childhood
Career education
Career guidance
Reading
Gifted and talented
Language arts
Science/math/environmental education
Agricultural education
Home economics
Consumer education
Social sciences
Fine arts
Foreign languages/bilingual education
Business and office occupations
Distributive and health occupations
Industrial education
Drug abuse
Health, physical education and recreation
School-pupil services

State funds distribution
Federal funds distribution
School lunch administration
  Nutrition
Donated commodity distribution
Transportation -- isolation
Traffic safety education
Driver education
School finance services
Auditing
  Federal projects
  School food service

Teacher certification and placement
Private school licensing
Veterans education
G. E. D.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION


STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (4)
STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND HIGH SKILLS (3)
SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM (1)
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (2)
PLANNING AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
General Planning and Educational Development Division
Evaluation Division
Statistics Division
Educational Research Div.
LEGAL SERVICES AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS OFFICE
BUDGET OFFICE
INTERNAL AUDITING OFFICE
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
EXTERNAL RESOURCES OFFICE
RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES
UNDERSECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION
SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES DIVISION
AUTOMATION SERVICES DIVISION
FINANCE ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Accounting Division
Pre-Auditing Division
Disbursements Division
Special Disbursements Officers Division
Collection Division
Accounting Systems Div.
GENERAL SERVICES
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Purchasing and Supply Div.
Warehousing and Distribution Division
Property Division
Correspondence and Archive Division
Construction and Maintenance of School Building Division
Miscellaneous Service Division
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Teaching Personnel Division
Classified Personnel Division
Payroll Division
Counseling and Training Division
UNDERSECRETARY FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS
VETERAN'S EDUCATION APPROVAL AGENCY
ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAM
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Administrative Affairs Division
Special Programs and Projects Div.
Curriculum
Spanish
English
Mathematics
Science
Social Studies
Physical Education
Health Education
Fine Arts
Art
Music
Theatre
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND HIGH SKILLS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Administrative Services Division
Research, Planning, Evaluation and Statistics Division
Training and Curriculum Development Division
Technical Instruction and High Skills Division
Vocational Education Division
Trades & Machine Shops
Agriculture
Industrial Arts
Home Economics
Business and Office
Distribution and Marketing
Special Vocational Projects
Health Related Occupations
SERVICES TO STUDENTS AREA
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
School Lunch Room Division
Counseling Program
Neighborhood Youth Corps In School
School and Community Relations Division
Students Transportation Div.
EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION PROGRAM
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Basic Education
Secondary Education
English for Adults
Public Libraries Division
Work and Study Centers
Community Education Division
Curriculum Development Div.
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AREA
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Publications
Printing Services
Audiovisual Education
School Libraries Program
Cinema Production Unit
REGIONAL OFFICE SAN JUAN
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS
REGIONAL OFFICE PONCE
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS
REGIONAL OFFICE CAGUAS
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS
REGIONAL OFFICE ARECIBO
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS
REGIONAL OFFICE MAYAGUEZ
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS
REGIONAL OFFICE HUMACAO
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUPERINTENDENTS

1. Created by Act No. [illegible]
2. Created by Act No. [illegible]
3. Created by Act No. [illegible]
4. Created by Act No. [illegible]
5. Includes [illegible]

Undersecretary for Administration
Systems and Procedures Division
Revised, [illegible]

Appendix B.
Adult Education State Legislation and Regulations Examples

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to education; enacting the "Public Education Act of 1975"; amending s. 230.2311, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement; providing for early childhood and basic skills development plans; providing objectives; providing for implementation; providing for inservice training programs; amending s. 228.041 (19) and (25), Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, relating to the definition of exceptional child; providing for the inclusion of certain paid and volunteer workers within the meaning of "teacher aide"; adding paragraphs (o) and (p) to s. 230.23(4), Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, requiring adoption of plans for early childhood and basic skills development and for assignment of certain teacher aides, as feasible; amending s. 231.141, Florida Statutes, encouraging the assignment of teacher aides; amending s. 231.15, Florida Statutes, permitting teacher aides assisting instructional personnel to be noncertificated; providing standards for books used in the public school system; amending s. 233.063, Florida Statutes, 1974, providing for instruction in operation of motor vehicles; amending s. 488.04, Florida Statutes, providing for validity of instructors' certificates in connection with driver education courses offered by public schools; repealing s. 322.111, Florida

Statutes, relating to driver education for minors amending s. 236.081, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement; providing for computation of the basic amount to be included for current operation, providing cost factors, establishing the maximum full-time equivalent students in special programs, directing the department to project enrollments for special programs; providing for computation of compensatory education supplemental cost factor, providing for determination of district cost differentials, providing for educational training expenditures, providing for computation of district required local effort, providing for categorical programs, providing for calculation of total allocation of state funds to each district for current operation, providing a guaranteed minimum level of funding, amending s. 236.0811, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, providing for educational training; amending s. 236.083, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, adding subsection (9), to establish joint-use public transportation systems; amending Section 234 041(1), Florida Statutes, exempting persons from provisions making it unlawful to use a school bus or bus of similar color for other than the transportation of school children if the district school board authorizes such use; adding Section 236.083(9), Florida Statutes; providing that funds available for payment of student transportation services may be paid to local general purpose transportation systems for transportation of such students, amending Section 234.02(2), Florida Statutes; providing that local general purpose transportation systems are qualified to transport children to and from school; adding Section (3) to Section 234.051, Florida Statutes, requiring that general purpose transportation facilities used to transport school children shall meet standards established by the State Board of Education; amending 236.122, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, providing a growth allocation for instructional materials, amending 233.14(3), Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, relating to speciman copies; repealing s. 229.802, Florida Statutes, relating to recommendations for improvements in schools and institutions; amending 233.22, F. S., 1974 Supplement, relating to requisitions of instructional materials; amending s. 237.081, F. S., relating to advertising; amending 237.34(3), F. S., 1974 Supplement, relating to cost reporting; adding subsection (4) to s. 237.34, F. S., 1974 Supplement, relating to program cost categories; amending s. 228.071(2), (4), and (6), Florida Statutes, relating to community schools; providing for a study of alternative methods of financing; providing for cooperation with the U. S. Commission of Education; adding subparagraph 7 to 230.23(4) (m) 230.23, F. S., establishing a maximum amount which can be paid for an exceptional student contract; creating Section 237.35, F. S., establishing

program information and audit; amending s. 236.02(7), Florida Statutes, relating to comprehensive education plan; amending s. 234.082, Florida Statutes; providing that each school board shall make an annual survey and report on those hazards on or near public sidewalks, streets and highways which endanger the life or threaten the health or safety of school children; amending s. 229.840, Florida Statutes; providing for a minimum allocation to each district for career education; providing for severability; providing limitation of millage levy as provided for in s. 236.25(1); providing for a sparsity supplement to qualified school districts; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Short title.--This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Public Education Act of 1975."

Section 2. Section 230.2311, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 230.2311, F.S., 1974 Supp., for present text.)

230.2311 Legislative intent; early childhood and basic skills development plans; objectives; provisions.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department evaluate and recommend possible restructuring of early childhood education in Florida in order to develop

programs which will adequately meet the needs of each pupil. The Legislature recognizes that the early years of a pupil's education are crucial to his future, and that mastery of the basic skills of communication and computation is essential to the future educational and personal success of an individual. It is the further intent of the Legislature that the first priority of the public schools of Florida shall be to assure that all Floridians, to the extent their individual physical, mental, and emotional capacities permit, shall achieve mastery of the basic skills, including but not limited to, reading, writing, language arts, arithmetic, measurement, and problem solving. Early childhood and basic skills development programs shall be made available by the school districts to all school age children, especially those enrolled in kindergarten and grades one through three and to Florida adults as the capacities of the programs permit.

(2) In implementing the intent of this section, each school district shall include a plan for early childhood and basic skills development programs in the planned school program and comprehensive educational plan required in ss. 230.23(3), 230.33(5), and 236.02(7). The early childhood and basic skills development programs component of the district comprehensive educational plan shall be developed cooperatively by school administrators, teachers, parents, and other community groups or individuals having an interest in the programs or having expertise in the field of early childhood education or basic skills development.

(3) Each district's plan for early childhood and basic skills development programs shall be based on guidelines prepared by the Department of Education pursuant to chapter 74-239, Laws of Florida, and shall be submitted to the

department for review and comment. The objectives of each plan shall be to assure that:

(a) Each pupil is enrolled in a program designed to meet his individual needs.

(b) Each pupil shall achieve that level of mastery of the basic skills which his capacities will permit.

(4) The early childhood and basic skills development program plans shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) An increase in the number of adults assisting in the primary classroom, kindergarten and grades one through three, through use of teacher aides, parent volunteers, foster grandparents, paraprofessionals, or other similar personnel.

(b) Emphasis on instruction in basic skills including direct individual and small group instruction in reading and computation skills.

(c) Use of personnel as described in paragraph (a) during instruction in computational skills and in reading skills.

(d) Fulfillment of the goals for education in Florida as adopted by the State Board of Education; provided that early childhood and basic skills development programs shall be the first priority of Florida public schools.

(e) Emphasis on an individualized diagnostic approach to instruction.

(f) Emphasis on the basic skills development of each child, with attention given to the emotional and social development of each child.

(g) Defined measurable program objectives.

(h) Assessment of educational needs.

(i) Pertinent demographic data and information about early childhood programs, such as children's centers, day care, pre-school, and child care programs in either the public or private sector, and the way in which such programs may be integrated or coordinated with the district program.

(j) Allocation and coordination of all district resources with the objectives of the plan.

(k) Staff development and inservice training, including a requirement that all teachers in the primary grades, kindergarten and grades one through three, be trained in the use of aides, volunteers, and paraprofessionals in the classroom; in the recognition of language arts and computational needs; and in the application of prescriptive techniques in meeting such needs. Starting July 1, 1976, each teacher shall receive such training as a condition of continued certification.

(l) Evaluation of the programs by the school board, school administrators, and teachers, and by parents and other appropriate lay groups such as school advisory committees established pursuant to s. 230.22.

(m) Use of parents in the classroom and for home visitations and parent education in order to strengthen the role of the family and the home in the education process and to develop a cooperative relationship between the family, the home, and the school.

The early childhood and basic skills development programs shall be implemented by the 1976-77 school year.

(5) Each district school board, in cooperation with the teacher education centers established in ss. 231.600-231.610, and with the department of education, shall develop inservice training programs designed to enable teachers:

(a) To recognize language arts and computational needs.

(b) To apply prescriptive techniques in meeting such needs.

(c) To use aides, volunteers, and paraprofessionals effectively in the classroom.

(6) Each district school board, in cooperation with the department of education, shall develop training programs for teacher aides and other personnel who serve in the early childhood and basic skills development program.

Section 3. Subsections (19) and (25) of section 228.041, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, are amended to read:

228.041 Specific definitions.--Specific definitions shall be as follows and wherever such defined words or terms are used in the Florida School Code they shall be used as follows:

(19) EXCEPTIONAL STUDENTS.--The term "exceptional student" means any child or youth who has been certified by a specialist qualified under regulations of the state board to examine students who may be unsuited for enrollment in a regular class of the public schools or is unable to be adequately educated in the public schools without the provision of special classes, instruction, facilities, or related services, or a combination thereof. The term "exceptional student" includes the following: The mentally retarded, the speech-impaired, the deaf and hard of hearing, the blind and partially sighted, the crippled and other health-impaired, the emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted, and those with specific learning disabilities, and ~~may include~~ the gifted.

(25) TEACHER AIDE.--A teacher aide is any person appointed assigned by a school board to assist a members of the instructional staff in carrying out his their instructional

or professional duties and responsibilities. Teacher aides may include parents, foster grandparents, paraprofessionals, students, and others who serve in the classroom as instructional or paraprofessional assistants to the teacher, whether such aides are paid workers or volunteers.

Section 4. Paragraphs (o) and (p) are added to subsection (4) of section 230.23, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, to read:

230.23 Powers and duties of school board.--The school board, acting as a board, shall exercise all powers and perform all duties listed below:

(4) ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATION OF SCHOOLS.--Adopt and provide for the execution of plans for the establishment, organization, and operation of the schools of the district, as follows:

(o) Early childhood and basic skills development.--Provide for an individualized diagnostic approach to instruction in the primary grades, kindergarten and grades one through three, which shall permit every child to achieve that level of mastery of the basic skills, including, but not limited to, reading, writing, language arts, arithmetic, measurement, and problem solving, which his physical, mental, and emotional capacities permit.

(p) Teacher aides.--Appoint teacher aides to assist members of the instructional staff in the primary grades, kindergarten and grades one through three, to the extent feasible as determined by the school board.

Section 5. Section 231.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 231.141, F.S., for present text.)

231.141 Teacher aides.--School boards are encouraged to appoint teacher aides to members of the instructional staff in the primary grades, kindergarten and grades one through three, in order to increase the number of personnel assisting in the classroom and to aid members of the instructional staff in such grades in carrying out their instructional and professional duties and responsibilities. The school board may appoint teacher aides to assist members of the instructional staff in other grades. A teacher aide shall not be required to hold a teaching certificate but shall be required to attend the training program developed pursuant to s. 230.2311(6). A teacher aide, while rendering services under the supervision of a certificated teacher, shall be accorded the same protection of laws as that accorded the certified teacher. Paid teacher aides employed by a school board shall be entitled to the same rights accorded noninstructional employees of the board.

Section 6. Section 231.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

231.15 Positions for which certificates required.--The State Board of Education shall have authority to classify school services and to prescribe regulations in accordance with which certificates shall be issued by the Department of Education to school employees who meet the standards prescribed by such regulations for their class of service. Each person employed or occupying a position as school supervisor, helping teacher, principal, teacher, school librarian, or other position in which the employee serves in an instructional capacity in any public school of any district of this state shall hold the certificate required by law and by regulations of the state board in fulfilling the requirements of the law for the type of service rendered. However, the state board shall adopt regulations authorizing school boards to employ selected noncertificated personnel to provide instructional services in the individual's field of speciality or to assist instructional staff members as teacher aides. Each person employed as a school nurse shall hold a license to practice nursing in the state, and each person employed as a school physician shall hold a license to practice medicine in the state.

Section 7. In the selection of text books, library books and other reading material used in the public school system the standards used to determine the propriety of the material shall include:

(a) The age of the children who normally could be expected to have access to the material,

(b) The educational purpose to be served by the material,

(c) The degree to which the material would be supplemented and explained by mature classroom instruction as part of a normal classroom instructional program.

No books or other material containing hard-core pornography or otherwise prohibited by Florida Statute 847.012, shall be used in the public school system of the State of Florida.

Section 8. Section 236.014, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

236.014 Special laws and general laws of local application prohibited.--

(1) Pursuant to s. 11(a)(21) of Article III of the State Constitution, the legislature hereby prohibits special laws and general laws of local application pertaining to:

(a) The assessment or collection of taxes for school purposes insofar as it may affect the distribution of state funds, including the determination of millages therefor, the extension of time therefor, relief of tax officers from due performance of their duties, and relief of their sureties from liability, and

(b) The Florida Education Finance Program as enacted in 1973 or as subsequently amended.

(2) All special laws and general laws of local application in existence as of July 1, 1975, pertaining to the subjects enumerated in subsection (1) are hereby repealed to the extent that they are in conflict herewith.

(3) The department shall determine whether or not any district has received additional funds subsequent to June 30, 1973, as a result of any special law or general law of local application described in subsection 1, and shall deduct an amount equal to any such additional funds from allocations to that district.

Section 9. Section 236.081, Florida Statutes, 1974 Supplement, is amended to read:

236.081 Funds for current operation of schools.--The annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each district for current operation of schools shall be determined as follows:

(1) COMPUTATION OF THE BASIC AMOUNT TO BE INCLUDED FOR CURRENT OPERATION.--The following procedure shall be followed in determining the annual allocation to each district for current operation:

(a) Determination of full-time equivalent membership.--During each of several school weeks during the fiscal year, a program membership survey of each school shall be made by each district by aggregating the full-time equivalent student membership of each program by school and by district. The department shall establish the number and interval of membership calculations, except that for basic and special programs such calculations shall not exceed nine for any fiscal year. The district's full-time equivalent membership shall be computed and currently maintained in accordance with regulations of the state board.

(b) Determination of base student cost.--The base student cost shall be determined annually by the legislature. For the 1975-1976 ~~1974-1975~~ school fiscal year, the base student cost is fixed at $745.

(c) Determination of programs.--Cost factors based on desired relative cost differences between the following programs are hereby established. However, the application of cost factors in part-time special programs for exceptional students ~~identified-by-the-Roman-numeral-I~~ shall be limited to a maximum of twelve twenty-fifths of a student membership in a given program during a week. The criteria for qualification for the special programs shall be determined by regulations of the state board. Cost factors for special programs for exceptional students shall be used to fund programs, approved by the department, as provided by law for exceptional students under the minimum age for enrollment in kindergarten.

		Cost Factor
1.	Basic Programs.--	
a.	Kindergarten and grades 1, 2, and 3	1.234 ~~1.20~~
b.	Grades 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9~~, and 10~~	1.00
c.	Grades 10, 11, and 12	1.10
2.	Special programs for exceptional students.--	
a.	Educable mentally retarded	2.30
b.	Trainable mentally retarded	3.00
c.	Physically handicapped	3.50
d.	Physical and occupational therapy part-time ~~I~~	6.00
e.	Speech and hearing therapy part-time ~~I~~	10.00
f.	Deaf	4.00
g.	Visually handicapped part-time ~~I~~	10.00
h.	Visually handicapped	3.50
i.	Emotionally disturbed part-time ~~I~~	7.50
j.	Emotionally disturbed	3.70
k.	Socially maladjusted	2.30
l.	Specific learning disability part-time ~~I~~	7.50
m.	Specific learning disability	2.30
n.	Gifted part-time ~~I~~	3.00
o.	Hospital and homebound part-time ~~I~~	15.00
3.	Special vocational-technical programs.--	
a.	Vocational education I	4.26
b.	Vocational education II	2.64
c.	Vocational education III	2.18
d.	Vocational education IV	1.69
e.	Vocational education V	1.40
f.	Vocational education VI	1.17
4.	Special adult general education programs.--	
a.	Adult basic education and adult high school	1.28 ~~1.60~~
b.	Community service	0.675 ~~1.30~~

(d) The department is authorized and directed to review all district programs in the areas of exceptional student programs, special vocational-technical programs and special adult general education programs. First priority in the assignment of full-time equivalent student membership shall be based on the request of the districts as submitted and approved by the department. Any unassigned full-time equivalent membership shall be allocated to those districts submitting supplemental requests, with priority to those districts with the lowest incidence of programs to students identified to be in need of such special programs.

1. The weighted full-time equivalent student membership in special programs for exceptional students shall not exceed 131,253. The weighted full-time equivalent student membership in special vocational-technical programs shall not exceed 362,203. The weighted full-time equivalent student membership in special adult general education programs shall not exceed 30,149, of which 27,184 shall be adult basic education and adult high school full-time equivalent students and 2,965 shall be community service full-time equivalent students.

The Department of Education is directed to review the method of projecting enrollment and determining incidence in all special programs for exceptional students, special vocational-technical programs and special adult general education programs and to report to the 1976 legislature a three-year projected enrollment of full-time equivalent students in these programs.

2. In administering the maximums, the department shall review each district's program and needs with each scheduled student membership survey and may reassign the authorized weighted membership within the maximums provided. In any district in which, after the final assignment, the actual full-time equivalent membership multiplied by the appropriate cost factors exceeds the assigned maximum, such excess full-time equivalent student membership shall be computed at a cost factor of 1.00. Excess full-time equivalent membership in community service programs shall be computed at a cost factor of 0.0.

(c) ~~(d)~~ Determination of the basic amount for current operation.--The basic amount for current operation to be included in the Florida Education Finance Program for each district shall be the product of the following:

1 The full-time equivalent student membership in each program, multiplied by

2. The cost factor for each program, adjusted for the maximum as provided by paragraph (d) above, multiplied by

3. The base student cost figure.

(2) COMPUTATION OF COMPENSATORY EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTAL COST FACTOR.--Beginning with the 1976-1977 ~~1975-1976~~ fiscal year, a supplement to the base student cost shall be added to all full-time equivalent students in basic programs qualifying for compensatory education in accordance with criteria, including low achievement test scores, socioeconomic level, and low standard English comprehension level, established by regulations of the state board. Such regulations shall be designed to maintain consistency with applicable federal law and regulations so as to prevent impairment, interruption, or loss of any federal funds allocated to the state for compensatory education of public school students. The Department of Education shall, after taking into consideration all funds available from all sources, annually recommend to the legislature an amount sufficient to carry out the purposes of this program. The legislature shall annually fix such supplement on a full-time equivalent student basis.

(3) DETERMINATION OF DISTRICT COST DIFFERENTIALS.--The district cost differentials shall be determined by the Legislature. For the 1975-1976 ~~1974-1975~~ fiscal year, the

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THE LAW ESTABLISHING ADULT EDUCATION IN HAWAII

SECTION 301-1 Adult Education Authorized. To provide increased opportunity for the people of Hawaii, the department of education shall establish and regulate a program of adult education of less than college grade to be conducted, wherever feasible, in public school buildings and use public school equipment, under conditions determined by the department, when such equipment is needed. (L 1945, c 108, S. 1; RL 1955, S. 43-1; am L 1965, c 175, S. 3)

SECTION 301-2 Scope of Adult Education Courses Offered. As rapidly as facilities are available and interest is developed, courses shall be initiated in the following fields:

(1) Basic elementary education. A foundation program in reading and speaking English, writing, and arithmetic for persons with no schooling or only primary grade training;

(2) Advanced elementary education. A program in advanced elementary education for those persons who have completed four to eight years of schooling and who desire to obtain more complete mastery of the fundamentals;

(3) Secondary education. A program of secondary education for those adults who, in youth, left school or for some reason had their education curtailed and who now desire to continue their education;

(4) Homemaking and parent education. A program in homemaking and parent education for all those parents and other adults who desire training in family life, including child care, nursing, budgeting, and other instruction basic to homemaking;

(5) Civic training. A program of understanding and enlightenment in civic duties, responsibilities, and obligations for all persons who desire to keep pace with today's community, national, and world developments and who realize the necessity of continuing study for the adequate fulfillment of their civic functions;

(6) Naturalization training. The standard course of training provided by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service which shall be provided to all those who have filed applications for United States citizenship and desire to enroll in such a course under the supervision of the adult education division;

(7) Cultural opportunities. A program of adult education that will meet the interests and desires of those people who wish to enrich and to broaden their cultural, recreational and social interests. (L 1945, c 108, S. 2; am L 1953, c 130, S. 1(a); RL 1955, S. 43-2)

SECTION 301-3 Advisory Council for Adult Education. The department of education shall appoint an advisory council for adult education composed of fifteen or more representatives of industry, labor, civic organizations, and education. Appointments shall be for a term of two years with reappointments optional but not to exceed a total of six years on the advisory council. (L 1945, c 108, S. 3; am L 1953, c 130, S. 1(b); RL 1955, S. 43-3; am L 1965, c 175, S. 3)

SECTION 301-4 Financing Adult Education Program. The financial support for this program shall be in part from fees collected from students enrolled, and in part out of public funds appropriated for this purpose. Fees shall be set in accordance with the recommendations of the advisory council, and may be collected from students regularly enrolled; provided, that:

(1) Adults registered with the department of labor and industrial relations and unemployed shall be granted free enrollment in such courses as will tend to assist in securing employment;

(2) Adults certified by the department of social services as indigent may be enrolled on a nonfee basis in classes that will tend to assist such persons in becoming self-sustaining;

(3) Discharged veterans who are entitled to federal educational assistance shall be enrolled upon authorization of the veterans administration and fees shall be charged against federal funds in accordance with veterans administration contract regulations;

(4) Administrative and supervisory costs, costs of instruction, and all other necessary expenses not covered by fees and other authorized charges shall be paid for out of funds appropriated for this purpose. (L 1945, c 108, S. 4; am L 1953, c 130, S. 1(c); RL 1955, S. 43-4; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, SS. 20,27)

Source: HAWAII REVISED STATUTES, 1968, Vol. 4, Title 18, Chapter 301, p. 159

CHAPTER 35

ADULT EDUCATION

SEC.

37-35-1. State board of education shall develop program of adult education.
37-35-3. Establishment and maintenance of adult education classes; levy of ad valorem tax.
37-35-5. Acceptance of federal funds.
37-35-7. Utilization of state appropriations.

§ 37-35-1. State board of education shall develop program of adult education.

The state board of education is authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, which said rules and regulations when properly promulgated and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter shall have the force and effect of law, under which a program may be established, maintained and supervised for the purpose of supplying educational advantages to adults, which shall include all persons eighteen years of age and over. The aim and purpose of such a program shall be to reduce illiteracy and to provide a general plan of continuing education in the fundamental principles of democratic society, citizenship, public affairs, forums, home family life, arts and crafts, general cultural subjects with priority to be given to academic training through high school and training in technical skills and trades needed by industries, and such other subjects as the state board of education may prescribe for the social and economic advancement of adults. The state board of education is authorized to employ such additional supervisory, secretarial and clerical personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

SOURCES: Codes, 1942, § 6240; Laws, 1940, ch. 177; 1960, ch. 293.

Cross references—
For other sections derived from same 1942 code section, see §§ 37-35-3, 37-35-5, 37-35-7.

§ 37-35-3. Establishment and maintenance of adult education classes; levy of ad valorem tax.

The board of trustees of any school district, including any public junior college, may establish and maintain classes for adults under the regulations authorized in this chapter. The property and facilities of the public schools may be used for this purpose where such use does not conflict with uses already established.

The trustees of any school district desiring to establish such program may request the taxing authority of the district to levy additional ad valorem taxes for the support of this program. The board of supervisors, in the case of a county school district, a special municipal separate school district, or a junior college district, and the governing authority of any municipality in the case of a municipal separate school district, is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to levy a tax not exceeding one mill upon all the taxable property of the district for the support of this program. Said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be levied. In addition to the funds realized from any such levy, the board of trustees of any school district is authorized to use any surplus funds that it may have or that may be made available to it from local sources to supplement this program.

SOURCES: Codes, 1942, § 6240; Laws, 1940, ch. 177; 1960, ch. 293.

Cross references—
For other sections derived from same 1942 code section, see §§ 37-35-1, 37-35-5, 37-35-7.

§ 37-35-5. Acceptance of federal funds.

For the purpose of supporting the adult education program authorized in this chapter, the state board of education is authorized to accept for and on behalf of the State of Mississippi, all federal funds made available to the state for the purpose of adult education. Such funds shall be used by the state board of education for the administration of the program and to supplement the local funds made available by any school district, provided such program is conducted under the rules and regulations established by the state board of education.

SOURCES: Codes, 1942, § 6240; Laws, 1940, ch. 177; 1960, ch. 293.

Cross references—
For other sections derived from same 1942 code section, see §§ 37-35-1, 37-35-3, 37-35-7.

§ 37-35-7. Utilization of state appropriations.

Any funds that may be appropriated by the state legislature for the purpose of carrying out a program of adult education may be used to supplement local funds or to meet the minimum requirements of the federal government for a program of adult education in the state, provided such program is conducted under the rules and regulations established by the state board of education.

SOURCES: Codes, 1942, § 6240; Laws, 1940, ch. 177; 1960, ch. 293.

Cross references—
For other sections derived from same 1942 code section, see §§ 37-35-1, 37-35-3, 37-35-5.

APPORTIONMENTS AND ALLOWANCES FROM STATE SCHOOL FUNDS

387.121 Legislative declaration; Nevada plan. The legislature declares that the proper objective of state financial aid to public education is to insure each Nevada child a reasonably equal educational opportunity. Recognizing wide local variations in wealth and costs per pupil, the state should supplement local financial ability to whatever extent necessary in each school district to provide programs of instruction in both compulsory and elective subjects that offer full opportunity for every Nevada child to receive the benefit of the purposes for which public schools are maintained. Therefore the quintessence of the state's financial obligation for such programs can be expressed in a formula partially on a per pupil basis and partially on a per program basis as: State financial aid equals school district basic support guarantee minus local available funds produced by mandatory taxes. This formula is designated the Nevada plan.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 889; A 1973, 1419)

387.122 Basic support guarantees established for school years 1975–1976 and 1976–1977. For making the apportionments of the state distributive school fund authorized and directed to be made under the provisions of Title 34 of NRS, the basic support guarantee for the school year commencing July 1, 1975, and ending June 30, 1976, and for the school year commencing July 1, 1976, and ending June 30, 1977, is established for each of the several school districts in the state as follows:

1. Basic support guarantee per pupil:

	1975–76	1976–77
Carson City School District	$869	$907
Churchill County School District	850	891
Clark County School District	857	896
Douglas County School District	849	889
Elko County School District	903	946
Esmeralda County School District	1,678	1,770
Eureka County School District	1,405	1,479
Humboldt County School District	940	984
Lander County School District	912	955
Lincoln County School District	1,293	1,350
Lyon County School District	884	926
Mineral County School District	862	903
Nye County School District	1,121	1,174
Pershing County School District	889	932
Storey County School District	1,361	1,426
Washoe County School District	836	874
White Pine County School District	916	958

2. Basic support guarantee per special education program unit is $16,000 for each special education program unit maintained and operated during at least 9 months of a school year, contingent upon the following limitations:

(a) As used in this subsection, "special education program unit" means an organized instructional unit which includes full-time services of a certificated employee providing a program of instruction in accordance with provisions of NRS 388.520.

(b) Support guarantee for any special education program unit maintained and operated during a period of less than 9 school months shall be in the same proportion to $16,000 as the period during which such program unit actually was maintained and operated is to 9 school months.

(c) The maximum amount of basic support for special education program units within each of the several school districts in the state before any reallocation, is as follows:

	1975–76	1976–77
Carson City School District	$320,000	$336,000
Churchill County School District	160,000	176,000
Clark County School District	4,624,000	5,040,000
Douglas County School District	144,000	160,000
Elko County School District	240,000	272,000
Esmeralda County School District	16,000	16,000
Eureka County School District	32,000	32,000
Humboldt County School District	112,000	128,000
Lander County School District	48,000	64,000
Lincoln County School District	64,000	80,000
Lyon County School District	160,000	160,000
Mineral County School District	96,000	96,000
Nye County School District	112,000	112,000
Pershing County School District	48,000	48,000
Storey County School District	16,000	16,000
Washoe County School District	1,760,000	1,920,000
White Pine County School District	144,000	144,000

Any unused special education program unit allocations within this paragraph may be reallocated to other county school districts by the state department of education. In such reallocation, first priority shall be given to special education programs with statewide implications, and second priority shall be given to special education programs maintained and operated by school districts whose allocation is $48,000 or less. If there are more unused allocations than necessary to cover first priorities and second priorities, but not enough to cover all remaining special education programs eligible for payment from reallocations, then payment for such remaining programs shall be prorated. If there are more unused allocations than necessary to cover first priorities, but not enough to cover all programs of second priority, then payment for programs of second priority shall be prorated. If unused allocations are not enough to cover all programs of first priority, then payment for programs of first priority shall be prorated.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 889; A 1969, 337, 1172; 1971, 951; 1973, 1420; 1975, 1373)

387.123 Definitions; rules for calculation of enrollment, attendance; regulations of state board of education.

1. "Enrollment" means the count of pupils enrolled in and scheduled to attend programs of instruction in the public schools for:

(a) Pupils in the kindergarten department.

(b) Pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive.

(c) Handicapped minors receiving special education pursuant to the provisions of NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive.

(d) Children detained in detention homes and juvenile forestry camps receiving instruction pursuant to the provisions of NRS 388.550 to 388.580, inclusive.

(e) Part-time pupils enrolled in classes and taking courses necessary to receive a high school diploma.

2. "Average daily attendance—full term" means the average daily attendance of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the school year.

3. "Average daily attendance—highest 3 months" means the average daily attendance of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the 3 months of highest average daily attendance of the school year.

4. The state board of education shall establish uniform rules to be used for counting enrollment and in calculating the average daily attendance of pupils. In calculating average daily attendance of pupils, no pupil specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection 1 shall be counted more than once. In establishing such rules for the public schools, the state board of education:

(a) Shall divide the school year into 10 school months, each containing 20 or fewer school days.

(b) May divide the pupils in grades 1 to 12, inclusive, into categories composed respectively of those enrolled in elementary schools and those enrolled in secondary schools.

(c) Shall select the three highest monthly attendance quotients for each category of pupils, as established by subsection 1 or pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, in each school.

5. The state board of education shall establish by regulation the maximum pupil-teacher ratio in each grade, and for each subject matter wherever different subjects are taught in separate classes, for each school district of the state which is consistent with:

(a) The maintenance of an acceptable standard of instruction;

(b) The conditions prevailing in such school district with respect to the number and distribution of pupils in each grade; and

(c) Methods of instruction used, which may include educational television, team teaching or new teaching systems or techniques.

If the superintendent of public instruction finds that any school district is maintaining one or more classes whose pupil-teacher ratio exceeds the applicable maximum, and unless he finds that the board of trustees of the school district has made every reasonable effort in good faith to comply with the applicable standard, the state board of education shall reduce the average daily attendance for apportionment purposes by the percentage which the number of pupils attending such classes is of the total number of pupils in the district, and may withhold the quarterly apportionment entirely.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 890; A 1969, 444, 1173; 1971, 288; 1973, 1423)

387.124 Quarterly reports of state controller; apportionment of state distributive school fund; emergency financial assistance.

1. On or before August 1, November 1, February 1 and May 1 of each year, the state controller shall render to the superintendent of public instruction a statement of the moneys in the state treasury subject to distribution to the several school districts of the state as provided in this section.

2. Immediately after the state controller has made his quarterly report, the state board of education shall apportion the state distributive school fund among the several county school districts in the following manner:

(a) Basic support of each school district shall be computed by:

(1) Multiplying the basic support guarantee per pupil established in NRS 387.122 by the sum of:

(I) Six-tenths the count of pupils enrolled in the kindergarten department on the last day of the first school month of the school year.

(II) The count of pupils enrolled in grades 1 to 12, inclusive, on the last day of the first school month of the school year.

(III) The count of handicapped minors receiving special education pursuant to the provisions of NRS 388.440 to 388.520, inclusive, on the last day of the first school month of the school year.

(IV) The count of children detained in detention homes and juvenile forestry camps receiving instruction pursuant to the provisions of NRS 388.550 to 388.580, inclusive, on the last day of the first school month of the school year.

(V) One-fourth the average daily attendance—highest 3 months of part-time pupils enrolled in classes and taking courses necessary to receive a high school diploma.

(2) Multiplying the number of special education program units maintained and operated by the amount per program established in NRS 387.122.

(3) Adding the amounts computed in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

(b) The availability of local funds shall be determined, which local funds shall be the sum of:

STATE PLAN FOR ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND STATE PLAN FOR MAKING AVAILABLE SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES, TEXTBOOKS, ETC.

State Plan for Adult Basic Education Title II, Part B, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. State Plan for Making Available School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Materials, under Sections 201-207 of Title II and Sections 601-605 of Title VI, P. L. 89-10.

(Filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 7, 1966.)

The above two plans were adopted November 18 1965.

Those interested in any of the above two regulations should refer to the copy which is filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

State Plan for Making Available Library Resources Textbooks and other Instructional Materials under Sections 201-207 of Title II and Sections 601-605 of Title VI, Public Law 89-10.

Promulgated under authority of § 21-45, S.C. Code 1962.

(Filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 10, 1967.)

Persons desiring to see the complete text of the above plan should consult the copy on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

Amendments to State plan for making available school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials under Title II of Public Law 89-10.

Promulgated under authority of Act No. 309 of 1963.

(Filed in the office of the Secretary of State May 31, 1967.)

Complete text of amendments and plan on file in office of Secretary of State. Those interested should refer to this copy.

(R886, H1216) **No. 874**

An Act To Provide For Adult Education.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Adult education.—Any district board of trustees may raise and allocate funds for adult education, utilize buildings, equipment and other school facilities of the district for such purpose, and hire teachers, establish and maintain classes for adults in such subjects as the State Board of Education may determine. Adult education classes shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

SECTION 2. Powers of State Board of Education.—The State Board of Education may:

(1) Make and enforce rules and regulations for the organization, conduct, and supervision of adult education;

(2) Determine the qualifications of teachers and issue teaching certificates for teaching adult classes;

(3) Determine the tuition which may be required of persons attending adult education classes; and

(4) Determine the subjects which may be taught in adult education classes.

SECTION 3. Funding.—The adult education program of any school district may be supported either in whole or in part by either federal, state, county or school district funds or by any combination thereof and may be supplemented by funds provided from other sources.

SECTION 4. Time effective.—This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

Approved the 23rd day of January, 1974.

ARTICLE 5.1.

Adult Education.

§ 21-681. Powers of district board of trustees. — Any district board of trustees may raise and allocate funds for adult education, utilize buildings, equipment and other school facilities of the district for such purpose, and hire teachers, establish and maintain classes for adults in such subjects as the State Board of Education may determine. Adult education classes shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. (1974 (58) 1932.)

§ 21-682. Powers of State Board of Education. — The State Board of Education may:

(1) Make and enforce rules and regulations for the organization, conduct, and supervision of adult education;

(2) Determine the qualifications of teachers and issue teaching certificates for teaching adult classes;

(3) Determine the tuition which may be required of persons attending adult education classes; and

(4) Determine the subjects which may be taught in adult education classes. (1974 (58) 1932.)

§ 21-683. Funding. — The adult education program of any school district may be supported either in whole or in part by either Federal, State, county or school district funds or by any combination thereof and may be supplemented by funds provided from other sources. (1974 (58) 1932.)

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six

AN ACT

To Provide For The Community Education Act Of 1976. ✓

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the Community Education Act of 1976.

Section 2. The General Assembly finds that in recognition of the fact that the school, as the prime educational institution of the community, is most effective when it involves the people of that community in a process designed to fulfill their education needs, and since community education promotes a more efficient use of community facilities through an extension of buildings, personnel, and equipment, it is the purpose of this act to facilitate the provision of recreational, educational, cultural, social, health and other community services, in accordance with the needs, interests and concerns of the community, through the establishment of the community education programs, for such activities, in cooperation with other governmental agencies and community service organizations.

Section 3. For the purpose of this act "community education" is a process by which public facilities are utilized as community centers operated in conjunction with governmental agencies and community service organizations to provide educational, recreational, cultural, social, health and other community services for all persons in the community in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of that community.

Section 4. The State Department of Education shall promote the implementation and operation of community education programs throughout the State of South Carolina.

SECTION 5. A nine member state community education advisory council, representing recreation, health, cultural, social services, community services, education, business-industry, aged and minority groups, shall be appointed by the State Superintendent of Education, for the purpose of promoting furtherance of this act and the advancement of recreational, educational, cultural, social and health opportunities through the maximum utilization of public facilities. Members of the council shall be appointed for a four year term, provided that staggered terms shall be established so that after the first year no more than one-fourth of the members will be appointed in a given year. A majority of the council constitute a quorum.

SECTION 6. The board of trustees of each school district of the State is hereby authorized to, but not obligated to, coordinate a community education program in its district. Each participating board shall provide the general supervision of the program.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

——XX——

Texas Education Code

Section 11.18. ADULT EDUCATION

(a) As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the indicated meanings:

(1) 'Adult education' means services and instruction provided by public local education agencies below the college credit level for adults.

(2) 'Adult' means any individual who is over the age of compulsory school attendance as set forth in Section 21.032 of this code.

(3) 'Community education' means the concept which involves the people of the community in a program designed to fulfill their educational needs, while promoting more effective use of public education facilities and other public facilities for the purpose of providing recreational, cultural, and other related community services.

(b) The Central Education Agency shall:

(1) manage this program with adequate staffing to develop, administer, and support a comprehensive statewide adult education program and coordinate related federal and state programs for education and training of adults;

(2) develop, implement, and regulate a comprehensive statewide program for community level education services to meet the special needs of adults;

(3) develop the mechanism and guidelines for coordination of comprehensive adult education and related skill training services for adults with other agencies, both public and private in planning, developing, and implementing related programs, including community education programs;

(4) administer all state and federal funds for adult education and related skill training in Texas;

(5) prescribe and administer standards and accrediting policies for adult education;

(6) prescribe and administer rules and regulations for teacher certification for adult education; and

(7) accept and administer grants, gifts, services and funds from available sources for use in adult education.

(c) Adult education programs shall be provided by public school districts, public junior colleges, and public universities approved in accordance with state statute and the regulations and standards formulated by the Central Education Agency. The programs shall be designed to meet the education and training needs of adults to the extent possible within available public and private resources. Bilingual education may be the method of instruction for students who do not function satisfactorily in English whenever it is appropriate for their optimum development.

(d) The State Board of Education may establish or designate an adult education advisory committee composed of no more than 21 members representing public and private nonprofit education, business, labor, minority groups, and the general public for the purpose of advising the board on needs, priorities, and standards of adult education programs conducted in accordance with this section of the Texas Education Code.

(e) Funds shall be appropriated to implement statewide adult basic education, adult bilingual education, high school equivalency, and high school credit programs to eliminate illiteracy in Texas and to implement and support a statewide program to meet the total range of adult needs for adult education, related skill training, and pilot programs to demonstrate the effectiveness of the community education concept using not more than five percent of the funds allocated for adult education. An additional sum of money may be appropriated for the purpose of skill training in direct support of industrial expansion and start-up, in those locations, industries, and occupations designated by the Texas Industrial Commission, when such training is also in support of the basic purposes of this section.

Section 21.902. LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS. The board of trustees of any district may provide late afternoon and evening sessions and determine which pupils shall be admitted or assigned to such school programs. The attendance of eligible pupils as defined from time to time by the policies of the State Board of Education shall be applicable to those pupils attending late afternoon and evening sessions."

Division of Adult and Continuing Education
Texas Education Agency
201 East Eleventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701

September 1975

STATE OF MAINE
ADULT EDUCATION REGULATIONS,
PASSED BY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
SEPTEMBER, 1975

2.22 - 11 Secondary Adult Education Regulations

A. A secondary educational program leading to a high school diploma may be offered for adults under the auspices of the local school department and approved by the State Department of Educational and Cultural Services.

B. The curriculum for adult students leading to a high school diploma is to be consistent with State law and as required by the State Adult Education Regulations. A unit of credit will be awarded for the successful completion of each course.

C. The teachers are to be competent in the subject which they are teaching as determined by the local educational agency. It is recommended that the guidelines under Section 1.35 of the Adult Directors' Handbook be utilized.

D. The adult student's individual program must be planned with the assistance of the advisor selected by the director.

E. Each subject pursued in this program will include not less than 45 instructional hours. Some students will not be able to complete a given course satisfactorily in the allotted time period, and in such cases additional learning opportunities will be arranged.

F. Each student's progress/learning/achievement will be evaluated during and at the end of each course.

G. Credits may be accepted from state-approved correspondence schools and trade and/or business schools. Transcripts for credit other than from a Maine approved school must be reviewed by the state consultant in adult education (see appendix 12 of the Adult Directors' Handbook) except as designated by the Division of Adult Education.

H. One (1) credit for military service of not less than two (2) successive years resulting in an honorable discharge or separation may be awarded to eligible diploma candidates. The military experience criterion also covers candidates who have spent a minimum of six years in the National Guard or in the reserves and hold an honorable discharge.

I. Credits may be awarded for completion of Maine State Apprenticeship Council approved apprenticeship programs.

J. No adult will be awarded an adult high school diploma unless he has earned a minimum of one (1) credit in a group/classroom learning experience offered by a Maine adult high school.

K. One (1) unit of credit will be awarded for three (3) consecutive years of work experience in no more than one occupation or family of skills, and two (2) credits for work experience of five (5) years or more in length in no more than two occupations. (See Appendices 13 and 14 of the Adult Directors' Handbook.)

The work experience regulations also cover adults who spend their day working in the home. These adults may earn up to one (1) credit for homemaking experience. Adults may, in addition, test out on their specialty in their daily homemaking duties such as cooking, interior decorating, sewing, furniture refinishing, etc., thus giving homemakers the opportunity to earn two (2) units of credit.

L. A maximum of two (2) credits may be earned by an adult through independent study. Suggested procedures for independent study are available in the Adult Directors' Handbook.

M. A maximum of two (2) credits may be awarded an adult participating in a planned volunteer work activity. The guidelines for determining these credits are available in the Adult Directors' Handbook.

N. Career exploration is a concept which allows diploma candidates to earn up to two (2) high school diploma credits by observation/practicum experiences in business, industry, institutions and agencies. The guidelines are available in the Adult Directors' Handbook.

O. Eligible adults may be allowed to test out of courses in which they feel competent. Testing instruments must be submitted to the Division of Adult Education for approval.

P. Counseling: Every individual in a high school diploma program will have counseling services available as described in the Adult Directors' Handbook.

Q. Student records: Student records must be maintained and should include the following:

    (1) Description of the student's goals and objectives and the procedure which the student plans to attain his goals

    (2) Academic records

    (3) Documentation for credits received through work experience, testing out of courses, apprenticeship programs, volunteer programs, etc.

R. Dropouts and absentees: Absentees should be contacted immediately. Directors should follow up on students who have missed two or more classes in an attempt to avoid students dropping out.

S. Grades or student evaluation: Efforts must be made to avoid labeling adults as failing students. Students not completing course requirements should receive an incomplete ("I") instead of a failing grade ("F"), with the option to complete the requirements within a specified time limit.

ADULT EDUCATION REGISTRATION FEES:

1. For purposes of state subsidy, the amount of registration fees for courses in general adult education shall not exceed $5.00 per course per semester for resident adults in general adult education, and $7.50 per course per semester for non-resident adults in general adult education.

2. All funds raised from registration fees must be used for the support of the adult education program. It may be used in such categories as: printing brochures; course completion certificates; adult diplomas; preservice and in-service education; travel expenses; purchasing equipment and books for adult education classes; and instruction, when it is not used as part of the local share of the 50% cost.

   In communities where all monies must be deposited in the general fund or treasury, the income from registration fees is estimated, based on previous enrollment and included in the budgets. This procedure allows for the proper use of registration fees.

3. No registration fees may be charged any person pursuing credits toward a high school diploma. Persons taking an adult high school diploma course for non-credit purposes shall pay the appropriate registration fee as covered in Item A.

4. No registration fee may be charged a person enrolled in Adult Basic Education.

5. No registration fee shall be charged any person enrolled in courses leading toward American naturalization.

6. The law presently allows receiving school systems to charge a prorated course cost, based on the local, non-reimbursable cost, of sending school systems for non-residents in all general adult education and high school completion courses.

   While this law is permissive, sending school systems are encouraged to provide opportunities for adults to continue their education, either by establishing a local program or by paying the prorated student cost to the receiving school system.

   Receiving school systems should notify sending schools in advance of any plans to exclude non-residents from their programs and to further arrange for cost sharing by sending school systems to avoid any interruptions in class attendance of any non-resident.

   A receiving school may charge a prorated course cost based on the local, non-reimbursable cost to any non-resident in general adult or high school completion program.

7. Cost of supplies in a General Adult course may be charged on an actual cost basis to the student.

Appendix C.
State Allotment of Federal Funds

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Adult Basic Education
Fiscal Years 1965–1979 State Allotments

	FY 1965	FY 1966[1]	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970[3]
TOTALS	$18,612,000	$19,679,063	$26,280,000	$30,590,000	$36,000,000	$40,000,000
Alabama	579,267	300,584	825,067	901,330	1,072,101	1,199,378
Alaska	20,000	25,000	50,000	126,288	131,891	136,550
Arizona	174,081	288,797	208,952	302,940	346,188	379,898
Arkansas	316,910	76,039	451,385	538,398	631,826	701,583
California	1,862,617	1,038,044	1,534,703	1,590,550	1,908,201	2,137,446
Colorado	92,896	90,656	132,314	228,507	255,893	275,835
Connecticut	213,231	269,003	303,712	394,974	457,836	503,143
Delaware	50,000	50,000	50,000	146,034	155,845	162,892
District of Columbia	69,535	104,679	99,040	196,191	216,690	231,310
Florida	560,165	843,284	797,859	874,905	1,040,045	1,159,832
Georgia	746,268	617,604	1,062,932	1,132,351	1,352,356	1,515,610
Hawaii	84,613	137,967	114,819	211,515	235,281	251,540
Idaho	25,000	-0-	50,000	138,479	146,680	153,041
Illinois	962,007	616,615	1,154,714	1,221,492	1,460,494	1,633,780
Indiana	209,674	-0-	397,849	486,403	568,749	630,936
Iowa	109,844	142,546	156,454	251,953	284,335	309,838
Kansas	95,711	43,424	136,324	232,402	260,619	282,224
Kentucky	601,447	1,202,880	687,872	768,082	910,457	1,019,688
Louisiana	824,745	1,078,634	989,954	1,061,473	1,266,373	1,414,980
Maine	54,880	55,000	78,167	175,918	192,097	204,502
Maryland	307,287	89,179	437,678	525,086	615,676	682,321
Massachusetts	427,390	294,645	551,771	635,897	750,102	835,242
Michigan	630,619	1,536,299	756,943	835,165	991,837	1,106,931
Minnesota	155,112	2,976	220,930	314,574	360,302	393,947
Mississippi	-0-	331,525	620,835	702,974	831,474	936,895
Missouri	382,898	144,939	545,372	629,682	742,562	824,641
Montana	11,629	-0-	50,000	146,759	156,723	164,109
Nebraska	64,304	68,003	91,590	188,955	207,912	221,891
Nevada	50,000	45,500	50,000	117,374	121,076	123,829
New Hampshire	50,000	30,000	50,000	143,716	153,033	160,283
New Jersey	570,290	653,756	812,280	888,911	1,057,036	1,177,851
New Mexico	111,400	-0-	160,565	255,945	289,178	314,106
New York	1,765,279	2,760,782	2,415,744	2,446,242	2,946,251	3,299,893
North Carolina	831,799	1,383,963	1,184,757	1,250,671	1,495,891	1,677,851
North Dakota	-0-	62,269	58,354	156,675	168,753	177,469
Ohio	660,369	42,270	940,582	1,013,522	1,208,203	1,351,381
Oklahoma	228,156	251,042	324,969	415,620	482,882	531,447
Oregon	74,867	24,527	106,636	203,568	225,639	241,935
Pennsylvania	988,206	371,810	1,407,531	1,467,036	1,758,365	1,967,553
Rhode Island	76,382	58,095	108,793	205,663	228,181	244,389
South Carolina	499,369	844,957	711,266	790,803	938,021	1,056,859
South Dakota	12,700	-0-	50,000	147,591	157,733	165,279
Tennessee	602,910	571,087	858,743	934,037	1,111,779	1,243,389
Texas	1,433,423	2,480,313	2,041,667	2,082,928	2,505,509	2,823,537
Utah	50,000	70,000	50,000	138,059	146,169	152,742
Vermont	50,000	79,364	50,000	125,774	131,267	135,709
Virginia	132,847	-0-	876,732	951,508	1,132,973	1,272,206
Washington	122,745	116,267	174,829	269,799	305,985	333,131
West Virginia	237,019	180,274	337,593	427,880	497,755	550,582
Wisconsin	25,869	-0-[2]	376,123	465,302	543,151	600,765
Wyoming	50,000	20,000	50,000	120,299	124,625	127,831
American Samoa	-0-	-0-	22,600	6,118	7,200	8,000
Trust Territory	-0-	-0-	22,600	48,944	57,600	64,000
Guam	16,000	12,480	22,600	36,708	43,200	48,000
Puerto Rico	324,240	155,505	435,200	495,558	583,200	648,000
Virgin Islands	16,000	16,480	22,600	24,472	28,800	32,000

NOTE: FY 1965 allotments available for expenditure through June 30, 1966; all other fiscal year grants available only through year of award.

FY 1971[4]	FY 1972[5]	FY 1973[6]	FY 1974[7]	FY 1975[8]	FY 1976[9]	FY 1977[10]	FY 1978[11]	FY 1979[12]	
$44,875,000	$51,134,000	$74,834,000	$53,286,000	$67,500,000	$67,500,000	$71,500,000	$80,500,000	$90,750,000	TOTALS
1,353,404	1,353,404	1,493,366	1,353,404	1,344,029	1,344,029	1,392,796	1,586,261	1,788,980	Alabama.
141,671	166,536	211,717	177,747	190,545	190,545	209,868	220,998	231,019	Alaska.
419,113	419,113	576,382	449,546	518,744	518,744	618,909	693,089	769,742	Arizona.
785,866	785,866	919,569	785,866	827,612	827,612	869,018	981,748	1,099,144	Arkansas.
2,422,896	2,894,965	5,019,367	3,415,416	4,517,430	4,517,430	5,082,373	5,844,545	6,648,292	California.
300,470	425,700	668,379	479,804	601,541	601,541	664,447	745,645	829,716	Colorado.
559,625	646,371	1,057,214	704,766	951,493	951,493	1,003,002	1,136,384	1,275,606	Connecticut.
171,704	219,465	304,981	239,449	274,483	274,483	302,725	328,167	353,315	Delaware.
249,708	282,806	416,591	285,764	374,932	374,932	374,932	408,613	445,114	District of Columbia.
1,308,317	1,308,317	1,984,486	1,561,101	1,786,037	1,786,037	2,291,735	2,623,761	2,972,916	Florida.
1,713,940	1,713,940	1,744,879	1,713,940	1,570,391	1,570,391	1,792,143	2,047,162	2,314,934	Georgia.
272,771	272,771	347,386	272,771	312,647	312,647	327,651	356,936	386,144	Hawaii.
160,473	248,223	355,656	260,259	320,090	320,090	334,045	364,314	394,563	Idaho.
1,848,667	2,271,708	3,921,152	2,342,597	3,529,037	3,529,037	3,529,037	3,981,153	4,521,894	Illinois.
705,322	1,071,829	1,806,896	1,154,189	1,626,206	1,626,206	1,679,358	1,916,993	2,168,392	Indiana.
339,237	646,525	1,057,485	646,525	951,736	951,736	951,736	1,006,595	1,127,497	Iowa.
307,754	528,113	848,836	528,113	763,952	763,952	763,952	822,389	917,292	Kansas.
1,148,538	1,148,538	1,472,691	1,148,538	1,325,422	1,325,422	1,361,119	1,549,701	1,747,260	Kentucky.
1,599,212	1,599,212	1,599,212	1,599,212	1,439,291	1,439,291	1,439,291	1,585,529	1,788,144	Louisiana.
219,144	328,342	496,828	328,729	447,145	447,145	447,145	483,240	530,275	Maine.
763,906	777,671	1,288,571	908,974	1,159,714	1,159,714	1,310,323	1,491,074	1,680,358	Maryland.
938,251	1,122,487	1,896,158	1,146,761	1,706,542	1,706,542	1,706,542	1,904,090	2,151,668	Massachusetts.
1,240,005	1,702,104	2,917,476	1,849,308	2,625,728	2,625,728	2,725,471	3,124,352	3,544,162	Michigan.
435,130	744,061	1,282,212	793,887	1,153,991	1,153,991	1,153,991	1,291,179	1,452,249	Minnesota.
1,054,146	1,054,146	1,054,146	1,054,146	948,731	948,731	948,731	1,055,134	1,182,887	Mississippi.
926,165	1,102,416	1,860,791	1,139,299	1,674,712	1,674,712	1,674,712	1,891,128	2,136,877	Missouri.
173,091	251,812	361,979	257,088	325,781	325,781	329,272	358,807	388,278	Montana.
238,968	388,687	603,160	392,945	542,844	542,844	542,844	594,779	657,556	Nebraska.
127,168	180,362	236,078	211,517	212,470	212,470	260,692	279,655	297,955	Nevada.
168,729	254,488	366,694	268,997	330,025	330,025	347,194	379,491	411,882	New Hampshire.
1,328,860	1,439,458	2,454,680	1,588,290	2,209,212	2,209,212	2,332,653	2,670,986	3,026,806	New Jersey.
344,103	344,103	446,957	344,103	402,261	402,261	423,201	467,213	511,985	New Mexico.
3,748,204	3,783,043	6,584,212	3,851,674	5,925,791	5,925,791	5,925,791	6,602,287	7,512,984	New York.
1,898,912	1,898,912	1,978,878	1,898,912	1,780,990	1,780,990	2,053,630	2,348,955	2,659,323	North Carolina.
188,322	257,625	372,221	257,945	334,999	334,999	334,999	360,295	389,977	North Dakota.
1,526,703	2,094,595	3,609,067	2,216,061	3,248,160	3,248,160	3,277,411	3,761,368	4,271,088	Ohio.
591,894	620,400	1,011,451	665,854	910,306	910,306	944,441	1,068,797	1,198,479	Oklahoma.
261,821	456,536	722,713	502,645	650,442	650,442	698,820	785,316	874,987	Oregon.
2,229,201	2,634,898	4,561,114	2,634,898	4,105,003	4,105,003	4,105,003	4,462,641	5,071,342	Pennsylvania.
264,619	331,396	502,211	348,369	451,990	451,990	466,646	517,354	569,204	Rhode Island.
1,190,918	1,190,918	1,190,918	1,190,918	1,071,826	1,071,826	1,109,330	1,259,102	1,415,645	South Carolina.
174,424	263,481	382,541	264,081	344,287	344,287	344,287	370,952	402,138	South Dakota.
1,403,582	1,403,582	1,657,286	1,403,582	1,491,557	1,491,557	1,573,687	1,795,034	2,027,219	Tennessee.
3,205,110	3,205,110	3,646,041	3,205,110	3,281,437	3,281,437	3,803,208	4,368,210	4,963,583	Texas.
160,132	259,611	375,722	282,545	338,150	338,150	367,583	403,023	438,736	Utah.
140,712	208,698	286,010	215,763	257,409	257,409	267,080	287,029	306,369	Vermont.
1,436,435	1,436,435	1,655,312	1,436,435	1,489,781	1,489,781	1,667,312	1,903,090	2,150,527	Virginia.
365,793	624,613	1,018,876	684,134	916,988	916,988	971,951	1,100,547	1,234,711	Washington.
613,710	613,710	928,533	613,710	835,680	835,680	835,680	890,978	955,562	West Virginia.
670,924	917,375	1,534,739	954,079	1,381,265	1,381,265	1,381,265	1,569,419	1,769,760	Wisconsin.
131,730	186,843	247,500	190,514	222,750	222,750	229,083	243,174	256,325	Wyoming.
35,900	40,907	59,867	42,629	79,863	79,863	123,695	139,265	156,998	American Samoa.
71,800	81,814	119,734	85,257	159,727	159,727	250,250	281,750	317,624	Trust Territory.
62,825	71,588	104,775	74,601	139,762	139,762	217,360	244,720	275,880	Guam.
691,075	787,464	1,152,437	820,604	1,037,200	1,037,200	1,236,885	1,406,318	1,583,639	Puerto Rico.
35,900	40,907	59,867	42,629	79,863	79,863	123,695	139,265	156,998	Virgin Islands.

See footnotes on following page

FOOTNOTES TO STATE ALLOTMENTS TABLE

[1] Revised distributions after February and June 1966 reallotments.

[2] Plus $200,849 (FY 1966 allotment released in error and reinstated on a pay-only basis.).

[3] Distribution of $40,000,000 with 2% ($800,000) reserved for the outlying areas, and the balance distributed with a basic amount of $100,000 to each State and D. C. and the remainder distributed on the basis of the population 16 and over with less than 6 grades of school completed.

[4] Distribution of $44,875,000 with 2 percent reserved for outlying areas, and the balance distributed to the 50 States and D.C. with a basic amount of $100,000 and the remainder distributed on the basis of the population aged 16 and over with less than 6 grades of school completed. (1960 Census) Allotment formula contained in P.L. 89–750 as amended.

[5] Distribution of $51,134,000 with 2 percent reserved for outlying areas, and the balance distributed with a basic amount of $150,000 to each State and D.C., and the remainder distributed on the basis of those 16 and over who do not have a certificate of graduation from high school (or its equivalent) and who are not currently required to be enrolled in school. (1960 Census) Allotment formula contained in P.L. 91–230 with a provision in the Appropriation Act that no State shall receive less than its FY 1971 grant amount.

[6] Distribution of $74,831,000 on the same basis as [5] above.

[7] Distribution of $53,286,000 on the same basis as [5] above except a change over to the 1970 Census data and a provision in the Appropriation Act that no State shall receive less than its FY 1972 grant amount.

[8] Distribution of $67,500,000 to each State, D.C., and Puerto Rico at 90% of the 1973 grant amount. The distribution to the other four outlying areas was prorated up from 90% of the 1973 grant amount. The Allotment formula contained in Section 305(a) of P.L. 91–230 as amended by P.L. 93–380 was not used because the appropriation amount was inadequate to make such a distribution and also comply with the provision in Section 313(a) of the Act that grants to each State shall not be less than 90% of the grants made to such State in FY 1973.

[9] Distribution of $67,500,000 on the same basis as [8] above.

[10] Estimated distribution of $71,500,000 with 1% ($715,000) reserved for the outlying areas and the balance distributed with a basic amount of $150,000 to each State, D.C. and Puerto Rico, and the remainder distributed on the basis of those 16 and over with less than a high school diploma, (1970 Census), with no State receiving less than 90% of its FY 1973 amount. The distribution to the areas was based on the FY 1974 distribution of funds to those areas.

[11] Estimated distribution of $80,500,000 with 1% ($805,000) reserved for the outlying areas and the balance distributed with a basic amount of $150,000 to each State, D.C., and Puerto Rico, and the remainder distributed on the basis of those 16 and over with less than a high school diploma (1970 Census), with no State receiving less than 90% of its FY 1973 amount.

[12] Estimated distribution of $90,750,000 with 1% ($907,500) reserved for the outlying areas and the balance distributed with a basic amount of $150,000 to each State, D.C., and Puerto Rico, and the remainder distributed on the basis of those 16 and over with less than a high school diploma (1970 Census).

Appendix D.
The Adult Education Act

An Act

THE ADULT EDUCATION ACT

Short Title

SEC. 301. This title may be cited as the "Adult Education Act".[1]

Statement of Purpose

SEC. 302. It is the purpose of this title to expand educational opportunity and encourage the establishment of programs of adult public education that will enable all adults to continue their education to at least the level of completion of secondary school and make available the means to secure training that will enable them to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

Definitions

SEC. 303. As used in this title—

(a) The term "adult" means any individual who has attained the age of sixteen.

(b) The term "adult education" means services or instruction below the college level (as determined by the Commissioner), for adults who—

(1) do not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education and who have not achieved an equivalent level of education, and

(2) are not currently required to be enrolled in schools.

(c) The term "adult basic education" means adult education for adults whose inability to speak, read, or write the English language constitutes a substantial impairment of their ability to get or retain employment commensurate with their real ability, which is designed to help eliminate such inability and raise the level of education of such individuals with a view to making them less likely to become dependent on others, to improving their ability to benefit from occupational training and otherwise increasing their opportunities for more productive and profitable employment, and to making them better able to meet their adult responsibilities.

(d) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

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[1] This is a compilation of the Adult Education Act, Public Law 91-230, as amended through October 12, 1976. (20 U.S.C. 1201-1211b).

(e) The term "Community school program" is a program in which a public building, including but not limited to a public elementary or secondary school or a community or junior college, is used as a community center operated in conjunction with other groups in the community, community organizations, and local governmental agencies, to provide educational, recreational, cultural, and other related community services for the community that center serves in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of that community.

(f) The term "local educational agency" means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or such combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public elementary or secondary schools, except that, if there is a separate board or other legally constituted local authority having administrative control and direction of adult education in public schools therein, such term means such other board or authority.

(g) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and (except for the purposes of section 305(a)) Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

(h) The term "State educational agency" means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or if there is a separate State agency or officer primarily responsible for supervision of adult education in public schools then such agency or officer may be designated for the purpose of this title by the Governor or by State law. If no agency or officer qualifies under the preceding sentence, such term shall mean an appropriate agency or officer designated for the purposes of this title by the Governor.

(i) The term "academic education" means the theoretical, the liberal, the speculative, and classical subject matter found to compose the curriculum of the public secondary school.

(j) The term "institution of higher education" means any such institution as defined by section 801(e) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Grants to States for Adult Education

SEC. 304. The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to States, which have State plans approved by him under section 306 for the purposes of this section, to pay the Federal share of the cost of (1) the establishment or expansion of adult basic education programs to be carried out by local educational agencies and private nonprofit agencies, and (2) the establishment or expansion of adult education programs to be carried out by local educational agencies and private nonprofit agencies.

Allotment for Adult Education

Sec. 305. (a) From the sums available for purposes of section 304(b)[2] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for any succeeding fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot (1) not more than 1 per centum thereof among Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands according to their respective needs for assistance under such section, and (2) $150,000 to each State. From the remainder of such sums he shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to such remainder as the number of adults who do not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education (or its equivalent) and who are not currently required to be enrolled in schools in such State bears to the number of such adults in all States. From the sums available for purposes of section 304(b)[3] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and the succeeding fiscal year, the Commissioner shall make allotments in accordance with section 305(a) of the Adult Education Act of 1966 as in effect on June 30, 1969.

(b) The portion of any State's allotment under subsection (a) for a fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required, for the period such allotment is available, for carrying out the State plan approved under this title shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such period as the Commissioner shall fix, to other States in proportion to the original allotments to such States under subsection (a) for such year, but with such proportionate amount for any of such other States being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum which the Commissioner estimates such State needs and will be able to use for such period for carrying out its State plan approved under this title, and the total of such reductions shall be similarly reallotted among the States whose proportionate amounts are not so reduced. Any amount reallotted to a State under this subsection during a year shall be deemed part of its allotment under subsection (a) for such year.

State Plans

Sec. 306. (a) Any State desiring to receive its allotment of Federal funds for any grant under this title shall submit through its State educational agency a State plan. Such State plan shall be in such detail as the Commissioner deems necessary, and shall—

(1) set forth a program for the use of grants, in accordance with section 304(b)[4], which affords assurance of sub-

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[2] P.L. 93-380 repealed subsection 304(a) and redesignated subsection 304(b) as section 304.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid., p. 3.

stantial progress with respect to all segments of the adult population, including institutionalized persons, and all areas of the State, toward carrying out the purposes of such section, That not to exceed 20 per centum of the funds used to carry out this Act for any fiscal year may be used for the education of institutionalized persons;

(2) provide for the administration of such plan by the State educational agency;

(3) provide for cooperative arrangements between the State educational agency and the State health authority authorizing the use of such health information and services for adults as may be available from such agencies and as may reasonably be necessary to enable them to benefit from the instruction provided pursuant to this title;

(4) provide for grants to public and private non-profit agencies for special projects, teacher-training, and research;

(5) provide for cooperation with Community Action programs, Work Experience programs, VISTA, Work Study, and other programs relating to the antipoverty effort;

(6) provide for cooperation with manpower development and training programs and occupational education programs, and for coordination of programs carried on under this title with other programs, including reading improvement programs, designed to provide reading instruction for adults carried on by State and local agencies;

(7) provide that such agency will make available not to exceed 20 per centum of the State's allotment for programs of equivalency for a certificate of graduation from a secondary school;

(8) provide that such agency will make such reports to the Commissioner, in such form and containing such information as may reasonably be necessary to enable the Commissioner to perform his duties under this title and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Commissioner finds necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(9) provide such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid the State under this title (including such funds paid by the State to local educational agencies and private nonprofit agencies);

(10) provide that special emphasis be given to adult basic education programs except where such needs can be shown to have been met in the State;

(11) provide that special assistance be given to the needs of persons of limited English-speaking ability (as defined in section 703(a) of title VII of the Elementary and Secondary

Education Act of 1965), by providing bilingual adult education programs in which instruction is given in English and, to the extent necessary to allow such persons to progress effectively through the adult education program, in the native language of such persons, carried out in coordination with programs of bilingual education assisted under such title VII and bilingual vocational education programs under the Vocational Education Act of 1963; and

(12) provide such further information and assurances as the Commissioner may by regulation require.

(b) The Commissioner shall not finally disapprove any State plan submitted under this title, or any modification thereof, without first affording the State educational agency reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

Payments

SEC. 307. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Federal share of expenditures to carry out a State plan shall be paid from a State's allotment available for grants to such State. The Federal share for each State shall be 90 per centum, except that with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands such Federal share shall be 100 per centum.

(b) No payment shall be made to any State from its allotment for any fiscal year unless the Commissioner finds that the fiscal effort per student or the amount available for expenditure by such State for adult education from non-Federal sources for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such fiscal effort per student or such amount available for expenditure for such purposes from such sources during the second preceding fiscal year, but no State shall be required to use its funds to supplant any portion of the Federal share.

Operation of State Plans; Hearings and Judicial Review

SEC. 308. (a) Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State educational agency administering a State plan approved under this title, finds that—

(1) the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of section 306, or

(2) in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any such provision, the Commissioner shall notify such State agency that no further payments will be made to the State under this title (or, in his discretion, that further payments to the State will be limited to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, no further payments may be made to such State under this title (or payments shall be limited to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure).

(b) A State educational agency dissatisfied with a final action of the Commissioner under section 306 or subsection (a) of this section may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the State is located, by filing a petition with such court within sixty days after such final action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Commissioner thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, but until the filing of the record, the Commissioner may modify or set aside his order. The findings of the Commissioner as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or part, any action of the Commissioner shall be final, subject to the review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code. The commencement of proceedings under this subsection shall not, unless so specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commissioner's action.

Use of Funds for Special Experimental Demonstration Projects and Teacher Training

SEC. 309. Of the funds allotted to a State under section 305 for a fiscal year, not less than 10 per centum shall be used for—

(1) special projects which will be carried out in furtherance of the purposes of this title, and which—

(A) involve the use of innovative methods, including methods for educating persons of limited English-speaking ability, systems, materials, or programs which may have national significance or be of special value in promoting effective programs under this title, or

(B) involve programs of adult education, including education for persons of limited English-speaking ability, which are part of community school programs, carried out in cooperation with other Federal, federally assisted, State, or local programs which have unusual promise in promoting a comprehensive or coordinated approach to the problems of persons with educational deficiencies; and

(2) training persons engaged, or preparing to engage, as per-

sonnel in programs designed to carry out the purposes of this title.

Clearinghouse on Adult Education

SEC. 309A. The Commissioner shall establish and operate a clearinghouse on adult education, which shall collect and disseminate to the public information pertaining to the education of adults and adult education programs, together with ways of coordinating adult education programs with manpower and other education programs. The Commissioner is authorized to enter into contracts with public agencies or private organizations to operate the clearinghouse established or designated under this section.

Special Projects for the Elderly

SEC. 310. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to State and local educational agencies or other public or private non-profit agencies for programs to further the purpose of this Act by providing educational programs for elderly persons whose ability to speak and read the English language is limited and who live in an area with a culture different than their own. Such programs shall be designed to equip such elderly persons to deal successfully with the practical problems in their everyday life, including the making of purchases, meeting their transportation and housing needs, and complying with governmental requirements such as those for obtaining citizenship, public assistance and social security benefits, and housing.

(b) For the purpose of making grants under this section there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and each succeeding fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1975.

(c) In carrying out the program authorized by this section, the Commissioner shall consult with the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging for the purpose of coordinating, where practicable, the programs assisted under this section with the programs assisted under the Older Americans Act of 1965.

State Advisory Councils

SEC. 310A. (a) Any State which receives assistance under this title may establish and maintain a State advisory council, or may designate and maintain an existing State advisory council, which shall be, or has been, appointed by the Governor or, in the case of a State in which members of the State boards which governs the State education agency are elected (including election by the State legislature), by such board.

(b)(1) Such a State advisory council shall include as members persons who, by reason of experience or training, are knowledgeable in the field of adult education or who are officials of the State educational agency or of local educational agencies of that

State, persons who are or have received adult educational services, and persons who are representative of the general public.

(2) Such a State advisory council, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, shall—

(A) advise the State educational agency on the development of, and policy matters arising in, the administration of the State plan approved pursuant to section 306;

(B) advise with respect to long-range planning and studies to evaluate adult education programs, services, and activities assisted under this Act; and

(C) prepare and submit to the State educational agency, and to the National Advisory Council on Adult Education established pursuant to section 311, an annual report of its recommendations, accompanied by such additional comments of the State educational agency as that agency deems appropriate.

(c) Upon the appointment of any such advisory council, the appointing authority under subsection (a) of this section shall inform the Commissioner of the establishment of, and membership of, its State advisory council. The Commissioner shall, upon receiving such information, certify that each such council is in compliance with the membership requirements set forth in subsection (b)(1) of this section.

(d) Each such State advisory council shall meet within thirty days after certification has been accepted by the Commissioner under subsection (c) of this section and select from among its membership a chairman. The time, place, and manner of subsequent meetings shall be provided by the rules of the State advisory council, except that such rules shall provide that each such council meet at least four times each year, including at least one public meeting at which the public is given the opportunity to express views concerning adult education.

(e) Each such State advisory council is authorized to obtain the services of such professional, technical, and clerical personnel as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their functions under this section.

National Advisory Council on Adult Education

SEC. 311. (a) The President shall appoint a National Advisory Council on Adult Education (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Council").

(b) The Council shall consist of fifteen members who shall, to the extent possible, include persons knowledgeable in the field of adult education, State and local public school officials, and other persons having special knowledge and experience, or qualifications with respect to adult education, including education for persons of limited English-speaking ability in which instruction is given in

English and, to the extent necessary to allow such persons to progress effectively through the adult education programs, in the native language of such persons, and persons representative of the general public. The Council shall meet initially at the call of the Commissioner and elect from its number a chairman. The Council will thereafter meet at the call of the chairman, but not less often than twice a year. Subject to section 448(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, the Council shall continue to exist until July 1, 1978.

(c) The Council shall advise the Commissioner in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including policies and procedures governing the approval of State plans under section 306 and policies to eliminate duplication, and to effectuate the coordination of programs under this title and other programs offering adult education activities and services.

(d) The Council shall review the administration and effectiveness of programs under this title, make recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports to the President of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in this title and other Federal laws relating to adult education activities and services). The President shall transmit each such report to the Congress together with his comments and recommendations. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall coordinate the work of the Council with that of other related advisory councils.

Limitation

SEC. 312. No grant may be made under this title for any educational program, activity, or service related to sectarian instruction or religious worship, or provided by a school or department of divinity. For purposes of this section, the term "school or department of divinity" means an institution or a department or branch of an institution whose program is specifically for the education of students to prepare them to become ministers of religion or to enter upon some other religious vocation, or to prepare them to teach theological subjects.

Appropriations Authorized

SEC. 313. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated $160,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, $225,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1972, and June 30, 1973, $150,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975, $175,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and $200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1977, and June 30, 1978: Provided, That, effective with respect to fiscal years after June 30, 1974, grants to each State under section 305 shall not be less than 90 per centum of the grants made to such State agencies in fiscal year 1973, for the purposes of this title (other than sections 310 and 314).

(b) There are further authorized to be appropriated for each such fiscal year such sums, not to exceed 5 per centum of the amount appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) for such year, as may be necessary to pay the cost of the administration and development of State plans, and other activities required pursuant to this title. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and the succeeding fiscal year, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the use of any amounts appropriated pursuant to this Act to pay such costs, subject to such limitations as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Improvement of Educational Opportunities for Adult Indians

SEC. 314. (a) The Commissioner shall carry out a program of making grants to State and local educational agencies, and to Indian tribes, institutions, and organizations, to support planning, pilot, and demonstration projects which are designed to plan for, and test and demonstrate the effectiveness of, programs for providing adult education for Indians—

(1) to support planning, pilot, and demonstration projects which are designed to test and demonstrate the effectiveness of programs for improving employment and educational opportunities for adult Indians;

(2) to assist in the establishment and operation of programs which are designed to stimulate (A) the provision of basic literacy opportunities to all nonliterate Indian adults, and (B) the provision of opportunities to all Indian adults to qualify for a high school equivalency certificate in the shortest period of time feasible;

(3) to support a major research and development program to develop more innovative and effective techniques for achieving the literacy and high school equivalency goals;

(4) to provide for basic surveys and evaluations thereof to define accurately the extent of the problems of illiteracy and lack of high school completion on Indian reservations;

(5) to encourage the dissemination of information and materials relating to, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of, education programs which may offer educational opportunities to Indian adults.

(b) The Commissioner is also authorized to make grants to, and contracts with, public agencies, and institutions, and Indian tribes, institutions, and organizations for—

(1) the dissemination of information concerning educational programs, services, and resources available to Indian adults, including evaluations thereof; and

(2) the evaluation of the effectiveness of federally assisted programs in which Indian adults may participate in

achieving the purposes of such programs with respect to such adults.

(c) Applications for a grant under this section shall be submitted at such time, in such manner, and contain such information, and shall be consistent with such criteria, as may be established as requirements in regulations promulgated by the Commissioner. Such applications shall—

(1) set forth a statement describing the activities for which assistance is sought;

(2) provide for an evaluation of the effectiveness of the project in achieving its purposes and those of this section.

The Commissioner shall not approve an application for a grant under subsection (a) unless he is satisfied that such application, and any documents submitted with respect thereto, indicate that there has been adequate participation by the individuals to be served and tribal communities in the planning and development of the project, and that there will be such a participation in the operation and evaluation of the project. In approving applications under subsection (a), the Commissioner shall give priority to applications from Indian educational agencies, organizations, and institutions.

(d) For the purpose of making grants under this section there are hereby authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and $8,000,000 for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to July 1, 1978.

Emergency Adult Education Program for Indochina Refugees

SEC. 315. (a) From the appropriations authorized for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1977, but not appropriated for other programs under this title, the Commissioner shall carry out a program of making grants to State and local education agencies for such years for the purpose of operating special adult education programs for Indochina refugees, as defined in section 3 of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. Such grants may be used for—

(1) programs of instruction of adult refugees in basic reading, mathematics, development and enhancement of necessary skills, and promotion of literacy among refugee adults, for the purpose of enabling them to become productive members of American society;

(2) administrative costs of planning and operating such programs of instruction;

(3) educational support services which meet the needs of adult refugees, including but not limited to guidance and counseling with regard to educational, career, and employment opportunities; and

(4) special projects designed to operate in conjunction with existing Federal and non-Federal programs and activ-

ities to develop occupational and related skills for individuals, particularly programs authorized under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 or under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

(b) The Commissioner shall not approve an application for a grant under this section unless (1) in the case of an application by a local education agency, it has been reviewed by the respective State education agency which shall provide assurance to the Commissioner that, if approved by the Commissioner, the grant will not duplicate existing and available programs of adult education which meet the special need of Indochina refugees, and (2) the application includes a plan acceptable to the Commissioner which provides reasonable assurances that adult refugees who are in need of a program are located in an area near that State or local education agency, and would participate in the program if available.

(c) Applications for a grant under this section shall be submitted at such time, in such manner, and contain such information as the Commissioner may reasonably require.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 305 and 307(s), the Commissioner shall pay all the costs of applications approved by him under this section.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

P.L. 89–750, Nov. 3, 1966, Title III, 80 Stat. 1191;
P.L. 90–247, Jan. 2, 1968, Title V, 81 Stat. 815;
P.L. 90–576, Oct. 16, 1968, 81 Stat. 1095;
P.L. 91–230, April 13, 1970, Title III, 84 Stat. 159;
P.L. 91–600, Dec. 30, 1970, 84 Stat. 1669;
P.L. 92–318, June 23, 1972, 86 Stat. 342;
P.L. 93–29, May 3, 1973, 87 Stat. 59;
P.L. 93–380, Aug. 21, 1974, Title VI, Part A, 88 Stat. 576;
P.L. 94–405, Sept. 10, 1976, Title III; and
P.L. 94–482, Oct. 12, 1976, Title III.

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